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Ontario, Justice Provincial Park Advisory Committee
Public hearings by and briefs to the
Justice Provincial Park Advisory Committee
& Committees

QUETICO PARK

Government
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Ontario, Quebec Provincial Park Advisory Committee

PUBLIC HEARINGS BY AND BRIEFS TO THE QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Committee



VOLUME THREE

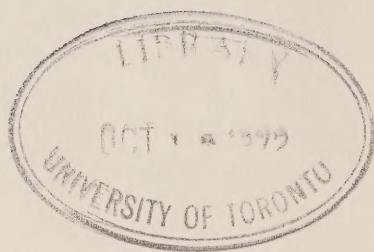
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FORMED

AT MIDLAND AVENUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FEBRUARY 1971.

The students of the Pollution Probe group at Midland Avenue Collegiate thank the Quetico Advisory Committee for the opportunity to present our views, and participate in these hearings.

The Honourable Rene Brunelle has stated he wishes "a broad sample of public opinion". At the time of writing we have 5,000 signatures of students, teachers, and union members on a petition calling for the reclassification of Quetico as a primitive park.

I believe it is firstly necessary to state that not one member of our group has visited Quetico Park. This fact however, should not disqualify us from commenting upon the issue.

We are amazed that of the 108 provincial parks in Ontario only one park, namely Polar Bear Park, is classified as a primitive park, and that this area is only accessible by plane. All other provincial parks, are to some degree, multiple use parks attempting to reconcile resource and recreational development with basic ecological principles. Yet future population increases can only lead to increased pressure to provide more recreational facilities and consequently more environmental degradation.

Commercial logging and all its ramifications, no matter how carefully planned, are contrary to the spirit and philosophy of wilderness management which is to

maintain an ecological balance inasmuch as is humanly possible.

Wilderness areas are of vital importance in renewing urban man; pristine wilderness provides a welcome relief from urban blight, calms the soul and affords a natural "high", a firm contact with natural life so often lacking in our synthetic environments. Man cannot grasp this instinctive oneness with nature if, when fleeing from suburban city style, he only encounters suburban country style.

Quetico Park can be saved. Commercial logging is not yet firmly entrenched, and the park has not been recreationally exploited to any great extent. Gentlemen, this area is in your hands. One day in the future we hope to canoe in a Quetico Park that is a true wilderness area.

MINNESOTA DIVISION

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.

DEFENDER OF SOIL, WOODS, WATERS AND WILD LIFE

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Kenneth Cruikshank, Owatonna
Mrs. Laurine Stephan, Winona

A Brief submitted by Adolph T. Anderson, chairman
of the National BWCA Task Force of the Izaak Walton
League, to the Quetico Advisory Committee.

First let me say that I have travelled the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Canoe Country for many years and am well acquainted with practically all parts, on both the Canadian and American sides of the border. I know that there is no other area like it anywhere in North America and possibly the world.

Conservationists and wilderness people everywhere, not only in Canada but also in the United States, are greatly concerned over the present logging operations and future plans to harvest timber on half of the Quetico Provincial Park. We Americans, are as much concerned over the Quetico as we are over the BWCA on the Superior National Forest. The two areas are actually one integral unit of wilderness, thanks to the friendship of our two nations. One area cannot survive without the other because of the tremendous interest and use pressure by canoe travellers. As chairman of the Minnesota Division Izaak Walton League Wilderness Committee and presently chairman of the National Task Force of the BWCA, I have worked for the past twenty years to achieve the present degree of preservation in the BWCA. We hope soon to achieve complete protection of all wilderness values in the area.

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Kenneth Cruikshank, Owatonna
Mrs. Laurine Stephan, Winona

It is my sincere hope that logging will be stopped in the Quetico. An area is never a wilderness again, once it has been logged, since the ecological balance will have been irrevocably disturbed. Wilderness is the greatest single quality which draws people to the Quetico-Superior. If that quality is lost the magnetic drawing power will no longer be there and the wilderness traveller will have lost the opportunity for solitude and peace. There are many places in both Canada and the United States where canoeing can be enjoyed but there is only one true Wilderness Canoe Country.

We are fully aware that the mills and logging operations provide employment for hundreds of workers, but this consideration is a short term expedient when we consider the millions of people, yet unborn, who will travel and enjoy the Quetico-Superior Wilderness in the future. Timber is available elsewhere.

For the cause of wilderness preservation in the superb and beloved Quetico I plead for your action to halt the logging and preserve this unique and beautiful area for future generations to enjoy.

G. Michael Henderson
R.R. 2, Cumberland
Ontario

TO : The Chairman,
Quetico Advisory Committee

A BRIEF

Too Many People - Too Little Wilderness

THE BIG PICTURE - UGH

"How the hell can I get away from all these people?"

This is the question our grand children will be asking.

A recent study envisaged a monstrous urban area filling the Eastern part of the Great Lakes basin with people, and factories, and roadways. The ever growing demands of this burgeoning North American population will, to take one example, have used up all the present known reserves of coal, oil and natural gas by the year 2005. Even today certain regions of Canada are having more wood fibre cropped each year than the timber stands are capable of growing.

We are using our resources faster than they can be replenished. This applies just as much to the resources we use for restoring our bodies and our spirits as it does to the creation of more material things, and convenient services. The wildlands in which people can seek fundamental values are being encroached upon to an ever increasing extent.

It is necessary to look at this matter with the perspective of time - a perspective not of years but of decades and centuries. In time to come the pressure of population growth could so change our surroundings that our great grandchildren might be reduced to living in a sort of Disneyland - a cunning plastic sham of reality - and never see a wild thing.

THE SMALLER PICTURE - SO SMALL

"Where can I get away from all these people ?"

The answer should be : "In the Parks."

But can we be sure, on the basis of present performance, that this answer will be true ?

Read the "Report on Algonquin Park Summer 1970" prepared by the Special Advisory Committee on Algonquin Park for the Algonquin Wildlands League. One of the clearest indications in this report is the pressure that the growing population is putting on this small wildland preserve which, though despoiled, is still hugely attractive to those who crave the solace of natural surroundings. The report indicates that the park is being used by almost more people than it can handle.

You can not get away from people in Algonquin.

Quetico is evidently not yet suffering the same pressure from the population of the Lakehead, Duluth, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago as Algonquin suffers from that of the Southern Ontario sprawl. Even so the park areas now available are patently inadequate when future population pressures are considered. There are not enough parks, and they are too small.

Quetico is too small.

Even if the entire area of the park, as now defined, were reserved as a wilderness area it will still be too small. And of course arguments based on today's usage rate are irrelevant.

In ten years time you will not be able to get away from people in Quetico either.

291 Windermere Road
Apt. 261
London 72,
Ontario

24th February, 1971.

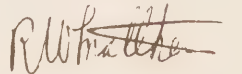
Mr. R.T. Thompson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I enclose a Brief (15 copies) concerning the future management of Quetico Provincial Park, for submission to the Quetico Advisory Committee.

We would appreciate an acknowledgement that you have received our Brief.

Yours sincerely,



RWM:MC

R.W. Matthews,
Acting on behalf of the
signatories to the enclosed
brief.



BRIEF TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON QUETICO PARK CONCERNING

THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

SUBMITTED BY A GROUP OF CONCERNED ONTARIO CITIZENS

(A list of signatories appears at the end of this brief).

INTRODUCTION

This brief expresses the opinions of the undersigned regarding the future management of Quetico Provincial Park.

Our views as presented in this brief may be considered under three headings as follows:-

1. The Particular Importance of Quetico Park.
2. The Future Status and Management of Quetico Park.
3. The Issue of Commercial Logging in Quetico Park.

1. THE PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE OF QUETICO PARK

In setting out our point of view regarding the future management of Quetico Park, we feel we should briefly indicate why we value this Park in particular.

Primarily, Quetico Park is of value as a wilderness area with the major advantage of being readily accessible. Canoeing is the most popular recreational activity in the park. This is made particularly pleasurable through the association of the park with the historic Voyageur route.

The Quetico area is of great historical significance. Archaeological investigations have traced human history back some 2,000 years. The Indian Rock Paintings represent one of the most striking concentrations of their type in North America. For nearly two centuries the Quetico region was of vital importance in Canadian history as part of the main east/west route.

Quetico Park also contains much of scientific interest. Formed from some of the oldest rocks in the world, the park contains a flora encompassing southern and western species as well as those typical of the boreal forest. The park acts as a useful reservoir for wildlife typical of much of Ontario as well as being a refuge for endangered species like the timber wolf and bald eagle.

References: "Indian Rock Painting of the Great Lakes" by S. Dewdney and
K.E. Kidd, Univ. of Toronto Press.

"Quetico Geology" by V.B. Meen, Univ. of Toronto Press.

"Quetico Provincial Park", published by Ontario Department
of Lands and Forests.

2. THE FUTURE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF QUETICO PARK

We recognise that the Government of Ontario, in designating Quetico Park as a Class III Natural Environment Park, has gone some way in acknowledging the importance of the park as outlined above.

We believe, however, that this classification does not go far enough when both the nature of Quetico Park in particular and the philosophy behind the Ontario Provincial Parks system in general are considered.

We believe that Quetico Park should be reclassified as a Class I Primitive Park. In support of our opinion we present the following arguments.

1. The Value of Wilderness Areas

As human population and standards of living progressively increase, larger areas of the earth are required for the provision of natural resources and for human habitation. In this context, it is important that selected areas be set aside, free from any human interference which would alter the natural evolution of these areas. Such a wilderness area must, of course, be large enough to ensure that, taken as a whole, it is relatively isolated from the effects of the human activity which surrounds it.

The value of protected wilderness areas to the present and future generations lies in the fact that they ensure the preservation of the historic, scientific and scenic values of the area, and something more; being places where the environment is allowed to develop without human restriction, we and

succeeding generations can see in these areas the way things were before our land became so densely populated. If the evolution of the area dictates significant changes in the present environment, then these changes should be accepted. The need is not so much to preserve the present as to allow a dynamic situation to follow its own course.

Wilderness areas also provide a place of retreat for those of us who require an occasional but complete break from the pace of modern living. While we acknowledge that such people constitute only a small minority, surely it is important that the opportunity should exist for all. We attach some credence to the point of view which advocates setting aside wilderness areas for the purpose of just "knowing they are there".

Even if some may think the above justifications for retaining primitive areas are of little importance, surely we have a responsibility to set aside these areas so that future generations may at least have the opportunity to evaluate their significance.

ii. Quetico Park as a Wilderness Area

The reclassification of Quetico as a Class I Primitive Park would, under the terms of the definition of a Class I Park ("Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario", Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, 1967), ensure its preservation as a wilderness area. Already described as "the largest accessible wilderness canoe area in North America" (Ontario Department of Lands and Forests' pamphlet available in Quetico Park during 1970), we believe that Quetico Park eminently qualifies for this reclassification. The park is certainly large enough (1,750 sq. miles) and has considerable historic, scientific and scenic significance. Furthermore, current lumbering operations within the park have not yet progressed so far as to render designation as a primitive park meaningless.

We realise that approximately 50% of the park, the Hunter's Island area, has been effectively managed as a wilderness area since 1943, but we urge that the remainder of the park, excluding perhaps the French Lake campground and immediate vicinity, should also receive this type of management. The heavy recreational use to which Hunter's Island has been subjected has been noted by the Minister of Lands and Forests (Statement in Ontario Legislature, November 12th, 1970). Since the demand for recreational use of wilderness areas is likely to continue increasing, the reclassification of the entire park would make provision for this increase. The argument that the present commercial logging activities can be eliminated in the future when recreation pressure expands does not seem to us to constitute a prudent policy. Areas which have been recently cut over do not become wilderness areas merely by official reclassification.

Unless a strong, positive stand is taken and foresight is used when determining parks policy, it is difficult to ensure the future safety of a park. Encroachment of wilderness areas is an increasing problem in the United States. Two examples where the inadequacy of the original planning has placed the future of wilderness areas in jeopardy are the North Cascades wilderness area (where mining exploration is threatening) and the Everglades National Park (where the conflict of interests concerning water rights endangers the very existence of the park).

iii. Quetico Park as Part of the Ontario Provincial Parks System

We commend the Government of Ontario on establishing a classification system for our Provincial Parks but regret that with regard to Class I Parks, this policy statement has not been applied in a meaningful way. The creation of one Primitive Park, Polar Bear Park, is important, but for the vast majority

of people this park is, to all intents and purposes, inaccessible. (Chartering aircraft is beyond most people's means). Quetico Park, however, is readily accessible by road. Reclassification of Quetico as Class I would greatly reinforce a parks system designed to make available to all a complete spectrum of the various types of park. (Such a course of action would not create a significant gap in Class III parks as there would remain several other fine examples in this class, e.g. Algonquin and Lake Superior Provincial Parks). In these times of increasing awareness of the educational and recreational values of our heritage, it would seem to us that a Province which prides itself on being one of the nation's leaders in enhancing the quality of life cannot afford to be without a truly representative parks system.

The suggestion that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park is not a new one. It has, however, been discounted by the Minister of Lands and Forests (Statement in Ontario Legislature, November 12th, 1970) on the grounds that reclassification would mean that "the existing organized campground at French Lake would have to be phased out, no roads would be permitted anywhere within the park for any purpose and outboard motors would be completely banned". In our view this represents an unnecessarily inflexible attitude. Certainly, there is a need to maintain the French Lake campground as an essential link in the chain of such facilities extending throughout Ontario. Therefore, we suggest that the French Lake campground and an area of a few square miles surrounding it be maintained under its present status as a Class III Natural Environment Park with the remainder of Quetico Park designated as Primitive. Limitation of the size of the Class III Park in this way would not be detrimental to the enjoyment of visitors requiring the facilities normally

offered in this class of park (e.g. boating, swimming, serviced camping, interpretive programme) because these recreational pursuits do not require large areas of territory. Also, the necessity of portaging places an inherent limit on the area within which powered boats may be used. An added incentive for the retention of French Lake campground under its present status is that it would provide a convenient starting point for those wishing to travel into the wilderness park. We do not see the creation of two different classes of park adjacent to each other as incompatible but rather as complimentary.

3. THE ISSUE OF COMMERCIAL LOGGING IN QUETICO PARK

As we have already argued, we would like Quetico Park to be reclassified as a Primitive Park. This would, by definition of a Class I Park (Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, 1967), completely remove the issue of whether commercial lumbering should be allowed to continue within the Park. In the event, however, of the Park not being reclassified, we wish to record our opinions regarding this controversial issue.

Specifically, we believe that if Quetico is to remain a Natural Environment Park, commercial exploitation of the forest should be stopped forthwith.

We are pleased to note the recently announced agreement between the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and the Ontario and Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company to terminate the timber lease covering the northwest quarter of Quetico Park. Thus, the issue now centres on the northeast quarter of the park which is currently being logged by the Jim Mathieu Lumber Company.

The basis of our argument is that continued logging in Quetico Park is neither necessary nor desirable.

We are aware that there can be no doubt about the economic importance of the logging industry in this region of Ontario but since "only a portion of the Jim Mathieu licence occurs in the park" (statement by Minister of Lands and Forests, Ontario Legislature, November 12th, 1970), and since there seems to be a strong possibility that alternative sources of wood could be found outside the park boundary, we feel that continued logging within the park is unnecessary. The current investment of the lumbering company in the park may well be substantial. It would be less than fair to terminate this timber lease without the payment of adequate compensation to this company. We, as Ontario taxpayers, believe that this is not too great a cost to ensure that we and our children will be able to enjoy an unspoiled park.

While the termination of logging in Quetico may adversely affect the earning potential of the park (although it has been noted that "the direct income to Ontario Government from forest operations in Quetico is exceeded by government expenditure for forest management", Canadian Audubon, 79, 32 (1970)), there is a more positive aspect to the economic importance of the Park. A park which could be unique in Ontario by being both accessible and free from commercial exploitation would encourage more visitors to come to the area with consequent economic benefits to the community in that area.

We believe that continued logging operations in Quetico Park are undesirable because they are in conflict with the particular importance of this park. More specifically, we wish to note the following points:-

- i. Given that Quetico is a Natural Environment Park and as such qualifies for limited extraction of natural resources, we submit that there is a case for elimination of this facility when the park is compared with other large, Class III parks, such as Algonquin and Lake Superior Provincial Parks. In the

latter parks, commercial logging is allowed. Can we not afford to have just one accessible park free from commercial exploitation? The particular significance of Quetico that we have previously noted makes it a first class candidate for such a concession.

ii. The concept that an area be considered as a natural environment must imply the absence of destructive human influence. Logging operations are destructive in this context in that natural evolutionary processes are tampered with. Canada's magnificent forests evolved long before the advent of man and will continue to replenish themselves wherever we choose not to influence them. The argument that lumbering operations are necessary to preserve the quality of a forest contains a "built in" bias. We agree that the quality of a forest from the point of view of the provision of a natural resource may well be improved by logging operations but this can hardly be commensurate with the quality of a forest when regarded as an integral part of the ecology of the natural environment. In the natural environment, trees must be left to die and decay. They provide for the return of essential nutrients to the soil and even when dead are of fundamental importance to many species of wildlife.

Aside from the removal of trees, the possibility of soil erosion after cutting, the building of roads and camps and the use of mechanical vehicles, all associated with logging operations, are detrimental to the maintenance of a natural environment. The sight of roads, bridges and encampments inside a so-called wilderness area must, to a wilderness traveller, appear no less than fraudulent.

iii. Although it may be a remote possibility at the present time, we believe that the construction of substantial logging roads within Quetico

Park may, in the future, be taken as a convenient precursor to the establishment of a highway through the park to the border with the U.S.A. This course of events would be contrary to the whole concept of Quetico as a wilderness area.

This brief is an expression of the opinions of the following:

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James R Bolton	485 Coombs Ave. London, Ont.	J. R. Bolton
NICHOLAS C. PAYNE	#906 1178 ADELAIDE ST. N. LONDON	Nicholas C. Payne
JOHN STEVENSON	#528, 291 WINDERMERE RD., LONDON 72	John Stevenson
Nelson M. Holland	1125 Adelaide St. N. London, Ont.	Nelson M. Holland

60 Mitchell Street,
St. Thomas, Ontario,
February 23, 1971.

Dear Committee Member:

Before I begin this brief, I would like to take the opportunity of thanking you for permitting me to present my views before you. I am a young man (age 22), and an ardent Naturalist, being a member of the F.O.N., Algonquin Wildlands League, National & Provincial Parks Association and our local Naturalist Club. As such, I am opposed to the logging operations in Quetico Park.

It is unfortunate that, in this beautiful Province of Ontario, there is no truly unspoiled wilderness park. Algonquin Park is not to be considered a wilderness area any longer, as it is being commercially exploited at a maximum pace, and its pleasant shorelines are only "false front" wildernesses, as the destruction of the wilderness environment is going on only 500 yards back.

An unspoiled wilderness area such as Quetico could be, has its scientific values, in that here Nature can go on undisturbed, in an environment which is allowed to mature and renew itself at its own pace, without man intervening to destroy its cycle. An unspoiled unexploited wilderness area has its aesthetic values, in that here man can feel a communication between himself and Nature, and know that this is an untamed Nature, a Nature which has withstood Man's progress. It is here that people learn a respect for Nature, while at the same time learning more about themselves. To a Naturalist, just knowing that a wilderness area exists and will always continue to exist, unspoiled, makes him feel gratified, and encourages him in his task of Nature preservation.

I do not believe that commercial logging and mining can exist in a Park such as Quetico, without destroying its wilderness environment, and in doing so, the above mentioned values and ideals. I believe that Quetico Park should not be classified as merely a Primitive Park, because this classification encompasses too many uses not suitable for a Park as unique as Quetico. Quetico should be classified as "Quetico Wilderness Area", i.e. its own classification, with a special set of regulations, which include no commercial exploitation of any kind, no roads and no power vehicles (motorboats, cars, snowmobiles etc.). Possibly hiking trails could be set up, but no roads should be permitted. It could become a paradise for canoeists and others interested in a quiet, unspoiled wilderness area. Being a Naturalist, I cannot understand our Government's philosophy which on one hand praises it as a great wilderness area, and on the other, permits logging and issues mining claims to disrupt the wilderness. I call specifically to your attention a Lands and Forests publication, "Provincial Parks of Ontario", which calls Quetico "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent", and in their publication "Quetico Provincial Park Canoe Routes" says "It is regarded as a wilderness park to be preserved from any development which might destroy the

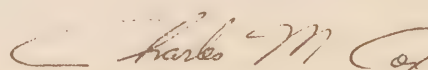
wilderness environment. Access, consequently, is limited to certain points on the park boundaries to avoid encroachment upon the interior wilderness". And yet this area, described by experts as the finest canoe country in North America, is being, or will be, intersected with roads along water routes and canoe portages, and will be stripped of its unique wilderness by lumbering companies, who must be able to find areas outside the park in which to develop their industry. I realize of course, that we must have logging, as it is of vital importance to our economy, but I cannot see that it is necessary in our Parks, as they are the only areas which will be left unexploited in this century. I doubt that any men would lose their jobs if logging was discontinued in Quetico, as I am certain that there are many suitable logging areas outside the Park boundaries.

The Government's policy on Parks is that they are for people. Unfortunately, after studying the Government's policy, I realized that Parks are for industry. Having read the Honourable Rene Brunelle's latest statement on Quetico, dated Nov. 12, 1970, I am more than ever convinced that he is dead set against removing logging and mining from Quetico, or any other Park in beautiful Ontario. He constantly mentions the Park's economic potential, seemingly forgetting that Parks are for people, not for profit. I would suggest that Mr. Brunelle study the policy of our Federal Government regarding logging in National Parks.

I appreciate the fact that you asked Mr. Brunelle to call a moratorium on licencing under the O & M Agreement. This is a step in the right direction but only a small step up a giant ladder. I realize that you have received briefs from logging companies, who argue on an economic viewpoint and probably that it is an ecological necessity. I am not ignorant of ecology, having majored in Zoology at University, and having read many books on the subject, I know that the only proper natural cycle is one that is undisturbed by man. Logging and mining upset Nature's balance and it is a known fact that in the area of Quetico, the soil is very shallow, and the regeneration time is slow. Thus a wilderness area would be slow to regenerate after the scars of logging and mining.

In closing I thank you again for listening to my argument, and urge you to use your good judgment, and act according to the majority of the people by demanding of the Government that all commercial exploitation of Quetico be halted, so that Ontario may have at least one reasonably accessible area where man can find peace and quiet in this hectic world. I leave you with these words by Charles Erickson, which may sound like merely an emotional appeal, but are well worth thinking about: "That's why it is so important to have wilderness. So few people in a lifetime ever find themselves. Even if you never use the wilderness, you need to know it's there to keep your sanity. Imagine, if you woke up some morning and realized there was no wilderness left to go to?"

Yours truly,


Charles M. Cox

Logging should be stopped entirely in the Quetico Provincial Park. It is possibly the finest canoe country area on the continent, with fine stands of red and white pine and combinations of aspen, birch, maple and balsam, which have always characterized it ecologically. Quetico is particularly fragile and cannot stand the heavy impact of harvesting as some areas can. I, and many others, feel that logs for the mill at Fort Francis can be obtained outside of the park.

Parts of Quetico Provincial Park have already been desecrated. This has been done by the logging roads that have been built into the Park. The main road is about 30 miles long and ends at the Wawiac River. There are many side roads from it that run East and West. The lack of clean-up by the forest industry is also a desecrating factor.

Trees that are being harvested are from 50 to 350 years old. They were well grown when the Voyageurs travelled under them two hundred years ago. It is the only remaining part of their route that can remain as undamaged as it was when they were travelling through it. The first explorers used it as they were searching for the fabled Northwest Passage. It was also the route of the Dawson Expedition and the force that crushed the Riel Rebellion. Should all this history be cut down for the logging industry? No, it should not.

The canoe trip possibilities of Quetico Provincial Park are unique. Canadians can be made aware of it through proper publicity. It would bring many to the area and also relieve the pressure on Algonquin Provincial Park. Wilderness is needed by all of us to re-new our inner core, which is being badgered every day by to-day's civilization.

Marie Good

Marie Good
77 McMichael
Kingston, Ontario

A BRIEF ON

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

by

GREY-BRUCE POLLUTION PROBE

This citizen's group is opposed to the exploitation of Quetico Provincial Park by American or Canadian logging interests for the following reasons:

1. Quetico is advertized by the Ontario Government as "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent" and "the largest accessible wilderness canoe area in North America".

Ontario's Park Classification exists only on paper. Unlike United States, where extensive wilderness areas have been set aside by Act of Congress, not one park has been classed as primitive except "Polar Bear" beyond the tree line and accessible only to the wealthy. Thus Quetico, or most of it, should be "primitive" by the government's own definition.

2. Quetico represents less than 1% of Ontario's total forest land. Its withdrawal from logging would have a minor economic impact. Unlike the Algonquin Park situation, the 225 employees are largely transient, and can be employed on other timber limits.

The hearing on Quetico of October 3rd, 1970, revealed that the expenditure by the Ontario government on forest management exceeds the revenues from forest operations in the Park, so the taxpayer is actually subsidizing the cut in the Park.

3. Logging in Quetico Park would be for pulpwood. Modern mechanized operations, unlike the old horse-skidding on iced roads, would involve extensive clear-cutting by heavy machinery. Free harvesters and bulldozers compact the soil, preventing natural regeneration and destroying the natural ecosystems and beauty for decades. Witness similar operations just outside Quetico. Thus the prime users of the park, the people, would be usurped by the secondary users.

Logging roads for such machinery are of the highest order. They are now penetrating the east flank of the park creating cuts and fills, bridges and consequent erosion in the clear streams. Soon the public will demand use of these roads, followed by commercial services. The famous "primitive area" will vanish, particularly when the road reaches the American border.

4. Public opinion against logging and mining in Quetico is no longer confined to canoists or wilderness buffs, but has spread to the vast segment of voters and students of pre-voting age. The major decision on Quetico therefore must be a political one made by the representatives of the owners, Ontario's citizens.

Senior foresters in both government and industry have failed to shake off the narrow tradition training of their school years, wherein they consider only those aspects of forestry that produce goods or services sold on the market place. The Minister of Lands and Forests appears to be unduly influenced by these narrow technical advisors. He should be free to make environmental decisions in the light of all the pressures on him. There have been occasions when a government, or at least one of its Ministers, was defeated through advice of its civil servants.

Hundreds of citizen's letters have been written to the Ontario Government protesting the logging of Quetico. We understand that only Briefs are being considered by the Committee. We suggest you do not ignore those letters in reaching your decision, for they are the people speaking.

We therefore recommend that all forestry operations in Quetico Park be discontinued and all mining claims be retired.

We recommend that the southern and north-western portions of the park be zoned as primitive, and that the remainder be open to wilderness-type camping.

We recommend the elimination of power boats and mechanical equipment from the Park, and that non-Canadian users of the Park be charged a special fee.

C. Harold Cotton
for Grey-Bruce Pollution Probe.

BRIEF ON FUTURE PARK MANAGEMENT POLICY

OF QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

John B. Theberge, Professor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

In submitting this brief to the members of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee, I hope to underline salient points which may help you reach a decision on the future of Quetico Park that will serve the best interests of the people of Ontario and Canada.

Quetico Park, one of only four large parks in Ontario, is presently a Class III or "Natural Environment Park," managed, in the words of the Parks Classification scheme of 1967, "under the multiple use principle." The basic tenet held by the Ontario Government and shown by its policy in three of the four parks, is that commercial logging and park values can co-exist.

In general, the demand for resources on a unit of land increases as population density increases. This suggests that multiple use of forest land in a province such as ours with a rapid population growth is a sound policy for providing the greatest good for the greatest number of people. However, when applied to specific blocks of land and specific resources, the concept of multiple use must be scrutinized closely. Some resource uses are simply incompatible. The wilderness experience and logging is the case in point. The concept of parks as outdoor museums or cultural treasures and logging is another case in point. Quiet enjoyment and contemplation of nature, the feeling of remoteness in a natural environment--these are impossible under a policy of multiple use of forests that includes logging. This feeling of remoteness, the challenge of obstacles to be overcome, the sense of adventure, the spiritual aspects of wilderness cannot be assessed in objective terms. Yet, in our urbanizing world, they are as much resources as timber or oil or other tangible commodities. They are linked to the human spirit. If we second that to the tangible resources in our system of values, we are in peril.

These tangible values of wilderness simply cannot exist within sight or sound of bulldozers, chain saws, and all the accoutrements

of commercial logging. Our National Park Policy recognizes this:

"Mining, lumbering, prospecting... these all would rob the people of Canada of all that is unique within the national parks and much of their attraction and beneficial purpose."

The U. S. National Park Policy recognizes it too, and bans logging. Multiple use does exist in the U. S. National Forests--logging and recreation. But the Forest Service does not suggest that it offers high-quality wilderness experience. This is left to the U. S. National Parks and the official U. S. Wilderness Areas. If we use our provincial parks for multiple use, where do we look for wilderness preservation in this Province? To our National Parks in Ontario, totalling 12 square miles? To our Ontario Wilderness Act, where areas over one square mile may be exploited?

If the large Ontario parks are not to provide a high-quality wilderness experience, why do they exist? What park values are being offered?

Quetico Park stands within a vast area of boreal forest, much of it as commercially valuable for timber production as the park itself. Since adjacent areas have or are being logged, it is too late for a wilderness park elsewhere. Besides, Quetico, the route of the voyageurs, the traditional land of Indians who left their rock paintings, has its own unique values. The 468 square miles in Quetico which are the focus of this current issue can hardly be considered of economic importance in the context of Ontario's total forest industry. They are of immense importance to Ontario's park system. To date, we have only been granted one Class I or wilderness park--Polar Bear. This is a significant park; I do not wish to belittle its value. But it is inaccessible. Cost to fly in and out from Moosonee, its only method of access, approaches \$1,000.00. We desperately need accessible wilderness parks.

Many citizens of Ontario have made their views plain. It is our park, not Ontario--Minnesota Paper Company's. We wish it maintained as a Class I Primitive Park, as we do Algonquin and

Lake Superior Parks. This view has been expressed by the Quetico Provincial Park Summit Meeting on October 3rd, 1970. Fourteen organizations--provincial, national, international requested that "Quetico Provincial Park be re-classified as a Primitive Park." One month later, this view was expressed again at a mass meeting in St. Lawrence Center in Toronto.

If the Ontario Government decides this resource issue on the basis of local pressures alone, then we admit to the impossibility of large-scale, long-range resource planning in this Province. We will fight brush fires forever, and never acknowledge that public perception of forest land has changed. Forests are more than saw logs and pulp. To a vast number, forest land is canoe routes and wilderness campfires and relief from concrete and steel.

I urge you to classify Quetico, Algonquin and Lake Superior Provincial Parks as Primitive, inviolate from commercial logging or mining or any other pursuit that would destroy our living museums.

The Conservation Committee of the St. Thomas Field Naturalist Club, wishes to submit the following brief regarding the maintenance of Quetico Provincial Park:

Since the Ontario government has chosen to maintain a Provincial Park at Quetico, it is regrettable that some conditions within the park are still not compatible with the ecology of such a magnificent area.

We believe that since this area has been designated as a Provincial Park for public use and by the expenditure of public funds, surely it is not necessary to denude areas of it and spoil the effect of that which it was originally intended to save? Would it not be simpler to select a large bare tract of rocky shore for a Provincial Park, if forest is not an essential feature?

Few too few of us place any value on the plant kingdom other than the stately and useful tree; but the naturalist knows that beneath that tree grows a shrub, and below the shrub a wildflower, and below this a moss, a lichen, a liverwort, fungus or mold. Do not these organisms which are all a part of the natural community deserve some consideration, as well as the scientists who study them?

Logging operations with their attendant activity and heavy machinery disturb the ecology of the area, causing many species of plants and animals to adapt to a new set of conditions or perish. All too often the latter is the only choice.

On the subject of Therapeutic cutting, we would like this term more clearly defined. Does it mean cutting and trimming along roads and trails for safety, or does it mean landscaping and removal of specific trees over the entire park? Certainly, even this activity should be kept to a minimum.

Access roads within the park should necessarily be restricted to isolate the natural areas from heavy pressure and overuse. A network of roads for fire control purposes or to allow public access to natural sites such as a falls or inspiring view would be acceptable.

Outboard motors in large numbers cause pollution of water and air. These should be restricted to the main waterways where recreational facilities such as water skiing and deep-water fishing are permitted.

The use of snowmobiles in a park such as Quetico could not serve any purpose in our opinion, other than allowing transport to ice fishing huts on the main bodies of water. No real purpose would be served by allowing snowmobiles in the forest areas, since in the Quetico area the status of the snowmobile is probably not primarily one of recreation. Resultant accumulations of trash would more than offset their usefulness.

Hunting and trapping should be discouraged if not prohibited within the park boundaries, since even though Quetico carries at present a class III designation, I am certain that most of the public feel that wildlife should be protected within the boundaries of a provincial park.

Spraying with pesticides to control outbreaks of Spruce budworm is a perplexing decision to make. Nevertheless it is a well known fact that pesticides have reduced the populations of desirable species as well as those which are not. Over the years naturalists have watched the decline of most of our beautiful species of moths and butterflies, as well as all other insects including the honeybee. Without the pollinating ability of insects, man would die within a few years- namely when his supply of canned food was exhausted.

It is therefore desirable that pesticides should be extremely selective of species, but should not be used except when no other alternative is available.

The Indian Rock Paintings found in Quetico Provincial Park are tangible evidence of the history of this part of Ontario. Let us not, for the sake of a few dollars income today, spoil the future potential of a beautiful area for those who would appreciate its value tomorrow and for all time to come, as a legacy of this age of decision.

William G. Stewart

William G. Stewart
Chairman.

WGS/pja

78
MRS. JOHN ELSER
1416 ELINOR PLACE
EVANSTON, IL 60201
FEBRUARY 21, 1971

MR. R.T. THOMSON, SECRETARY
QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
DEPT. OF LANDS & FORESTS, FORT FRANCIS
ONTARIO, CANADA

DEAR SIR:

THIS IS A BRIEF FOR THE RECLASSIFICATION OF QUETICO
PARK AS A PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS AREA. OUR FAMILY
HAS ENJOYED THE NATURALNESS OF THE QUETICO PARK
AND WE FEEL IT IS A DOWNRIGHT SIN TO ALLOW TREES
TO BE CUT DOWN FOR LOGGING, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE
ROADS THAT MUST BE BUILT; THE EQUIPMENT THAT MUST
BE MOVED IN TO TAKE OUT ALL THE LUMBER; AND THE
ACRES THAT ARE DEVASTATED WHEN THIS HAPPENS.

WE UNDERSTAND FROM OUR SONS WHO GUIDE IN QUETICO
DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THAT THERE ARE AREAS

MR. R.T. THOMSON

- 2 -

FEB. 21, 1971

WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN DESECRATED, AND WE USE
THAT WORD ADVISEDLY, SINCE WE WERE FIRST IN THE
QUETICO NOT TOO MANY YEARS BACK.

SO, SIRS, PLEASE GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO THE
RECLASSIFICATION OF QUETICO, SO THAT OUR CHILDREN
AND GRANDCHILDREN MAY CONTINUE TO ENJOY AND PROFIT
BY IT.

SINCERELY YOURS,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Virginia Elsen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

VIRGINIA ELSER
(MRS. JOHN ELSER)

BRIEF
of
ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
to
THE QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

February 25, 1971.

S U M M A R Y

In this Brief the forest industries of Ontario argue for the continuation of the Natural Environment classification for Quetico Park; increased accommodation for the average recreationist through the use of logging roads; the continuation of logging in the Park; the retention of the Parks Branch within the Department of Lands and Forests; and the continued suppression of fires in the Park generally and including primitive zones.

ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Member Companies

Abitibi Paper Company Ltd.
Algoma Central Railway
American Can of Canada Limited
Canadian Johns-Manville Limited
Canadian Splint and Lumber Corporation Limited
Consolidated-Bathurst Limited (Sub: Gillies Bros. & Co. Ltd.)
Domtar Woodlands Limited
Dryden Paper Company Limited
Dubreuil Brothers Limited
Eddy Forest Products Limited
Feldman Timber Company Limited
The Field Lumber Limited
Grant Lumber Company Limited
The Great Lakes Paper Company Limited
Hogan Lake Timber Limited (Canada Veneers Ltd.)
Hygrade Corrugated Containers Ltd. (Can. Int'l. Paper)
Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Company Limited
Kormak Lumber Company Limited
H. Kutschke and Sons Limited
Levesque Lumber (Hearst) Limited
G. W. Martin Lumber Limited
Midway Lumber Mills Limited
William Milne and Sons Limited
Murray Bros. Lumber Company Limited
McRae Lumber Company Limited
Newaygo Timber Company Limited
Northern Wood Preservers Limited
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited
The Ontario Paper Company Limited
Pembroke Lumber Company Limited
The Peterborough Lumber Company Limited
Pineland Timber Company Limited
M. J. Poupore Lumber Company Limited
Rudolph-McChesney Lumber Company Limited
Herb Shaw and Sons Limited
John B. Smith and Sons Limited
Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited
Staniforth Lumber and Veneer Limited
Texas Gulf Sulphur Company (Land and Timber Co.)
Transcontinental Timber Company Limited
Weldwood of Canada Limited
Weyerhaeuser Canada Limited
Wood-Mosaic Canada Limited
Woollings Forest Products Limited

SUBMISSION
TO
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTS
ON
QUETICO PARK

February 25, 1971

The Ontario Forest Industries Association represents forty-four forest-based companies in Ontario, ranging in size from large to small and ranging in production from newsprint, paperboard, fine paper and wood pulp to lumber, veneer, particle board, plywood and splints. One common feature that binds these member companies together is the fact that each holds cutting rights on forest lands in Ontario. Thus, the present and future well-being and productivity of Ontario forests is of great concern to this Association.

Many member companies have held rights in Provincial parks for long periods of time. All of the member companies are aware of the increasing demands being placed on the forests. It is hoped that the views submitted herein, which are based on their experience and concern, will be of value to this Committee when it considers the future of Quetico Park.

RECREATIONISTS

The forest industry recognizes and accepts the fact that the public demand for use of the forest for recreation has increased in recent years and will continue to increase in future. Provision must be made for approximately one-third of the recreationists who are interior campers; but, the remaining bulk of the recreationist group, i.e. the

car camper, must not be forgotten. These are the people who, often with their families, wish to camp or picnic in beautiful, uncrowded yet accessible lakeside locations.

If Quetico Park is to meet the original criterion of "benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario", then it would be an error to reclassify it as a primitive park. To do so would immediately bar from its use the majority of the recreation-seeking public.

The forest industry wishes to point out that, due to 1968 amendments to The Public Lands Act, road use agreements between limit holders and the Department of Lands and Forests are being signed to open many thousands of square miles of forest land to the recreationist public in those areas of Ontario outside of the Provincial parks. This programme is supplying access to great areas of wilderness and will remove much of the pressure from the park primitive areas.

As well, some companies, at their own expense, have developed campsites with facilities for car campers.

RECOMMENDATION I

It is recommended that the whole of Quetico Park be retained in the present "Natural Environment" classification. The present Hunter Island working circle constitutes 882 square miles of excellent wilderness and canoeing country and is a sufficiently large "primitive" zone within Quetico Park.

Being 30 miles in the North-South direction and 50 miles in the East-West direction, with hundreds of lakes and rivers, large and small, it has the capacity for much more "wilderness" use than presently exists.

It should be stated too, that the other half of Quetico Park - even under integrated resource management - still will supply the wilderness aspect over the bulk of its area.

LOGGING

Following are arguments for the continuation of logging in Provincial parks, including Quetico. They are all proven and demonstrable points. Some have been developed over centuries of forestry practice in Europe and North America. Others are evident in other Provincial parks.

1. By its very nature as a living organism, a tree grows, matures, and eventually dies!

The maintenance of parks for future generations requires periodic renewal of the forest. That renewal may be catastrophic - as by the onslaught of uncontrolled fire, or insects, or disease - or it may be planned by controlled logging. Logging in Provincial parks is rigidly controlled by the Department of Lands and Forests. If the forest is not renewed, it cannot help but become overmature and, in Ontario, very few overmature stands are aesthetically attractive. They are generally riddled with dead and dying trees, tangled with windfalls, overgrown with brush.

The present beauty of Algonquin Park exists because of the sanitary removal of mature trees by logging for the past 140 years over the whole Park.

2. Logging and Recreation can co-exist

In any area under forest management, the actual logging operations occur in less than two per cent of the area each year. This leaves ninety-eight per cent of the area for the recreationist.

Some of this area could be used also under a "Rotating Wilderness Plan". After an area has been harvested, planted and allowed to renew its wilderness aspect over a period of ten to twenty years, it could be declared a primitive area for a period of fifty or sixty years until time for the next harvest. By that time another large area could be declared primitive and the whole process repeated.

The points of irritation to the recreationist in contact with modern harvesting can be reduced or eliminated by regulation and genuine co-operation. This is presently being demonstrated in Algonquin Park.

In this connection it should be noted that it is specified in the present Quetico regulations that there shall be no logging from June to September, the period of heaviest recreational use.

Forest Management depends on roads for harvesting, fire control, research, insect and disease control, regeneration, silviculture. These roads - although irritating to some recreationists - would be welcomed by many as a means of access to recreation areas. These roads within the Park are now barred to public use by the Department of Lands and Forests. The industry feels that opening these roads to the public would be a forward step in accommodating the car camper. This could be tied into the development of more interior camp sites.

3. Economic Effects

The economic effects of a logging ban in Quetico Park would be serious for the local economy, but also for the whole Provincial

economy. It is not only the matter of 225 jobs directly involved in the Domtar operation that must be considered. According to a multiplier effect used in the 1969 economic impact study of the forest industry, there also would be a loss of 225×1.73 , or 389 jobs dependent on 225 Domtar jobs. So the total immediate effect of a logging ban would be over 600 families without income.

In the present national climate of high unemployment, such an additional welfare burden on the taxpayer would be far from welcome.

There is another long-term effect which is not obvious at the present. World demand - as forecast by competent authorities - for products of the forest probably will quadruple by the year 2,000. At present, Canada is not using its allowable cut; but, by the year 2,000, it will be using all the forest area possible to produce enough to maintain its position in world trade. Every acre of productive forest land withdrawn from timber harvesting will tend to reduce the total allowable cut and tend to increase costs. The steady attrition of productive forest area is a national hazard which will be felt by future generations.

This attrition is growing in Canada, and has assumed serious proportions in the U.S.A.

RECOMMENDATION II

It is recommended that logging be allowed to continue in the Jean and Jim Mathieu Working Circles. Such logging, carefully controlled by the Department of Lands and Forests, is beneficial to the forest, is beneficial to the local, provincial and national economy, and could be

beneficial to the average camper, if its roads were opened to public use.

ADMINISTRATION

There have been demands made that the Parks Branch should be removed from the Department of Lands and Forests and operated as a separate department. There are so many facets to the administration of parks that, in a short time, there is a danger that the new Parks Department would largely become a duplicate of the Lands and Forests Department. The present organization works well. There are no obvious benefits to changing it as suggested.

RECOMMENDATION III

It is recommended that the administration of the Provincial parks of Ontario continue as presently organized. Resource Management logically comes under the Department of Lands and Forests.

FIRE

Some proponents of the wilderness philosophy have recommended that naturally caused fires in wilderness areas should be allowed to burn themselves out without any control by man. They are also recommending controlled burning in mature stands in primitive zones.

RECOMMENDATION IV

It is strongly recommended by the forest industry that such suggestions be rejected. To prevent major conflagrations which are already too frequent in Ontario history, naturally caused - or any fires - even in a primitive area, must be attacked while small. Controlled burning can be a useful silvicultural tool for slash disposal or after-cutting site

preparation in certain circumstances, but certainly not for mature timber. The present state of fire suppression in Ontario is such that absolutely no fires should be set or be allowed to spread in mature timber. Besides the difficulty of control, deliberate use of fire should be avoided on the grounds of destruction of nutrients, air pollution and stream pollution. If Quetico Park were to be burned as a substitute for logging and regenerating in renewing the forest, then an area of approximately $\frac{1750 \text{ square miles}}{90 \text{ year rotation}} = 19 \text{ square miles}$ would have to be burned annually.

Widespread and continued use of fire as the only silvicultural tool in primitive areas, as proposed, could lead to steady and serious air pollution.

Absolutely no fires should be set or be allowed to spread in mature timber. Wildfire, especially when crowned, can be impossible to control.

In conclusion, the Ontario Forest Industries Association reiterates its position that logging, as presently practised in Quetico and other Provincial parks, should be continued, not only for economic reasons, but also for the practice of good resource management.

Greater consideration should be given to the average recreationist (i.e., the car camper), so that more benefit is derived for more of the people of Ontario from the Provincial parks.

BRIEF PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL CAMPERS AND HIKERS OF
ONTARIO TO THE QUATICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Feb. 1971

Br _ presented by the National Campers and Hikers Association of Ontario to the Quetico Parks Advisory Committee.

On behalf of the Ontario N.C.H.A., which was organized in 1962 and not has 60 chapters with a membership of 2,150 family members, I would like to thank the Department of Lands and Forests for the opportunity to submit a brief on Quetico Park.

The Association is pleased to have this opportunity to join with those other organizations and individuals to express concern over the present situation in Quetico Park and the future of this great natural and historical heritage.

On the inside cover of the pamphlet dated 1962 "Canoe Routes" Quetico Provincial Park, is the following message. and we quote:-

" Established as a forest reserve in 1909 and as a provincial park in 1913, Quetico contains 1,750 square miles of forests and waterways. It is regarded as a wilderness park to be reserved from any development which might destroy the wilderness environment. Access, consequently, is limited to certain points on the park boundaries to avoid encroachment upon the interior wilderness.

The history of Quetico cannot be separated from that of the Lakehead and the West. It was through the Quetico Country that the main canoe route linked Montreal with the fur riches of the West and North West. To-day, the canoe tripper captures a little of this history as he paddles the Quetico waters and treads the Quetico portages." end of quote.

Man has plunder the natural resources of our world to such an extent that he has upset the ecological balances of the different ecosystems, and unless something is done now he will destroy himself.

In north central Ontario pine forests once flourished, with trees of enormous size. But indiscriminate harvesting and subsequent soil erosion have reduced the area from a climax forest to the point where today it will only support blueberry ~~je~~ barrens.

We need wilderness areas so nature's ecosystems can live. The fact that Quetico Park was set aside as a wilderness area by far-sighted men generations ago means a great deal to our way of life.

When you consider that private companies of to day can only see the porfit side of the sheet, and never mind the future. We need a government who will respect the right of the people and protect our Provincial Parks especially Quetico. It belongs to the people of Ontario and in the years to come will be a much greater asset. With shorter hours and more leisure time, there will be somewhere that people can leave bricks and mortar and become refreshed mentally and spiritually from a day or more with nature. The fact that the people know it is there gives them an assurance of the future. Therefore, Quetico Park should be classified as a PRIMITIVE PARK.

A Nigerian Chieftain once said "I conceive that the Land belongs to a vast family of which many are dead, few are living and countless numbers are still unborn."

When trees are cut the sun dries up the soil and the rain washes the top soil away. Only seven inches between us and starvation. Trees shade the earth and help to retain the moisture from the snow and rain to prevent run off. The condition of a lake and the quantity of life it can support depends to a great extent upon the surrounding forest.

I understand the Department of Lands and Forests administer several acts and in Provincial Parks the Parks Act should supersede all other acts. At the moment the Crown timber Act is in command.

The provincial parks are only 1% of the total forests in Ontario, therefore the parks should be left in their natural state. History records that many people have been reduced to poverty, or obliterated, because of wasteful exploitation of natural resources. Deforestation, soil exhaustion and erosion hastened the decline of the Roman Empire. Here in North America, in the short time it has been colonized we have broken all records in the rate of destruction of natural resources.

In Ontario we need primitive areas. Therefore Quetico Park should be classified as a primitive Park now.

Ontario's future depends on you to make the right decision.

Humbly submitted by Fred W. Barrett Provincial Conservation Director
56 Killdeer Crescent, Toronto 350, Ontario



THE LAMBTON WILDLIFE TRUST

D.E.Tasker,
c/o 316 George Street,
Sarnia, Ontario.

15th February, 1971

Mr. R.T.Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands & Forests,
FORT FRANCIS, Ontario.

A BRIEF:

submitted by the Lambton Wildlife Trust
to the Quetico Advisory Committee concerning
Quetico Provincial Park and the logging
operations taking place therein.

PREAMBLE:

The Order in Council which established Quetico Provincial Park in 1913, described it as "a Public Park or Forest Preserve - Health Resort and Fishing Ground, for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario; for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animals therein."

The logging operation in Quetico Park is incompatible with the above statement. Many, many people realize this and are no longer prepared to accept the destructive policies of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

The Ontario Government has advertized Quetico as one of the last great Primitive Areas on the continent. For how much longer will it be able to make this claim if it permits the gross destruction caused by modern method logging and 'tree farming'?

The Park is a cultural treasure filled with human history and with unique ecological properties. How will the saw and the bulldozer - the road and the truck, the improvised bridge, preserve these magnificent things from damage and devastation?

The Lambton Wildlife Trust is an organization of some 500 people who appreciate the full value of wilderness, and it stands as a rallying point to give expression to the voice of this community.

In support of the proposition that Quetico be classified as a Primitive Park and that all logging operations cease forthwith, the following points are made:-

Point 1.

That Wildness and Wilderness now have a scarcity value for an ever growing informed and thoughtful public. Wild lands perpetuate the kind of world used by man through much of his evolution and are at least as worthy of saving and study, as the other objects of his environment preserved in museums.

Point 2.

That the old argument that logging makes for a healthy forest, is nonsense. The 'forest primeaval' existed in true magnificence before the advent of the logger - he is not a necessity to the forest.

Point 3.

That where manipulation of the forest cover requires the hand of man, it should be done with extreme caution. Certainly it is no job for commercial forest-industry companies, whose responsibility is to their stockholders rather than to the public - and whose sole motivation is profit. Our parks should and must be controlled by public servants in the form of a forest ecology unit.

Point 4.

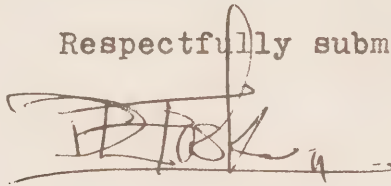
That employment is not a deciding factor in this issue. (Ref. Design for Development 1970, pages 7 & 11, and Globe and Mail, March 16th, 1970.)

Point 5.

That the direct income to the Ontario Government from forestry operations in Quetico is exceeded by

Government expenditure for Forest Management, including partial reforestation to the cut over areas. The Ontario taxpayer is, in fact, paying for the privilege of having Quetico Park cut by the forest industry. (Ref. Canadian Audubon, May-June, 1970.)

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. E. Tasker', written over a horizontal line.

D. E. Tasker,
Publicity Secretary,
Lambton Wildlife Trust.

Up until the end of 1970, one-half of Quetico Park was to be logged. However, in January 1971, Rene Brunelle, Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests, announced the withdrawal of the volume agreement formerly held by the Ontario Minnesota Company. Thanks must be acknowledged to Mr. Brunelle for his action. However, cutting is going on right now by Domtar and this presents an immediate threat to Quetico's future.

The value of the wilderness area is beyond measure. The fight to ensure the survival of wilderness will continue, as long as other parks such as Lake Superior, Killarney and the Algonquin Provincial Parks are in danger. As conservationists, we express our deepest hope that with the advice of the Quetico Advisory Committee, the Department of Lands and Forests will now classify Quetico Park as a Primitive one.

The following people support this recommendation:

Betty Klein 31 Louisa Drive Welland, Ont.
Alfred Sullivan 111 St. David Dr. Bolton Ont.
Stanley Mc Dougall 171 Evershine Ave. Toronto 12, Ontario
James Zeller 115 Mellow Cr. Bolton, Ontario
Fran Peake 103 Naughton Dr., Richmond Hill, Ont.
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Alison Thomas RR #1 Kleinburg Ontario
Lillian Canvet RR #3 Woodbridge Ont.
Barry & Jane Benton RR, Kleinburg

A BRIEF

ON

QUETICO PARK

by

Brian Hunt

#

February, 1971

Kenora, Ontario

QUETICO PARK

You are taking the trouble of studying my brief and I thank you for it. Knowing the onerous task you are confronted with, I shall attempt to be concise and logical.

My interest in this problem is threefold. FIRST, as a life-long member of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario, and Immediate Past President of the Kenora Riding Association of the Party, I feel that the Government of Ontario, represented by that Party, is about to make an irreversible error.

SECONDLY, as a father of four children whose inheritance shall be little more than the condition of the country my generation leaves to them, and

THIRD, as Chairman of the Kenora Environmental Council.

Gentlemen, my first point is a simple economic fact which has its foundation in the history of the Department of Lands and Forests and the Provincial Parks of Ontario. It is, simply, that if a wedge is driven into Quetico Park by the Timber interests, be they Canadian or other, it will eventually and inevitably lead to the surrender of the entire Park. There is no need to go into a lengthy series of examples here, other than to point out two parks, the history of which is the future of Quetico. Those two parks are Algonquin and Lake Superior.

For once an economic argument, particularly one concerned with job security for cutters, is established it is very difficult, indeed impossible, for a government to withdraw permits and further expansion. I need not explain to you that expansion is the name of everybody's game.

In 1968 Kates, Heat, Marwick & Co. issued their findings to the Ontario Department of Tourism and Information from a project under the Federal Provincial Rural Development Agreement. This was Project Number 25055 entitled "Northwestern Ontario Tourist Industry Study." This report has several passages which are relevant to your committee. I shall quote from some of them.

I would think that the timber argument would fall because of the following quote from this study found on pages 63, 64:

No. 4--Quetico

The Quetico Region has all the attributes of a multi-opportunity Vacation Area (non cruising). . . .

For the most part, the area is encompassed by Quetico Provincial Park whose character is established as a voyageur wilderness waterway. The historical element, the variety of interconnected canoe waters, the numerous picturesque water falls, the white and red pine forests, in combination make it a park of National/International significance.¹

I must wonder just how much significance the park would have after the timber interests were through with it.

Part of the problem faced by your committee is in understanding the conservationist's point of view that no cutting should be allowed. The timber interests suggest that they will clear away much of the overburden which is, in their eyes, unsightly and prevents complete accessibility.

This is a difficult problem to understand, but because of the far reaching consequences your decision will have, a problem which must be studied with greatest care. Put simply, any cutting, any foreign manipulation of the park will upset the "ecosystem"² of that park, and that upset will be irreversible. The degree to which the ecosystem and the "ecocycles"³ are disturbed in the park cannot accurately be forecast, so I make no attempt to. At the same time, one must ask how we can at this point of time decide to upset that system without fully understanding what the outcome may be. A point which should be made here, though, is this: wherever man has upset the ecosystem and ecocycle, the results have been far more disturbing than originally envisioned. There isn't the slightest reason to believe Quetico Park would react differently.

One of the difficulties I have in understanding why the projected timber cutting is being considered at all is in reviewing the record of the Minnesota-Ontario Paper Co. in the field of pollution. It is at best abysmal and at worst a disgrace. Yet, the Minister of Lands and Forests calls them good corporate citizens. I must ask what criterion is he using in his assessment? The fact that they employ people? The fact that they pay taxes? Or what?

Although I have seen what The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company have done to the land and waters of the Province with my own eyes, once again I shall quote from the already mentioned Project Number 25055:

However, one limitation precludes any recreational development of the river and this is pollution. The International Joint Commission report states: The Rainy River downstream from the Fort Frances-International Falls area is polluted to such an extent that it is a potential menace to health, unfit for bathing, discourages the development of waterfront property, is unsuitable for the growth of many forms of aquatic life and is unattractive for recreation. The major cause of pollution is the discharge of untreated wastes from the two pulp and paper plants owned by Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company and its subsidiary company.⁴

This report was issued in 1968 before the mercury tragedy. The carnage wrought upon the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River system is hardly the act of a good corporate citizen. It is the act of a company which, until forced by law and heavy fines, never initiated any action to stop its pollution, even though it was readily evident to all.

What intelligence does this company believe the citizens of this province have when they suggest to the citizens that they act towards the environment in a manner which would be constructive. Surely they cannot expect this Committee to accept such an insult!

Members of the Committee, I suggest to you that the past record of this company be closely scrutinized before you make any recommendations: not only the pollution of the waters, but also the wastelands that have now been abandoned by them in their continual search for more and more timber.

I ask the committee, now, to study the need for recreational lands by the people of not only Ontario, but surrounding areas as well. This study must make allowances for future demands as well as present needs. Consideration must be given to factors other than population growth which could affect the park.

Harold Gillian states: "The myth is that the need for park and wilderness areas increases at the same rate as the population." Then he quotes Lincoln H. Day of Harvard: "Actually it increases about four times as fast as the population owing to increased leisure, higher incomes, and the growing popularity of outdoor recreation."⁵

Projections made for the "National Park System of the United States"⁶ should be studied in depth for at least two reasons. The first would give us an excellent manner in which to co-relate our own system with the United States--it would only be sensible to do this because of the second reason: as the Parks of the United States are eventually overcrowded the overflow will spill into Canadian Parks. If the figure of "9 billion park visits in the U.S. system by the year 2,000"⁷ is correct, we need to do much contemplating.

From this study the committee surely will conclude that rather than timber removal from Quetico, Ontario should now begin setting aside very large areas for recreation which are completely free of industrial development.

There have been many statements made concerning the development of Northwestern Ontario. Without exception, these statements suggest the only industrial development for the region which is feasible must be based on raw resources. This means, of course, extensive use of minerals and forests. Unfortunately, both are incompatible with the second largest source of revenue for the area -- tourism.

The incompatibility was well focused only last year with the discovery of mercury contamination in the region's lakes and rivers. The contamination caused a drastic loss in revenues to many tourist outfitters. Many have since gone out of business. I don't believe any industry has the right to force another into bankruptcy. Yet this could well be what the pulp and paper companies and their subsidiary companies are doing to the tourist industry.

It is becoming abundantly clear that the government must discard its methods of allowing two incompatible industries to exist to the detriment of both. Thus, Quetico, a park of international significance, will not survive if industry moves into it. At the same time, the pulp and paper industry needs to obtain supplies to feed its mills.

These supplies the government, particularly the Department of Lands and Forests, must make available. But it must be made available in a manner which will allow all business to survive, not just pulp and paper. There are many areas in the province which can supply timber and not harm tourism. This is where the future mills should be located. If necessary to aid the paper companies in competing, the province and federal government should have no difficulty in providing subsidies, particularly in the field of transportation and transportation costs.

We cannot, as citizens of the Province of Ontario, admit that our timber resources are so depleted that we must now turn to the only accessible primitive park in Ontario for those resources. This is tantamount to policy bankruptcy. If we do this we admit also that the Department of Lands and Forests and the paper company interests have not been telling the truth to the people of this province, that their reforestation policies are not working, nor were expected to.

If this is not the case, then the policy makers are in error in allowing the construction of another paper mill in Fort Frances, a mill which, before construction began, demanded timber from Quetico Park. Surely no one, in the year 1971, still believes that "multiple use of parks"⁸ is a viable program. There is just too much evidence available against such a program to-day.

In conclusion, I do not fear the fact that my resources and available time for preparing this brief are minute as compared to those professionally engaged in obtaining timber rights. The committee surely recognizes this fact and in so doing will take this point into their considerations. Even without this fact, the arguments against timber cutting in the Park must certainly create enough doubt in the minds of the committee as to the advisability of allowing the Park to be used commercially by the timber interests that they will advise the Minister against a horrendous error.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your patience.

FOOTNOTES

¹Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., Northwestern Ontario, TOURIST INDUSTRY STUDY, (Toronto, 1968,) pp. 63, 64.

²Paul Swatek, THE USERS GUIDE TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, (New York, 1970,) p.11.

³Ibid., p.11.

⁴Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., p. 58.

⁵Robert Rienow and Leona Train Rienow, Moment in the Sun, (New York, 1967,) p. 54.

⁶Ibid., p. 300.

⁷Hans H. Landsberg, Leonard L. Frischman, and Joseph L. Fisher, Resources in America's Future: Patterns of Requirements and Availabilities 1960-2000, Johns Hopkins Press, (Baltimore, 1963,) p. 224.

⁸Richard S. Lambert with Paul Pross, Renewing Natures Wealth, (Toronto, 1967,) p. 487.

Voyageur

Wilderness Programme

ATIKOKAN, ONTARIO
CANADA

February 22, 1971

THIS IS A BRIEF

Re. Classification of Quetico Provincial Park as a
PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS PARK under the Provincial
Parks Act.

Quetico Provincial Park is unique, it is the only remaining 'lake and shield-rock wilderness' on this continent and perhaps in the whole world, that is ideally suitable for primitive classification. There are numerous reasons why it should be reclassified, I would like to state just a few.

In the past eight years I have personally talked with more than five thousand people who have spent a week or more in Quetico. I have also recieved thousands of letters from the same people after they returned home, some as much as a year later, which proves that the benefits of wilderness are lasting and not just something to be enjoyed during the actual experience. Almost everyone expressed the feeling that their visit to Quetico was the greatest experience in their life, for wonderful reasons, too numerous to mention. The reactions of these many people have convinced me that the recreational value of wilderness cannot be over rated. PEOPLE NEED WILDERNESS. I believe this is one very good reason why Quetico should be reclassified and preserved, not only for present but for future generations.

Primitive classification will preserve the wilderness character of the entire park. Shield rock terrain is much too fragile to withstand the ravages of modern logging methods. In the past, logging was much less damaging to an area and the damage was less permanent. Today it is economically impractical to log a wilderness area without the use of bulldozers, tree farmers and scarafiers. These machines are very destructive to this fragile terrain, causing erosion and leeching of soil nutrients. Regeneration of a shield rock area is a long slow process, due to lack of soil and nutrients. I recently viewed some of the logged-over area of Quetico with a team of ecologists who expressed the opinion that even under the most favorable conditions, many hundreds of years might pass before the area will show signs of recovery.

While we continue to sell our precious wilderness, tree by tree, to be made into toilet tissue or some other paper product, park use restrictions are being enforced in many heavily populated areas. Not only are the number of park visitors limited but certain heavily used areas are being closed to public use and allowed to rest and regenerate. All the while the beauty of Quetico continues to go tree by tree, into the manufacture of paper products.

Primitive classification will literally expand the area of the park. Anyone traveling in wilderness under their own power will require three times as long to cover a route as would be necessary if they were using a motor. The effect is the same as tripling every route or the entire area of the park, since everything is relative. Wilderness travel is measured by days of enjoyment and not by the number of miles traveled or the time required to get from point A to point B.

Under primitive classification, both Pickerel Lake and Pickerel Narrows will become very important wilderness areas, where anyone who is unable to portage because of advancing age or poor health, may enjoy many days of wilderness travel without portaging. This will make wilderness available to many people who are now unable to get back into real wilderness. It will extend rather than limit the use of the park.

The scientific value of primitive wilderness is yet unknown, for man is just beginning to recognize that wilderness is a great natural laboratory where he can unravel secrets from his past and make projections into the future, where he can observe undisturbed eco-systems and learn how he fits into his natural environment. This may well be the most important reason why primitive wilderness should be preserved. Quetico may be one of the greatest natural science laboratories in the world. Should we allow it to be destroyed.

Man has upset the natural environment of many wildlife species. He has destroyed and poisoned their habitat. Over two hundred species have become extinct since the year one. More than half of this number have vanished within the past fifty years. The side effects of some methods used to correct natural problems are more damaging and permanent than the original problem. Bald and Golden Eagle, Peregrine Falcon and Osprey are all facing extinction, due to pesticides, yet we continue to spray our environment with poison. Don't we realize that we must breathe the same polluted air and drink the same poisoned water? It is a simple matter of time until enough poisons enter our own food-chain and man will learn his own limits.

Nature can in time overcome many of the natural disturbances such as fire, blister rust, and spruce bud worm, but the effects of spraying the remaining habitat of these endangered species can be very final. WE NEED UNSPRAYED PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS HABITAT, where these vanishing species may yet have a chance to survive and remove from our conscience the guilt of knowing that we drove them into extinction. We still have a choice.

Quetico has great historical significance. It is a natural, living monument. It's wilderness is a part of our Canadian Heritage, for Canada was carved out of a vast open wilderness.

The Honourable Rene Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests, and the Quetico Advisory Committee have the power to preserve this natural and historical heritage of all Canadians of the present and the future, by recommending that Quetico Provincial Park be classified as a Primitive Wilderness Park.

I hereby ask that you weigh carefully the future of Quetico. We pay our debt to past generations and the sacrifices they endured to make Canada the great country it is, by preserving our natural and historical heritage for generations of future Canadians.

Thank you for considering this brief.



Charles Erickson
Box 1210
Atikokan, Ontario

copy:

The Hon. Rene Brunelle
Minister of Lands & Forests

Quetico Advisory Committee
Atten: Mr. R. T. Thomson

Algonquin Wildlands League

Nat. & Prov. Parks Ass'n.

Fed. of Ontario Naturalists

Pollution Probe
University of Toronto

Canadian Audubon Society
Atten: Mr. Pat Hardy

Friends of the Earth
Atten: Mr. David Brower

QUETICO - A WILDERNESS PARK?

Errata

p. 4, para. 5, line 1: for "perservation" read "preservation".

p. 8, para. 5: for this paragraph substitute the following paragraph:

"We have not been able to find any general agreement on working definitions of the terms 'multiple-use' and 'single-use'. Neither within the Department nor outside it can one do better than find general agreement that within an integrated resource management system the larger areas will be used in several or many ways, and the smaller areas will be used in only one way. Thus, we cannot accept any argument based on claims that an essentially single-use Provincial Park is an inconsistent, invalid, or inefficient element in an integrated resource management system."

p.13, para. 1, line 5: "sanitary" should read "sanitary".

p.14, para. 5: "Granted that . . . factors": for this paragraph substitute the following paragraph:

"We grant that little is known about determining user quotas for primitive areas based on these user-damage factors. We strongly urge that the quotas on users ensure both environmental health and the wilderness experience."

p.23, para. 5, line 2: "it elected" should read "its elected".

P.23, para. 5, line 3: "Forests has accepted" should read "Forests have accepted".

p.24, para. 2, line 6: "the same 'mistakes" should read "the same type of mistakes".

p.25, para. 3, line 7: "Representative" should read "Representatives".

QUETICO: A WILDERNESS PARK?

A Brief submitted to the Quetico Advisory
Committee, Department of Lands and Forests

by

The Save Quetico Committee,
P.O. Box 756
Thunder Bay "F", Ontario

Authors: W. D. Addison
J. D. Bates

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March 1, 1971

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SECTION A

A STATEMENT OF INTENT

The Save Quetico Committee of Thunder Bay is an independent organization concerned with the present and future use of Quetico Park, in particular, and Ontario Provincial Parks in general. Our membership stands at over two hundred fee paying individuals in Thunder Bay and the surrounding area. The immediate goal of "Save Quetico" is a cessation of all logging within the Quetico Park, and the reclassification of Quetico as a "primitive park" as defined by the Department of Lands and Forests (1967).

We believe that logging is incompatible with the primary functions of the Park. Realizing that a halt to commercial forest harvests alone could be detrimental to Park values we make specific proposals for the future management of Quetico.

Briefly these include:

1. the importance of, and necessity for proper forest management, the only goals of which are to further the primitive values of Quetico;
2. the use of fire as a tool to ensure that forest management goals are met, and where this is impracticable non-commercial cutting by Department of Lands and Forests personnel may be considered;
3. the control of park users in various ways to ensure the continuing quality of Quetico's wilderness environment;
4. economic readjustment for personnel and industries displaced by a logging ban in Quetico;
5. the relocation of some Quetico boundaries to ensure the easy enforcement of primitive park regulations;
6. the establishment of a permanent Quetico advisory committee to the Minister, whose functions will be to assist him in managing the park, and to provide him with a continuing forum for public opinion, by means of communicating with public desires; and
7. the implementation of specific fee schedules for primitive parks, to ensure that users of such parks bear the costs of this specialized service.

SECTION B QUETICO - WHAT IT IS

Quetico is many things to many people—a source of valuable timber, a recreational joy, a canoeists paradise and according to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent". This latter we submit, it is not.

It is not known what area of Quetico has been cut-over in the past. A reasonable guess would be that about twenty-five per cent of the forested area has been cut-over since the turn of the century. Surely, then these areas cannot be considered part of a primitive area.

We acknowledge, whole heartedly, that much of the 1750 square miles of Quetico is a magnificent provincial asset. We agree, even at the moment, with the U.S. Outdoor Recreation Review Committee that the Quetico area is *"unique in the world"*. Our purpose in submitting this brief is to try and influence you to keep it that way. This can only be done by declaring Quetico Provincial Park a "primitive area" as defined in the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests system of park classification.

It is not our purpose here to review the myriad statistics which can be used to describe Quetico. By themselves they do not provide, in our opinion, one single reason for preserving Quetico as a wilderness area. A brief review of Quetico's history, a few descriptions inspired by travellers through Quetico and a bit of philosophy, are the basis for our request.

Early Days of Quetico

Much of the pre-history of the Quetico is still to be recorded and it is hoped archaeologists will have an opportunity to fully investigate the area before more sites are disturbed. The many artifacts already uncovered indicate the region was travelled by many peoples. A Paleo-Indian race likely inhabited the region about nine thousand years ago and successive groups replaced them. Collections contain flint scrapers, taconite projectile points, bone awls and many other items fabricated hundreds of years ago. Pottery sherds of the Laurel and the Black Duck foci have been identified among others.

The mysterious Indian rock paintings, varying from realistic animals to abstracts, are found on numerous sites. The meaning of these pictographs, the dates when they were painted, and the artists are unknown to modern Indians. On the other hand birchbark scrolls, some of which were found in a cave, are similar to others seen in Northwestern Ontario, and deal with the ritual of the Midewiwin society and with the route of the Ojibwa from the Atlantic to Leech Lake. There are also song scrolls.

A 1736 census of Indian tribes enumerates 100 warriors at Tecamaniouen (Rainy Lake) "the same as those who come to Nepigon", thus including the Ojibwa and Monsonis. It is likely these tribes had driven the Lakota (Sioux) from the Quetico.

An eloquent Indian leader, nicknamed "Blackstone" because of the arguments he used in support of the rights of his band, camped at French Lake in 1872, and is mentioned by many travellers and prospectors, in their diaries. When the Indians of the Rainy Lake area signed Treaty III in 1873 and surrendered lands that included the Quetico, two reserves were located along the historic waterways—the Naquaguon on Lac La Croix and Kawawiagamak I.R. The latter, 5948.3 acres, was on the Wagweig River on the route to Lake Shebandowan. In 1915 this Indian Reserve, 24C, was abolished by an act of the Ontario government, but many of the band are said to have lived in this good moose country until the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 forced them to move. The graves of some of the victims are rapidly disappearing as the wooden house-like structures rot away.

Jacques de Noyon, who wintered on Rainy Lake in 1688, is the first known individual who ventured west over the Quetico canoe trails. The first permanent development of the western fur trade did not begin until 1731 when Pierre Gaultier, de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendyre, sent an expedition to build Fort St. Pierre at the outlet of Rainy Lake. For the next 152 years the portages of the Quetico were to be trod by everyone who travelled through Canada to the West. Among the famous Canadians were Alexander Henry, Benjamin Frobisher, William McGillivray, Gabriell Franchere, Alexander McKenzie, Dr. John McLoughlin, Lord Selkirk, Sir George Simpson, and Rev. James Evans. David Thompson was on the boundary survey of 1823-24. John Tanner was held captive by Indians for thirty years, much of it in the Quetico. The Gladman-Hind Expedition of 1857-59 brought Simon J. Dawson to survey the water routes through the area.

Then came the Riel uprising and in 1870 the Wolseley Expedition crossed the area in boats. Then came immigrants from Europe, hungry for farm lands in the West, across the Dawson Trail by steam tug and barge. Rail competition soon ended this business and the Quetico routes reverted to the trappers after 1883.

This capsule history barely reveals the wealth of history of this region which once re-echoed to the chansons of the voyageurs as they paddled for the bourgeois of the North West Company, the X.Y. Company and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Quetico Provincial Park remains the one place in Canada where one can paddle historic trails without the signs of civilization destroying the feeling of nearness to the past.

Quetico not only provides us with a link to our historical past. It is a positive link to our biological past and reference point for our biological future as suggested by Wayland Drew in recent address to this organization.

"At this point we can perhaps see more clearly why the perservation of wilderness is becoming such an emotionally charged issue, especially for urban individuals, and why our technological society runs a risk in allowing Quetico and places like it to remain intact. Free a man or a woman from the net of daily preoccupations, bring him into thoughtful contact with natural balances, and the chances are that he will begin to ask questions which society can only answer with a sickly smile. He might wonder, for example, why the water is not everywhere as pure as it is in Quetico. He might wonder at the primitive joy which inspired those pictographs which still glow from the rocks like miniature celebrations, and he might ask why it is that the urban graffiti are by contrast insults to the soul and spirit. He might begin to compare his enervating daily dosage of television to the random exuberance of sounds he finds in wilderness. Above all, he might begin to question why it is that he feels so good, and why that feeling must last for only two weeks of the year."

He then goes on to suggest some reasons a few of us at least, and we in particular are taking the stand we are.

"The individual and the wilderness share many characteristics. Both retain an autonomy which is disconcerting to the State. Both can be recalcitrant, perverse, unyielding. Both demand privacy. Both without changing so very much since the Renaissance, have suddenly found themselves subversive and expendable. And both are besieged by processes which close like the halves of a single pincers. It is no more fashionable today to be an individual among the clubs, the societies, the committees, and the stifling sociability that settles like a smog, than it is to be a Quetico among cities and pasteurized landscapes. Yet both still exist, and there is hope for both; because until society can transform them it must contain them, and as long as a shred of autonomy remains to them they might organize sufficiently and assert sufficient force to counter the threat to their existence.

Ironically, one of the great problems in wilderness preservation has been that it depends on individuals. Often they tend to be loners, indifferent to organization and politics. Frequently they fail to grasp the dimensions of the threat. When a favourite wilderness has been consumed they have simply gone elsewhere. There were always other places to go to, and even now we are frequently asked, 'Why are you raising all this fuss about Quetico? Look at all this land to the north. Why don't you just travel on?' The answer is not just that we are tired of travelling on, although that's true, but that we are beginning at last to see what is happening to us. We know that until the concept of a protected wilderness is encoded in Provincial law, not merely as a vague theory but as an enforced fact, then we're not just travelling on, we're running. And that is why those of us who dislike politics who are by temperament retiring and reticent to make our opinions felt, are at last saying no. We have come far enough, and we will not watch Quetico be parcelled out like another peice of real estate, or levelled off and sliced into board feet."

If the Rt. Hon. Pierre E. Trudeau is correct then slicing parts of Quetico into board feet may not be the best use of the area. He has stated that perhaps history "is best learned outside the classroom". He goes on to say that Canadian history in all its glory can be re-lived in the wilderness regions of Canada. Students should explore the routes of the voyageur and live the life of the voyageurs.

Let us then preserve these natural regions for them--without logging, without roads, and without pollution. The Department of Lands and Forests has been progressive in establishing a fine chain of campgrounds across Ontario. Let us hope that now it will go one step further and establish regions of untouched wilderness.

While Thoreau did not visit Quetico we feel that it could well have inspired the following sentiments expressed in Walden.

"We need the tonic of wildness, to wade sometimes in marshes where the bittern and the meadow-hen lurk, and hear the booming of the snipe; to smell the whispering sedge where only some wilder and more solitary fowl builds her nest, and the mink crawls with its belly close to the ground. At the same time that we are earnest to explore and learn all things, we require that all things be mysterious and unexplorable, that land and sea be infinitely wild, unsurveyed and unfathomed by us because unfathomable. We can never have enough of nature. We must be refreshed by the sight of inexhaustible vigor, vast and titanic features, the sea-coast with its wrecks, the wilderness with its living and its decaying trees, the thunder cloud, and the rain which lasts three weeks and produces freshets. We need to witness our own limits transgressed, and some life pasturing freely where we never wander."

QUETICO - What It Should Be

We have described in the foregoing what we think Quetico is to many of us—a little of the bad and *much of the good*. We submit that the Department of Lands and Forests and ourselves are not that far apart in our opinions of what it should be.

For instance, concerning the multiple-use concept some people are suggesting that we are proposing a single-use concept. Such is not the case. Our concept of Quetico Park as a wilderness area sees it having at least the following uses:

(i) A unique recreational area where a wilderness experience can be had by canoeists and hikers.

(ii) A refuge for endangered plant and animal species such as the bald eagle, osprey, fisher and wolf.

(iii) A living museum containing at the extremes of their ranges, north, south, east or west various plants and animals. Examples are basswood, bur oak, and a host of lesser plants.

(iv) It will, if not logged, provide a biological or ecological datum to which management practises on adjacent areas can be compared.

(v) It will be, if managed as a truly primitive area, serve as a mental hospital of a different sort, where some of us will go to regain our sanity and perspective in this ever more complex world.

We submit that a denial of logging and certain restrictions on recreational activity are a small price to pay to obtain these things, which surely we will not obtain in an area managed under conventional multiple-use policies. We also submit that the Department of Lands and Forests has already recognized these needs in Quetico by setting parts of it totally aside and other parts aside behind a lake front facade of four hundred or more feet of trees. We simply ask that you recommend to the Minister that he recognize in full what he has already recognized in part—in other words, don't hide behind a facade—adopt a full policy in which all of Quetico is declared a "primitive park".

Should your committee feel that what we are requesting is in reality a single-use concept then we feel that a strong case exists for it.

For instance, it is appropriate now to ask how the Department of Lands and Forests makes important judgement decisions involving conflicting land uses. A multiple-use policy surely does not mean that all lands and waters are used by everybody for everything. It could mean that some lands and waters are used by some people for somethings and some lands and waters are used by nobody for no things.

The Foreward to the Department's Annual Report of March, 1969, states that "The concept of multiple use or integrated resource management is basic to meeting man's needs. Our land and water resources are limited, but the demand for a wide variety of goods and services is increasing each year. Accordingly, consideration of the single-use concept is becoming increasingly difficult".

We do not dispute efforts to meet man's needs. However, it should be clearly understood by all that wants and desires are not needs. This is a distinction that receives too little emphasis.

The present policies of the Department of Lands and Forests are quite readily interpreted as having far more to do with wishes and desires than with needs. Paper dresses, 76-page newspapers, power boats, and cars are not needs. It is not the Department's responsibility to cater to them. It is the Department's responsibility to say that the lands and forests of Ontario can no longer accommodate all the wishes and desires of the people. The qualities of the wilderness experience may not be needs either, but they are almost certainly more basic to man than many of his so-called "needs".

Referring again to the Foreward quoted above, we are not convinced that single-use or limited-use policies would not have much more potential for accommodating legitimate demands on the environment than do the multiple-use policies currently practised.

In fact, the Department is not consistent, in its applications of multiple-use concepts. It already practices single-use policies in a number of areas. This is best shown within the Parks Branch by the fact that of a total of 65 of the 96 parks listed in the 1969 Annual Report are single-use only. Portions of the remaining 31 are also devoted to single-use. Thus no matter what stand the Department takes, the only thing that can be said for its multiple-use policies is that it is consistently inconsistent in their application.

To summarize this section and to restate our prime request, we simply ask that you as a committee, recommend in the strongest possible terms to the Minister of Lands and Forests, that Quetico Provincial Park be reclassified in its entirety as a "Class I, Primitive Park" according to the Department's system of park classifications.

SECTION C MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

Introduction

We are aware that many of the following proposals are at variance with practices which may be allowed under the present primitive park classification. We support the primitive park classification at present, because it ensures the cessation of logging and no further erosion of park values. We recognize, and we believe the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests recognizes that the present definition of a primitive park and primitive park practices is not ideal. We urge a redefining of this classification to allow forest, fish and wildlife management practices, based on sound ecological principles (as opposed to commercial principles) to be carried out in primitive areas. The redefining must ensure that the sole purpose of such practices is the continuance of primitive park values.

We let the following recommendations indirectly define what we believe a primitive park should be.

We state in reasonably specific terms the principles by which Quetico Park could be managed to achieve and maintain the primitive state referred to in previous sections.

The principles will be grouped into eight areas of concern, namely:

- Forests and Lakes
- Fish and Wildlife
- Recreational Use
- Indian Use
- Economic Readjustment
- Boundaries, Access Points, and Other Related Items
- Research Agreements
- Administration, Management Advisory Committee

A few guiding precepts can be stated here, for although they may be implied by the term primitive, they are precepts to which all management principles are related.

1. *The natural or near-natural ecological evolution of a primitive park should be allowed to continue.*

Quetico Park is in some respects a dynamic living whole. We are not proposing that it, or any portion of it, be "preserved".

2. *Prevention of ecological problems, rather than correction of the problems, requires the highest priority.*

3. *Planned human intervention in the natural order of things should be minimal. Whenever possible it is preferable not to interfere at all.*

Forests and Lakes

1. Fire

We concur with all efforts currently made by the Department of Lands and Forests to suppress forest fires. Quetico Park is too valuable a heritage, too important a resource, too unique a recreational wilderness to allow severe destruction of any significant portion of it. It cannot be replaced.

However, the mere fact that fires are not allowed to burn is a significant intervention in the natural order. Fire rejuvenates the forests, prepares seed beds, reduces natural fuel, and in many other ways, not all appreciated or understood, is beneficial to the forests. Suppression of fire therefore, has some consequences which merit attention. We have considered them in more detail in Appendix I.

It is our belief that controlled, prescribed burning is more acceptable than lumbering for forest rejuvenation and management in a primitive park.

Towards this end, the Department of Lands and Forests is encouraged to increase its knowledge of the merits, limitation, and associated problems of burning as a forest management practice.

We visualize a master plan ensuring that over a period of years all parts of the Park will have burned and regrown.

We urge you, as committee members, to read Heinselman (1969, 1970) and Ohmann and Ream (1969) as further background on this issue.

Pests and Diseases

These are part of the natural state of a primitive area. Unless it is shown that pest build up will have extraordinarily serious consequences on surrounding areas there should be no interference with the natural dynamic balance between pests and diseases and their host or associated organisms. Thus, spraying for aesthetic reasons, for control of nuisance pests for timber value and for similar reasons is unacceptable from our view point.

Where it could be shown beyond reasonable doubt that situations within Quetico Park could have severe, extraordinary consequences outside the Park, a decision to limit the pest(s) by sound carefully performed control measures might have to be made. The Management Advisory Committee referred to later should play a significant role in decisions of this nature.

3. Cutting of Trees, Disturbance of Soil and Rock

Limited, selective, non-profit practices of this nature might be undertaken by the Department of Lands and Forests to enhance park values only, when no reasonable alternative exists.

4. Water Levels

We recommend that levels be allowed to fluctuate naturally. For example, beaver dams should come and go without interference.

A study of all existing man-made dams and their effects on park values should be made. Using this information, a decision should be made in each case, whether to maintain it or remove it. In our opinion, no dams should be maintained in Quetico, now or in the future, to regulate water flow for any purpose.

We allow that where a dam and the waters behind it are essentially permanent parts of the landscape that the decision would probably be to maintain the dam in perpetuity.

5. Existing Buildings

We know of no building within the park whose functional or historical value is such as to warrant its maintenance. In the absence of strong contrary evidence we recommend that all buildings be removed.

6. Water Quality

We suggest a monitoring programme as outlined in the next section under Fish.

Fish and Wildlife

We concur with present fish management practices within the Park. We would encourage a water quality monitoring programme on all park lakes, with emphasis on heavily used lakes. This will allow setting of water quality datum(s) for future comparison, enabling management of waters for both the fish populations and sanitary reasons.

We recommend the least possible interference with, or management of, fish and wildlife populations.

We firmly believe that wilderness or primitive areas are very important to the continued existence of such species as the bald eagle, osprey, fisher and wolf. Indeed, these areas may become a necessity for their continuance on earth. To this end we point out the need for the careful selection of areas for campsites and routes for hiking trails. We ask that extreme caution be exercised in using pesticides within the Park.

With respect to trapping within the park, we refer you to the section on Indian Usage. However, we note here that, for proper trapline management it may be necessary for trappers to turn in skulls and carcasses on a periodic basis. Under no circumstances should trappers be allowed to use poisons.

We recommend that in the case of fish, wildlife and flora that present programmes to compile fauna and flora lists be encouraged and accelerated.

Recreational Use

We expect this aspect of management to be a most difficult one. There appear to be few reliable precedents for controlling humans to ensure continuance of primitive areas. The pressures are such as to require this control if anything approaching a wilderness experience is to be available in Quetico Park.

The restraints we propose are significantly more restrictive than presently practised in Provincial Parks in Ontario. Quetico Park, as an accessible wilderness park, already appears to suffer destruction in certain areas beyond its capacity to heal itself. These destructive forces will become more widespread and more damaging. Severe restraints should be imposed soon, such as those stated on the following pages.

1. Cost

The users of a primitive park must be prepared to pay for the privilege of having the area set aside solely for their use.

Ascertaining which costs should reasonably be borne by the user and which should reasonably be borne by the Province would require more information than we, and probably more than the Department, has available now. Arriving at a reasonable figure would be an important role of the Management Advisory Committee. Certainly fees several times existing ones would seem to be in order.

As a guide, fire suppression and basic administration, are probably provincial costs, while portage and campsite maintenance are user costs.

2. Controlling Usage

(i) Numbers of People in the Park at any one time must be limited. Several factors may have to be considered in determining what these limits are. They would include:

- (a) How much usage can the environment be subjected to without damaging it beyond its capacity to heal?
- (b) When has usage reached a degree where the impression to the user is no longer that of a wilderness and primitive experience?

Granted that little is known about determining user quotas for primitive areas, but *any quotas set should be safely less than very cautious estimates of the lowest of these, based on user-damage factors.*

Efforts to be more accurate in these usage estimates should receive high priority.

It should be apparent that user quotas would vary from lake to lake, portage to portage, and campsite to campsite.

(ii) Quotas by regions within the park as opposed to a general park quota, or to a quota for each entrance point are recommended.

Regional quotas would probably require more administrative effort than the other two quota systems, but seem to us to have much greater potential for assuring environmental protection and a wilderness experience.

(iii) Closures of regions because of quota fulfillment or to provide environmental recovery time would be day-to-day decisions.

(iv) Permit reservations ahead of time should be provided so that individual and family recreation plans could be made with the assurance of being able to have entrance to a specific region of the park for a specific period of time.

(v) First-come-first-served seems a reasonable means of filling unreserved quotas.

(vi) Resident-non-resident ratios would merit favourable consideration in our view when quotas are regularly being filled to the disadvantage of residents.

(vii) Non-resident surcharges we feel should be avoided. However, if resident-non-resident ratios cannot be established, then non-resident surcharges may be one means of ensuring that a suitable ratio is maintained.

(viii) Usage by outfitters should be restricted. To have large portions of quotas filled in advance each year by outfitters particularly during peak family seasons would be undesirable.

Regulation of tourist operators could easily be achieved by giving each a quota of licenced canoes. When all his licenced canoes were in the park he could no longer send in other parties, either guided or equipped by him. To encourage a distribution of user pressure, tourist operators might be allowed higher quotas in spring and fall. It is of interest to note that some of the operators which would be affected by such regulations concur with the above viewpoint. Included, in restrictions of this nature would be large-group users, such as camps.

(ix) Advertising. Pressure on the Park could be relieved by advertising the advantages of other areas. Motorboat users, for example, have large areas of accessible waters around Quetico for their use. They should know about them. Advertisements of the limited-use areas of the Province could be quite important in directing recreational users to the areas most suitable to his wants.

3. Hiking Trails

Throughout the interior lands these would be part of our **proposal** for a varied wilderness experience. Already a start has been made. **Nothing** elaborate is needed; simple, marked trails could be used for walking in **summer**, and for snowshoeing and cross-country skiing in winter. There would be the advantages of variety, and of *encouraging less use* of common water routes.

4. Maintenance Crews

Maintenance crews would have a significant role in subtly encouraging rotational use of over-used areas. A portage route cut to replace a well-worn route, a new portage to an out-of-the-way lake, an obvious small pile of wood left at a campsite, and other simple procedures would have a significant effect in controlling wear.

5. Enforcement of Regulations

Patrol officers in sufficient numbers should be present throughout the Park. Alone, or in pairs, they would move through the Park much as other users. A few days in one place, a week in another, and visiting campsites en route would provide the presence that could discourage abuses of the privileges and regulations. They would be subject to the **same** conditions of use as others—no motors, chainsaws, etc. They would have radio contact with bases for airplane assistance if necessary. They would have a useful, safety role.

6. Garbage and Wastes

Education and controls will be required if garbage and wastes are not to despoil the Park.

Controls should begin at the entrance points. They might include:

- (i) Prohibition of glass containers.
- (ii) Prohibition of portable toilets in which excreta is bagged in plastic (never to be carried out, never to decompose).
- (iii) Ten dollar deposits from campers with disposable containers, refunded when a reasonable quantity of used containers is returned to the exit.
- (iv) Similar ends might be achieved if check-outs at the end of interior trips were mandatory, at which time some form of garbage return might be required without detailed lists and refunds.

- (v) Education and regulations should provide stimuli to encourage burning what can be burned, and bringing out the rest.
- (vi) Commonly used campsites may have to have simple pit toilets at proper sites, even though this may seem to contravene the provisions of a primitive park classification.

Some education and rules of camper etiquette may encourage most campers to keep campsites and portages free of their own wastes. This should receive continued high priority to ensure maintenance of health and water quality standards.

8. Recreational Supplies

Use of acceptable recreational supplies could be encouraged or even required by the Department of Lands and Forests. Such supplies would have minimal potential for garbage accumulation and environmental impact, (bio-degradable, low-pollution cleansers; reusable containers; burnable containers; etc.). This can be achieved in a number of ways. First, entrance park concessionaires would be required to carry these items. Second, outfitters and other suppliers in the area could be encouraged to carry these items. Third, literature advertising park regulations could make it quite clear what would be acceptable, and where they could be obtained.

Indian Use

It has been stated earlier that the present primitive park definition would be strictly applied to recreational users. Therefore, game harvest is incompatible with our concept of Quetico as a primitive park. However, we believe that *treaty* Indians of Neguaguan Lake, Indian Reserve 25D, those of reserves 23 and 23A, presently holding registered traplines within the park, should be allowed to continue to use these lines. As holders of registered lines relinquish them, by choice or through death, such lines should be permanently closed unless another *treaty* Indian is willing to take them over immediately.

While undesirable in a primitive park we recognize that snow machines will probably have to be used by holders of such traplines. If fire arms are not allowed at present, this regulation should continue to be enforced. We understand that each trapper is allowed four airflights per year into his line area. While we find such practice unacceptable, we realize that it will probably have to continue, as long as trapping is allowed.

It is incompatible with our concept of a primitive park that:

- (i) treaty Indians from other than reserves 25D, 23 and 23A be allowed to take up open traplines in the Park.
- (ii) that non-treaty Indians hold *any* of the registered traplines within the Park.
- (iii) that *any* Indians travelling in the Park for any purpose (e.g. guiding) have any special privileges other than those noted above.

Economic Readjustment

We know of no facts to indicate that the economic problems arising from a classification of the Park as primitive will ever be less than they are now.

Thus we make the following recommendations.

1. If the Mathieu-Domtar operation in Quetico Park is reasonably viable—and *it is the responsibility of the Province to ensure that it is*—dislocation adjustments must be made.
2. If unemployment results, first consideration for new jobs in the Park should be given to those affected by the dislocation.
3. If there are unemployed persons who cannot obtain or do not desire other employment in the area then they should be retrained and/or relocated.
4. As a condition of receiving dislocation assistance from the Province, Mathieu-Domtar must commit itself to keeping the mill at Sapawe and the woods operation at approximately their present state of employment for a reasonable number of years. Wood can be supplied from that portion of their limits lying north of Quetico.
5. Costs of dislocation and readjustment should be considered part of the costs of establishing Quetico as a primitive park. As such these costs should be borne by governments and passed on to the user.

Boundaries, Access Points, and Related Items

This brief is concerned only with the future management of Quetico Park. As such we are considering boundaries already established. We are proposing that Quetico Park be managed much differently than the lands and waters surrounding it. This being the case, there is some merit in rationalizing the boundary so that it is apparent to those crossing it, and so that enforcement of regulations is not complicated by poor boundary situations.

1. There are a few *boundary changes* which we think should be made at the time Quetico Park is classified a primitive park. They are described here, and marked on the accompanying map.

(a) Batchewaung Lake. The waters of this lake are directly connected to Park waters, and should be included in the Park. The Restricted Area around the Lake could go to the shores of Nym Lake.

(b) French Lake. Presently in Quetico Park, this lake would become part of the multi-purpose entrance park at Dawson Trail Campgrounds. Thus motorboats would be allowed on it. The boundary of Quetico Park would be at the point where the waters of French Lake enter the Pickerel River.

(c) Tilly Lake. This lake should be excluded entirely from the Park.

(d) Mack Lake should be entirely in the Park.

(e) District Lake should be entirely in the Park.

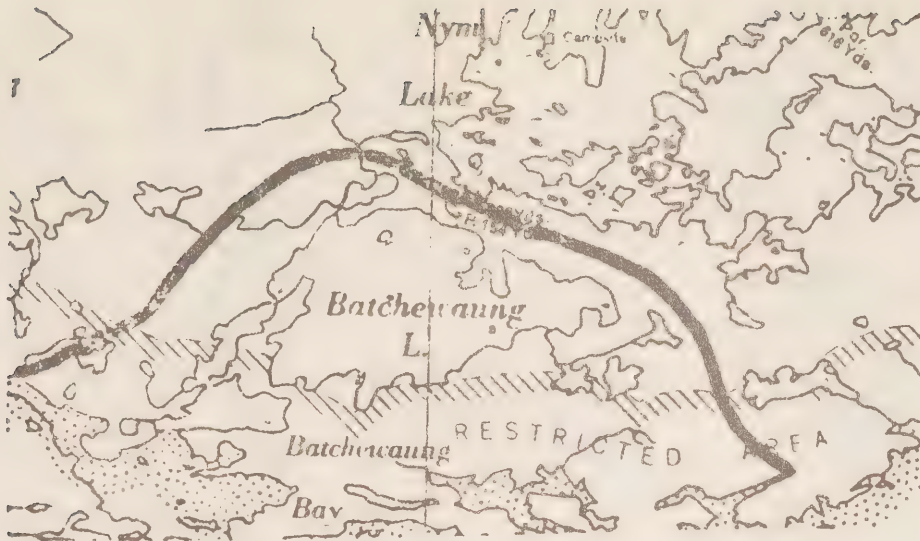
(f) Ross Lake should be excluded from the Park.

(g) Saganagons Lake, and associated small lakes should be entirely within the Park. This lake extends so far into the Park that allowing motorboats on a major part of it outside the Park is inviting problems.

(h) Saganaga Lake except for Cache Bay should be outside the Park.

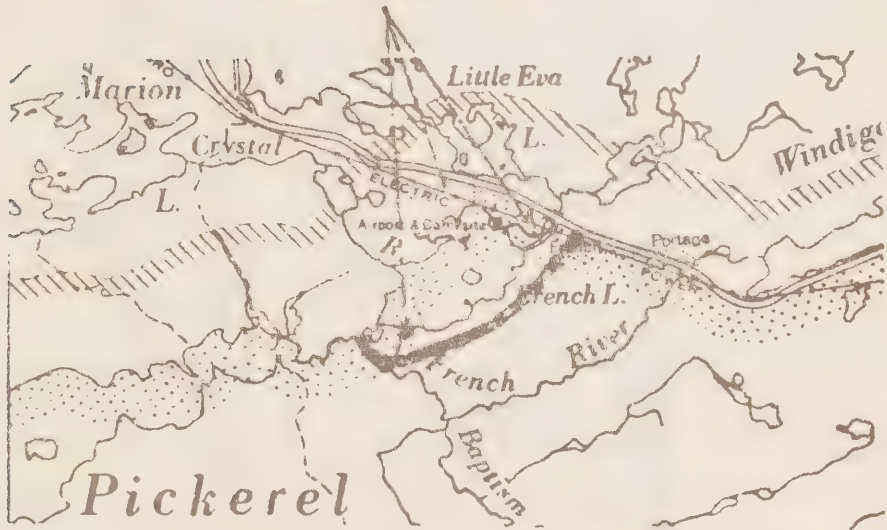
(i) Namakan River. The waters of this river as they are closely associated with waters in the Park should be included in the Park. Quetico Rapids, just below the present Park boundary would be a suitable downstream limit of the Park boundary because it is a distinct land and water feature, easily posted and patrolled.

M A P 1



(a)

Becomes Class IV Park



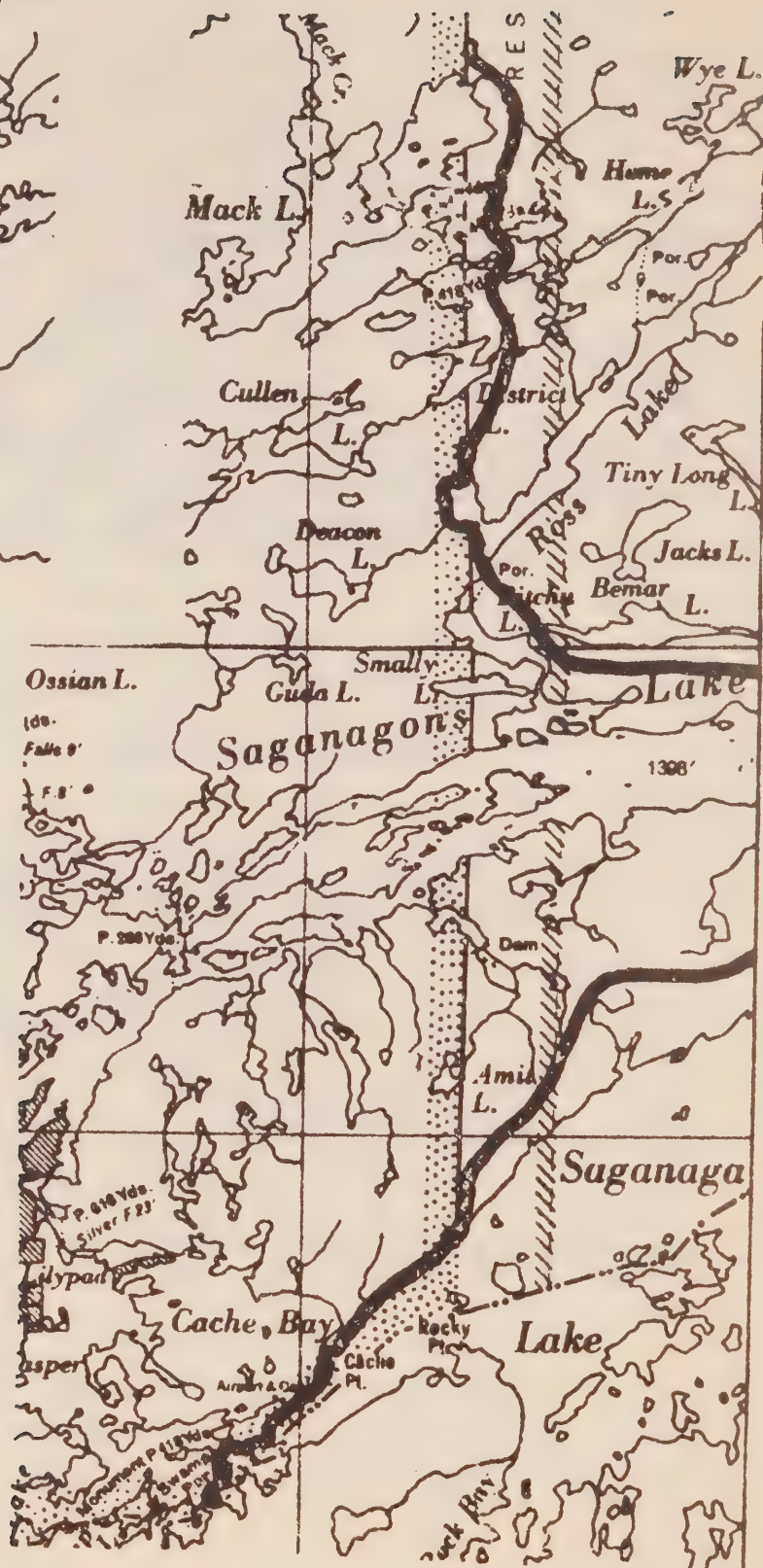
(b)

Relocated Boundary





(c)



(d), (e), (f), (g), (h)



(j) We feel that the area bounded by the Namakan River on the north, the south shore of Namakan Lake from the entrance of the Namakan River to the international boundary, and along the international boundary on the south to Indian Reserve 25D merits special consideration. We do not feel it should be made part of the Park at this time. However, we recommend that no further development, in the form of new cottages or tourist resorts, or expansion of existing facilities be allowed in this area. This is to minimize or prevent land use problems which could arise on this complex of waters along the southwestern boundary of the Park. This also ensures a continuity with the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota. This will facilitate management agreements and co-operation which must and will exist between B.W.C.A. and Quetico.

We do not exclude logging from this area, however, desirable we might think it would be to so do.

(k) In the foregoing, wherever waters form part of the Park boundary, we strongly urge that the *boundary include the shoreline of the lake to prevent any sort of development on boundary waters.*

2. Park Access Points

Access to the Park must be limited to ensure a primitive state for the Park. Access points should meet certain criteria.

- (i) They should be strategically placed on natural water entrances.
- (ii) They should be placed in a position such that park regulations and quotas can be easily enforced.
- (iii) Entrances along the Canada-U.S. border merit special consideration, since there are so many potential entry points and the opportunity for avoiding entrance fees, etc. is readily available.

Entrance points should logically provide a number of services which makes them incompatible for inclusion in a primitive park. Therefore, we recommend that a Class IV Recreation Park (according to present Department of Lands and Forest definition) be established at each entrance. Each of these would be outside Quetico Park. They can be of limited size and as simple or complex as needs require. We recommend that Dawson Trail campgrounds and French Lake itself be so designated. In their simplest form such entrances may provide a supervised parking area, management and service buildings as deemed necessary and docks. Access points along the Canada-U.S. border would not require parking lots.

We suggest the following access points on the east, north and west boundaries :

- (i) through Northern Light Lake
- (ii) through French Lake
- (iii) through Nym Lake
- (iv) through the Lerome Lake system.

We advise against an entrance on Beaverhouse Lake since it would be additional administrative expense; it is already within the Park; a class IV park on its shores would create regulation enforcement problems; and western entrance is already provided through Lerome Lake.

We suggest no more than four entrances along the south boundary, with these entrances to be placed on the basis of existing traffic flow patterns.

3. Airplane Access

No commercial or private airplanes should be allowed to land on waters or lands of Quetico Park. An agreement should be made with the Federal Government to prohibit overflights below 4,000 feet, a regulation that we understand already exists in the B.W.C.A. The Department of Lands and Forests would, however, have full airflight privileges and access for management purposes. We classify air cushion vehicles as aircraft.

4. Patented Lands

These should be bought back or recovered at the earliest opportunity. No more land patents or special exemptions within Quetico Park should be made.

5. Restricted Area Around the Park Boundary

The present regulation which restricts development and activity within one mile of the Park boundary should be continued and vigorously enforced.

Research Agreements

The very nature of a primitive park would make its lands, waters, flora and fauna attractive objects for scientific investigations.

We have three strong recommendations with respect to agreements to conduct research in the Park.

1. Research conducted in the Park must be directly and obviously related to the goals of a primitive park. Research directed to the management of a natural forest environment, studies to determine ecological effects of unsprayed forest areas, ascertaining more exactly what wilderness means to the users of the Park and similar studies would definitely be acceptable.

Studies which could just as well, or nearly so, be done outside the Park should not be allowed.

2. There should be no special regulations or exceptions for any research worker. In other words, researchers would have to operate under the same rules as recreational users. For example, erection of any buildings within the Park would be prohibited along with the use of such equipment as chainsaws, outboard motors and electric generators.

3. All research agreements would be reviewed by the Management Advisory Committee.

4. We cannot recommend too strongly that historical and anthropological research be undertaken. An absolute condition of any such research should be that artifacts recovered, be deposited with Canadian public institutions. To discourage the already extensive tampering by amateurs we suggest that your committee consider recommending modification of the appropriate act(s) governing these matters so that they deal specifically with provincial parks.

Administration, Management Advisory Committee

A number of questions arise with respect to the administration of parks generally, and particularly Quetico Park as an accessible primitive park. We can consider at least three here.

1. Can one Department of the Provincial Government manage both the commercial use of forested lands and the recreational use of the same forested lands well?

We would answer yes. Balanced, ecologically and economically sound policies and the decisions based on them will be difficult enough within one Department. Division between two Departments would almost certainly introduce additional difficulties. However, we do feel quite strongly that all policies must be ecologically sound first and economically sound second.

2. Who is responsible for land use planning?

The nature of society is such that the public has entrusted to its elected government much of the responsibility for land management. The personnel of the Department of Lands and Forests has accepted the responsibility to manage the lands and forests. They must do this with wisdom in judgement and firmness of purpose.

Public opinion has a significant role but we believe that the Department must advocate and practice what they believe to be right, and to vigorously defend it. Only in this way can the public be assured that the responsibilities have been accepted. Leadership is a professional responsibility.

If we may illustrate what we mean with one example. Foresters have long recognized that fire could be a very important means of regenerating some cut-over areas. "However in our drive for better (forest) fire prevention we have almost convinced not only the public but ourselves, the forest managers, that there is no place in Canadian forests for fire". (Foster, 1967). W. T. Foster then goes on to list the four obstacles to prescribed burning and we quote:

- "1. The fear of damage that might result if fire escapes.
2. The lack of experience and knowledge of how fire reacts under varying conditions.

3. The uncertainty of public reaction or the fear of being found out by the public.
(The use of fire is a contradiction of much of the fire prevention propaganda that has been used. It is feared by some that this apparent reversal of policy may encourage carelessness or promiscuous burning).
4. Lack of courage."

It is significant to note that three of the four reasons centre around the foresters' fear of doing something which may be contrary to public opinion and for which he may be criticized. This despite the fact that the forestry body corporate recognizes the necessity of facing the problem of prescribed burning. Biologists, park managers, and land-use planners have all been guilty of the same mistakes in our opinion.

Solving such a problem is not easy. Part of the solution is picking professionals who have the following attributes:

- (i) Thick skins that can withstand uninformed public criticism.
- (ii) A determination to *fight for* the scientifically and socially sound policies which he has formulated.
- (iii) The initiative to use the many, varied, and extensive resources at his disposal to communicate with the public and educate the public, especially the political public.
- (iv) An innovative mind which attempts to anticipate new problems with views to preventing them before they arise and which seeks imaginative solutions to old problems.
- (v) A willingness to experiment with new means of management, realizing full well that not all experiments will be **successful** and that such experiments may be abandoned without loss of face. (A corollary to this is that resource managers must keep the public informed of their work and of the fact that they cannot be one hundred per cent successful. We believe that an informed public tolerates such mistakes made once. An uninformed public tolerates no mistakes).
- (vi) The courage to make management decisions on the basis of limited evidence. (In many cases putting off decisions until the results of research are available further aggravates a problem. We believe that informed guesswork is going to be a necessity at times in managing Quetico).
- (vii) A good public presence.
- (viii) In the case of Quetico Park in particular, the administrator must be committed to wilderness values and their embodiment in the park.
- (ix) A sound, solid background in ecology, not just forest ecology.
- (x) Finally, an ability to make happen what he knows should happen.

The foregoing are not intended to suggest that Department of Lands and Forests personnel have lacked these attributes to date. However, we believe that parks and park management will increase in importance within the Department and that park management is going to become increasingly more complex and more a public issue in the future. Therefore, we are suggesting that great emphasis be given to selecting persons who obviously have these attributes.

3. How can the senior administrators receive consistent and sound advice, as well as public support for management of the park?

An accessible primitive park will require strong defenders. The idea is not new but we suggest that the Minister appoint a permanent Quetico Management Advisory Committee. Eight to twelve unpaid members such as listed below would be an immense help in our opinion.

- 5 -Active professionals such as plant ecologists, foresters, biologists, and land use planners
- 4 -Representative from major conservationist and naturalists groups (e.g. F.O.N., Canadian Audubon Society, O.F.A.H., etc.)
- 3 -Selected, interested, qualified citizens
- If such a committee was to have any political representation, then it should have one member from each of the major parties.

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We envisage such a committee serving a number of functions.

- (i) It provides a means of keeping certain organizations and groups informed of affairs in the Park.
- (ii) It increases the chances of introducing new approaches to the system, operating on the premise that persons of divergent backgrounds provide divergent and possibly useful approaches to a given problem.
- (iii) It can provide support for the Minister and civil servants alike simply by its presence. People are reassured if important observers are looking on.
- (iv) It ensures to some degree that the Park policies are being carried out in the way they were intended.
- (v) It serves as an independent body to assess the effectiveness of the Park policies and work.
- (vi) It is one method for the senior administrators to sound out public opinion on their policies.

We see this committee not as a token gesture but an active working body. It should play a significant role in assisting senior Park administrators with managing the Park. As such it should meet at regular intervals (2 to 4 times annually). Its members should be sufficiently interested to serve without any form of remuneration. Of course, their expenses would be met.

Appendix 1

Forest Management and Primitive Parks

The Save Quetico Committee is quite aware that it is presenting park managers of Quetico a new set of problems by requesting that Quetico Park be declared a primitive area. We are also aware that it is beyond our resources to provide a definitive discussion of these problems.

We believe that the Minister of Lands and Forests in appointing your committee to consider the future of Quetico Provincial Park, has really given you four basic options to consider:

1. Should forest harvesting continue in any form, especially by commercial concerns?
2. Should Quetico be designated a primitive area where there will be no management except fire protection?
3. Should Quetico forests be "managed" to ensure the primitive state?
4. Should there be no management of any sort including no fire protection?

We submit that the third choice is the desirable one.

Heinselman (1970) provides an excellent introduction to the problems: "the natural forest ecosystems of some of our most cherished areas are presently endangered by subtle ecological changes, primarily because we have failed to consider the dynamic character of primeval ecosystems and because 'protection' programmes frequently exclude the very factors that produce natural plant and animal communities. We have assumed that preservation is assured by prohibiting logging, . . . and by protecting forests from fire, insects, and disease."¹¹

Any discussion of the "management" of Quetico as a primitive area must start with the obvious premise that a forest is a living, dynamic, constantly changing plant and animal community.

Rowe describes the Quetico forest thusly:

"After the retreat of the last ice-sheet, species of the fragmented Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest migrated northward into the country between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior. The general character of the soils and climate apparently favoured the development of pine communities, and large areas are still dominated by the white and red pines (*Pinus strobus*, *P. resinosa*). Logging and recent fires have brought various of the boreal species into prominence, and pure or mixed stands of jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), aspens (*Populus grandidentata*, *P. tremuloides*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) and the white and black spruces (*Picea glauca*, *P. mariana*) are frequent, associated with varying amounts of the white and red pines. The fir-white spruce-birch type is particularly common, and in low-lying areas a spruce-fir forest type is often present. In the southern and eastern parts there is a scattering of yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), red and bur oaks (*Quercus rubra*, *Q. macrocarps*). Hardwood species of wet valley sites are black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), white elm (*Ulmus americana*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) grows along lake shores and in rich swamps; black spruce and tamarack (*Larix laricina*) are usual in stagnant mossy bogs.

Over the greater part of the area the underlying granites, sediments and volcanic rocks of the Precambrian Shield have been strongly glaciated, and the resulting soil deposits are thin and of coarse texture. The irregular nature of the terrain is reflected in great numbers of rock-rimmed lakes of various sizes. At the eastern end of the Section, bedrock conglomerates and slates have largely been covered with clays and sands laid down in glacial Lake Algonquin, while in the central and western portions, local lacustrine and beach deposits occur as small discontinuous patches in a complex with water-washed till."

There are a number of different forest communities in Quetico including various combinations of these species—white pine, red pine, jack pine, poplar (various species), balsam fir, white spruce, and black spruce. (Ohmann and Ream, 1969). There is almost total unanimity among ecologists and foresters that forests of the majority of these species have begun as a result of a catastrophe—fire. There is good evidence, both experimental and natural, to indicate that this is the case. (Ahlgren, 1959, 1960), (Foster et al, 1967), (Heinselman, 1970), (Kiil, 1970), (Lutz, 1958), (Von Wagner, 1963).

Logging may also serve the purpose but we suggest it seldom does. Logged areas require intensive attempts to regenerate new forests. This seems to be acknowledged by the Department (Mr. Lou Ringham, Quetico Summit Conference, October 3, 1970) that not all these attempts are successful. In fact, Mr. Ringham estimated that thirty per cent of northern Ontario's cut-over areas are not adequately stocked and have never had any forest regeneration procedures applied to them.

However, accepting that a new forest community is born of a natural or man-made disturbance, it then has a finite life. While we lack specific figures for Quetico, we estimate the average life-span for various tree species in Quetico, depending on site, to be as follows:

Balsam Fir	- 60 to 80 years
Poplar (various species)	- 80 to 100 years
White Spruce	- 80 to 150 years
Black Spruce	- 80 to 150 years
White and Red Pine	- 100 to 300 years
Jack Pine	- 60 to 100 years

If a forest community reaches maturity, it will be renewed. Various agencies may speed up the rate of renewal. These include fire as the most common since mature forests constitute a high fire hazard; blow-down in wind storms, pest destruction, as in the case of spruce budworm on balsam; and man, by logging. The important point here is that we realize this and we realize the impossibility of "preserving Quetico as is". It is for this very reason that we reject Option 2 and propose that more management is necessary. It has been said this way by Marsh (1968).

"Today it is generally accepted that to achieve the many purposes of wilderness conservation a policy of management rather than simple protection of the landscape is required. While some of the ecological factors involved in wilderness management have been studied, the implications for maintaining quality wilderness recreation have been neglected." (Maintaining the Wilderness Experience, Page 318).

Of the tree species constituting the present Quetico forests, most of them can be classified as pioneer species—those which rapidly occupy exposed mineral soil, in open brightly lighted spaces. All except balsam fir and to a lesser degree white pine and white spruce fall into this category. Balsam fir is a shade tolerant, successional species which constitutes a small percentage of the stems in our pioneer forests. If a natural disturbance does not overtake the pioneer communities growing on the better sites in Quetico, then it can be expected that balsam fir will succeed these pioneer forests over much of present range. It is likely that in the absence of fire that balsam fir forests will self-perpetuate. A few of the host of references which are available to support these statements include Blais (1968), Heinselman (1969, 1970).

For a number of reasons balsam fir is the least desirable of all species to have in a park *whether or not the park will be logged*. It is short lived and at the moment of little commercial value to local mills, especially so to any of the Ontario-Minnesota mills at either Fort Frances or Kenora. Extensive stands are of even less value aesthetically. They are dense, of uniform monotony and provide little in the way of suitable habitat for either wildlife or the camper. Mature stands of balsam fir are the source of spruce budworm infestations which may rapidly spread to other areas of spruce and balsam which are not mature. In addition, mature and over-mature balsam constitutes what is probably the highest fire hazard of any of the Quetico tree species. We are aware that the problems with balsam already exist in a significant portion (20,000 acres at least) of Quetico Park.

It is this reason, more than any other, which causes us to eliminate Option 2—any form of forest management except fire protection—from our list of viable forms of forest management for Quetico.

With the highly effective fire suppression of the Department of Lands and Forests, we could expect much of Quetico to revert to balsam fir in the next one hundred years. To allow this would be sheer folly and a disaster. The results that could be expected include the following:

1. Much of the present beauty of Quetico's forests would be destroyed.
2. An environment would be created which campers would avoid (possibly leading to a lack of significant use of the Park, and the major reason for having the Park).
3. The numbers of many species of terrestrial wildlife, especially the ungulates and carnivores will drastically reduce. These groups have the greatest degree of interest to visitors.
4. A perpetual area of high fire hazard will exist which has the potential of becoming a conflagration which could then spread beyond the park boundaries and destroy commercial timber.
5. It will provide a continually repetitive source of spruce budworm infestation requiring repeated spraying with all the implications of ecological disaster. Even "safe" sprays such as "Sumithion" have not been proven safe to date.

We repeat that the biggest possible disaster which could befall Quetico would be to "preserve it" by means of fire protection alone. Quetico would join a sorry list of ecological catastrophies.

The question of whether or not to practice no management at all (Option 4) is easily answered. This is the most desirable form of management from the theoretical view point of the wilderness buff. It theoretically could be expected to produce the type of forests first seen by the early travellers, and described (previously in this report) by Rowe (1959). Unfortunately, such could hardly be the case. The number of forest fires now started by campers and by natural causes cannot be ignored. Without protection we would guess that most of Quetico would be frequently burned. Under this set of circumstances we visualize parts of Quetico becoming a Sudbury landscape of barren rock. Barren rock has tremendous aesthetic appeal in small patches but none in square mile doses. In addition, wild-fire cannot be allowed to go unchecked since it will spill over park boundaries into commercial forests and there is a danger to humans in its path.

Therefore, on these and other grounds, we reject, and urge you to reject, any suggestion that Quetico be placed under a "no-management" policy.

This brings us to consider our first option. Should forest harvesting, the prime purpose of which is to obtain timber of commercial value, be carried out by anybody? We suggest the answer should be "no" in the case of Quetico.

The forest industry and in particular Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. and Jim Mathieu Lumber obviously feel the answer should be "yes". Their arguments need to be considered. Ontario-Minnesota personnel have used the argument, with members of this committee, that they (Ontario-Minnesota) are going to have to import wood from Minnesota, Manitoba and perhaps Saskatchewan to supply their new mill at Fort Frances if its woods needs are not met in Quetico. We of this committee are quite aware of the basic methods of wood cost rationalization in which wood is supplied from all parts of a company's area of supply in order to even out costs over a long time period. We submit that in light of this and in terms of distance, that wood from these other areas is not prohibitively more expensive than wood from Quetico. There seems little reason to believe that the *small amount of wood* to be had from Quetico cannot be had from other sources outside Quetico.

Additionally, it is common knowledge amongst foresters that timber limits have been granted pulp and paper companies on the basis that the limits contain about ten per cent (and as high as fifty per cent in the past) more timber than the mill will need, to allow for contingencies such as fire. With the present state of forest fire control, there is less reason for planned surpluses. The Minister has advised that companies not using these surpluses will have them removed. We understand, for instance, that over 100,000 *cunits* of the total annual allowable cut of coniferous species assigned to Ontario-Minnesota's Kenora mill is *not* presently being utilized. And even if not, the deputy-minister, G. H. U. Bayley has been publicly quoted as saying the wood supply problems of Ontario-Minnesota can be met outside of Quetico. When all of this is coupled together it is obvious that Ontario-Minnesota is not dependent on Quetico's forests to keep itself going.

The situation with Jim Mathieu is more confused, to us at least. We suspect, but again cannot prove, that even with their limits in the Park that *Jim Mathieu has not sufficient wood to be a viable entity operating in Sapawe in perpetuity*. We urge you as a committee to obtain and publish figures to prove or disprove this. If we are correct in our suspicion, then Jim Mathieu is an ephemeral industry as far as Sapawe is concerned. Sooner or later men will be put out of work. We believe that it is as easy to relocate now, as later if it is inevitable anyway.

Industry has also thrown out the bait that they are terribly concerned with the welfare of their employees, and certainly would not want them put out of work. We submit that our concern for their employees is far greater than theirs. We all realize that if a way could be found to increase employee productivity, that as many employees as necessary would be dismissed. Past performance for the woods industry indicates that company welfare comes before employee welfare. On the other hand, we are suggesting no one be dismissed and left to his own devices. We propose that the cost of managing Quetico as "wilderness" must be borne by the wilderness user and part of that cost shall be retraining and/or relocating anyone in the logging industry displaced by "no logging in Quetico".

Continuing with our discussion of Option 1, the woods industry and goodly numbers of foresters within the Department of Lands and Forests believe the only viable way to prevent the type of successional ecological disaster previously outlined, is to log. We disagree.

We do grant that logging is probably the closest thing we can achieve which is comparable to fire in its effects, but the differences between fire and logging are significant. Let us examine the common things which fire does. It does the following:

- burns a lot of forest litter which may consist of virtually non-decomposable needles that have accumulated over the life of the stand
- the foregoing achieves two things all or partially
 - a. releases a vast supply of nutrient stored in the litter
 - b. exposes mineral soil which is the only acceptable seed bed for most of our tree species.
- it kills the overstory of mature trees allowing a new forest of pioneer species, the sunlight they need for growth and survival.

- kills overmature or decadent stands which in the case of balsam fir and the spruce budworm, may be a source for pests.
- if periodic fire consumes small existing fuel supplies, it prevents a conflagration in a large fuel supply.
- opens the cones of serotinous species allowing the release of seeds which would never be released otherwise.
- periodic ground fires kill underbrush in mature stands of fire resistant species (white and red pine).
- there may be species differences between pre-fire and post-fire stands

Now, how does logging compare in its effects to fire? Protests of logged landscapes looking as though vacuumed or bombed to the contrary logging does not bare significant quantities of mineral soil or prepare adequate seedbeds for new forests. Hence the Department's extensive program of "scarification" on cut-overs to prepare seedbeds. Scarification with heavy machinery is only effective on certain sites and for certain tree species. It is of significance to note that while scarification bares mineral soil, it certainly doesn't release the flood of nutrients to the new forest by destruction of the litter, as does fire. Hence it seems likely that with successive rotations in fire-free forests, there will be a net accumulation of forest litter. The danger of this in our forests has not yet been widely acknowledged in Canada. In Yosemite National Park this problem became so severe that the National Park Service was forced to employ men to remove forest litter under the giant sequoias by hand, because had a ground fire started in the accumulated litter, it would have been so hot as to kill even these naturally fire resistant giants. Up to the creation of Yosemite, periodic ground fires were part of the natural scene (Heinselman, 1970). Now that the accumulated litter layer has been carted off by hand periodic prescribed burns are part of the management scene. (Hartesveldt and Harvey, 1967, Page 67).

The fact that there may be a net accumulation of litter in logged or unlogged forest protected from fire, suggests an accumulation and storage of nutrient over long periods of time. If this is correct then our forest soils will become increasingly less fertile and less able to support adequate forests and forest growth.

For species with serotinous cones (jack pine and black spruce) logging does not provide the heat to open serotinous cones. The vast seed supply stored in the cones is not released to start a new forest. Therefore, in cut-overs the forest regeneration costs sky-rocket because the site has to be either scarified and helicopter seeded or planted. This also applies to other than serotinous species. Certain experiments being carried out in Superior National Forest suggest that U.S. foresters are finding ways of using prescribed burns as a means of forest regeneration. (Personal communication, various Northwestern Ontario foresters). The costs are apparently very significantly less than scarification-seeding or planting. To our knowledge this type of management is not being done anywhere in this province, nor is there even any significant experimental programme of prescribed burning.

To return to what logging does in comparison to fire, modern clear-cut methods compare favourably to fire in opening up a forest.

In regards to killing or removing decadent stands, the forest industry and forest managers do not approach fire in their effectiveness. They only remove species which have economic value (in this area the pines and spruces). For the most part poplar and balsam fir are left behind in the cut-over. Thus forest operations are selective in their removal of trees, while fire is not. Many foresters and ecologists have noted that our second growth forests which follow logging now have significantly higher percentages of balsam or poplar. Whether this is caused by leaving these species behind or whether other aspects of logging practice favours reproduction of these species is unimportant in our view. The fact remains that *present practices appear to favour the increased production of the very species which are of least value to industry.* These same species as we have previously noted are also of least value from a recreational view point.

On these very great number of grounds we find that present forest practices are not doing the very things they should be doing. Therefore, we cannot accept the claim that commercial forest harvesting is the best possible choice amongst the options open to us. We expect that you will reach the same conclusion.

To return to the management of Quetico in particular from forests in general we find the only sensible option we can see is to manage the area in such a way as to ensure the perpetuation of the primitive state. (Option 3).

Since logging is not doing the job, we suggest that we must, and you must, and the Minister must consider fire as the only remaining management tool. It has worked for millenia under natural conditions. It is apparently being made to work under some conditions (similar to Quetico) in Superior National Forest. Surely then the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests should be experimenting extensively with fire in the management of primitive areas (where fire has always existed), and in areas harvested commercially. Since there appears to be a great reluctance to date, to tackle this problem in areas where commercially valuable timber might be accidentally destroyed, we suggest that Quetico, a primitive, class I park is the logical place to begin experiments in fire management. Because fire is part of the natural scene we at least would not object if a prescribed burn "got away" and burned more than prescribed. We suggest the logical place to start such a programme is in the budworm infested balsam forests on the east side of the Park. There is a chance that a number of benefits could result:

1. remove the root cause of the budworm epidemic (which spraying will not do);
2. the Department will gain experience with prescribed burning;
3. species of little value to anyone may be replaced by species more valuable to everyone; and
4. the potentially disastrous results of massive spraying programmes may be avoided.

In summary, we find that present forest practice as carried out in Quetico is not best preserving Quetico's value as a park, nor does it ensure the continuance of its present high value to forest enterprise. Therefore, we can only conclude that new approaches are required. In the case of Quetico this means setting it aside for all time as a primitive, class I park. It also means that Quetico's forests must be managed and the main management tool, we see at the moment, is fire.

A great deal of goal-oriented research is required before the forests of parks, forests of any type, can be managed by the aid of fire. We see Quetico making valuable contributions in both fields. We hope you see fit to pass these recommendations on to the Minister.

Appendix 2

Land Use Planning in Northwestern Ontario

The focus of this brief has been on Quetico Park as a primitive park. That is the particular question under consideration. It is a part of a much larger question. A question that in the last few years has been predominant, namely, *How do we protect the environment that maintains us?*

It is too apparent in too many cases that many people have neither awareness, nor concern, nor respect for their place in the natural environment.

When this failure to appreciate the ecological situation is combined with commercial enterprise we inevitably observe environmental destruction. Many large businesses, among others, operate without environmental conscience or accountability. Their present efforts at "pollution control" are far short of the efforts of genuine environmental protection.

The Department of Lands and Forests must make as its first priority the protection of the lands and waters of Ontario, and of the living things associated with them. Neither business benefit nor public pleasure is a first priority.

Thus a number of important judgements become the concerns of the Department. What are very safe limits for business benefit and public pleasure? When are these uses compatible? When are they not compatible? When can utilization of an area be permitted? When must utilization be prohibited?

These are not new questions, nor ones to which the Department has not already addressed itself. We may ask, however, if previous judgements have been made with sufficient concern for the environment. Some of the current pressures for environmental protection are almost certainly a result of the many examples of bad resource use policies and practices. In many cases it is probably true that the practices are far worse than the policies.

For example, the policies embodied in the five classes of Ontario Provincial Parks may be generally quite acceptable, but the current practices implementing these policies are often not as acceptable. Thus, if Quetico had been *well managed* as a natural environment park, there might not have been the great public pressures that presently exist. We feel the following recommendations if adopted, would help to correct these problems.

One major recommendation is that the Department of Lands and Forests must be staffed at all levels of all Branches by people committed to protecting the environment. We would expect then that resource use policy decisions would be made by similarly inclined people, even though their particular responsibilities might be oriented toward recreational, resource production, research, forest protection, or other aspects.

A second major recommendation is that far more goal-oriented research needs to be done. If the publications listed as being published between April 1, 1968 and March 31, 1969 are any indication of research activity we have strong doubts that the Department is spending nearly enough time, energy and money to understand basic resource use problems well enough. Even if we accept the goal statement in the Foreward of the Annual Report, *there is not one publication title which suggests serious efforts to study the problems associated with achieving these goals, much less to ascertain that the goals are valid.* We are aware of efforts toward these ends by a few people and are not questioning the activity being done. We ask only if there is enough goal oriented activity in a time of increasing pressures. The Department of Lands and Forests is expected to supply some of the answers and a lot of the leadership.

The furor over Quetico Park is just one phase of the human pressures being applied to Northwestern Ontario. They will increase. The Government has the major responsibility for restraining them. A primitive park may be the best use possible, short of no use at all, for much of our land and water. Much of Northwestern Ontario should be similarly restricted and these restrictions are much more easily applied early than late.

In Northern Ontario, then, we would present the following for serious consideration:

(i) Set aside at least a dozen primitive parks in Northern Ontario.

We are uncertain as to what area is large enough to be ecologically primitive but we suggest 1000 square miles as a bare minimum, more in fragile environments such as tundra. Should this request appear outrageous, let us put it in perspective. If we assume an average size of 1500 square miles then we are talking of a total of 18,000 square miles. This combined with the present park system amounts to approximately seven per cent of the total area of the Province. If the most affluent province in Canada (Is there any place you'd rather be?) cannot afford this for its future citizens then in our opinion something is sadly awry.

We ask for it in the north now, because we believe that it cannot and will not be possible to set it aside in the south now or in the future. It will be increasingly difficult to do it even in the north in the future. We would happily accept the reclassification of Lake Superior Park and Killarney Park and recreation area as part of the dozen new parks, small as they may be. We strongly urge that the area west of Red Lake to the Manitoba border including Bulging, Haggart and Irregular Lakes be one of these parks.

(ii) We also recommend that the Department examine and seriously question whether or not future forest industry expansion into unused forest lands meets the genuine needs of society and not just the desires of the companies involved.

(iii) The Department should be setting very high standards of environmental protection in all utilized areas. Companies and individuals should be made responsible for meeting these standards. At regular short periods, for example every three years, companies must prove that the standards were met or exceeded in order to qualify for renewal of the permits. Failure to meet standards at any time would result in immediate withdrawal of the permit. We cannot afford environmental destruction.

(iv) The Department should re-examine its policies of disposing of crown lands to tourist resorts and private cottages. We feel that many of the problems now arising in southern Ontario cottage areas must not be repeated in the north.

(v) The Department should co-operate with other agencies to make the public aware of environmental problems and their role in preventing or solving them.

In closing, we do not underestimate the difficulty of managing the lands, waters and natural resources at a time when populations are too large and becoming larger. It has been difficult to manage them in the past and it will be more difficult in the future. Neither should we underestimate the importance of doing this well. As much as for anything else, our concern is towards this end.

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March 1971

4200 West 115 Street
Chicago, Ill. 60655
United States
February, 1, 1971

Quetico Advisory Committee
Department of Lands and Forests
Port Francis, Ontario
Canada

Dear Sirs,

I am very happy to hear that an investigation of Quetico Provincial Park has been undertaken. I have spent some very enjoyable times in the provincial park and would like to spend more time in the future.

While in the park last summer I encountered the results of some logging operations. It is a shame that the beauties of a true wilderness can be destroyed by roads and logging. It would be hoped that the Department of Land and Forests would have the foresight and courage to stop this interference.

Although I am not a Canadian citizen, I feel a moral obligation to express my views about this wilderness area entrusted to the people of Canada.

- 1- all logging operations must be stopped
- 2- timbering permits in the park must be terminated
- 3- Quetico Provincial Park should be declared a Primitive Wilderness.

The Department of Lands and Forests has the opportunity to save a section of Canada in its primitive state. It is your responsibility to see that Quetico is saved for the people of Canada and in fact, for all people.

Sincerely,

Bro. Geo. K.

Bro. George Kopper fms

Laurence F. Appleby
7 Stormont Avenue
Toronto 12, Ontario
February 24, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thompson
Secretary
Quetico Park Advisory Committee
Ontario Department of Lands & Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario

Dear Sir:

The writer is a second year medical student at the University of Toronto. Using the land that I own in Muskoka as a base, I have explored many of the lakes and forests of Ontario. This experience has awakened me to the cultural and environmental importance of the wilderness. For this reason, I appreciate the opportunity of addressing this committee.

In 1913 the unique region to the west of Lake Superior was recognized as being more wonderful than convenient; more beautiful than useful. A small area within this region was set aside as Quetico Provincial Park to preserve its primeval beauty. Today, however, Quetico's very existence is threatened by logging.

No amount of twisted logic can justify "multiple-use" of a wilderness park. Either it is wild or it is not. The webs of life are too delicate to withstand mechanized forestry and road building.

The Provincial Government is allowing commercial exploitation of the only primitive park in Ontario. Does this present government, which holds Quetico in trust for all Canadians, value nature so little that it would sell it all for a given sum? Are we so desperate for material gain that we are prepared to surrender a primitive park that represents less than one-half of one percent of the total area of Ontario?

Wildness is necessary for the well-being of the human spirit, a truth this government has forgotten in its headlong rush for commercial development.

Yet the trees continue to fall. Logging roads are pushed ever deeper into wild areas formerly only reachable by canoe. Unless the government reverses this disastrous course all accessible wilderness will disappear.

Quetico is an issue of major proportions. It must be regarded as an indicator which will demonstrate the Ontario Government's intentions regarding the preservation of a high quality environment.

Respectfully,

Laurence Appleby

A BRIEF

to

Quetico Park Advisory Committee

Mr. R.T. Thompson,
 Secretary,
 Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
 Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
 Fort Frances, Ont.

Gentlemen:

I appreciate the chance to express my viewpoint on Quetico Park to the Advisory Committee.

I am a graduate in biology from McMaster University.

I am a senior instructor in Natural Science at York University.

I am an active member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, and of the Algonquin Wildlands League.

I am a keen outdoorsman, hiker and naturalist.

The Department of Lands and Forests is contravening statements made by the Government of Ontario and its departments.

(1) In 1913, The Order-in-Council that established Quetico Park described it as---a forest reserve, fish and game preserve---for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animals.

(2) In later years the Ontario government has advertised it as a "wilderness canoe area and one of the great primitive areas on the continent."

So, the Ontario Government calls it a primitive area.

In the 1967 Provincial Parks Classification, the classification of a Primitive Park is

- a) to set aside areas of natural landscape for posterity;
- b) totally resource oriented and requires a large tract of land with low intensity recreational activities;

(2)

c) set aside exclusively for the stated purposes and the natural resources are reserved from exploitation.

Quetico Park was called a primitive area.

I urge that the present Department not contravene the promises made to the citizens of Ontario in the past.

I urge that the present Department classify Quetico as a Primitive Park and cancel lumber company licences forthwith.

Extension of lumbering will annihilate Quetico as a forest reserve, fish and game preserve--for the enjoyment of the people of Ontario.

The public interest is clearly served by revoking these licences. The Crown Timber Act and other provincial acts regarding lumbering sanction revocation when it is in the public interest.

Gentlemen, I urge this action be taken forthwith.

Robert P. Burcher

Robert P. Burcher B.A.

79 Eldomar Ave.,

Brampton, Ontario

February 23, 1971.

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BRIEF FOR THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In the study concerning the future of Quetico Park we believe the following to be of particular interest:

Quetico Park is being accorded the same treatment as that given to other major provincial parks of Ontario, and an examination of previous policies of the Ontario Government regarding the provincial Parks leaves us with a complete lack of confidence in the government's management of park areas. Thus commercial logging has taken place in 95% of the areas of both Lake Superior and Algonquin Parks, resulting in an enormous loss of the recreational potential of these parks. In Lake Superior Park reforestation by the government is confined to one species, the Yellow Birch, at the cost of \$40 per acre, in comparison to the \$15 income that the government receives from each acre. So far as Quetico Park is concerned, to date the government policy has resulted in the following: 50% of the park is under volume agreement for logging, with 25% at present being logged; roads cross and recross the most interesting canoe routes (e.g., Domtar's bridge over the historic French River); most of the roads are constructed with extra wide right of ways to reduce cost, a practice resulting in increased damage. The main roads are permanent roads, and are not designed to be removed. Clearly the park is dying the slow death seen first in Algonquin and then in Superior.

On numerous occasions, Mr. Brunelle has stated that the policy of permitting logging in the parks arises from the conviction that it is possible to harmonize such different uses as logging and recreation, that the two may coexist satisfactorily. Such statements show a naivety hardly believable. The fact that the two are not compatible is easily seen in a visit to any logged areas in a park.

The idea that the removal of all (effectively) of the main plant cover (which forms the physical basis of the ecosystem, as well as its most important members) is compatible with preservation is absurd. Add to this the construction of the numerous roads, the loss in nutrients in the form of logs, and the ensuing erosion, and the result is massive destruction, and clearly not preservation, of Quetico as a park area. Additional ecological weaknesses in the policies pursued can be seen in such practices as leaving narrow strips of forest along rivers and lakes. These are often blown down by strong winds since they lack the protection of the rest of the forest.

It is interesting to note that the annual production of pulpwood obtainable from Quetico Park if all 800 square miles were logged, would be less than that available through the recycling of newsprint from two of Toronto's daily newspapers over a period of a year.

It is also interesting to note that the Prevent the Destruction of Quetico group has received information that a

number of mining companies who have timber rights on land just north of the park are willing to sell these rights, providing new opportunities for employment. There is no real need for unemployment to follow sane practices of conservation; it would appear that the logging in the park is just a matter of convenience to the loggers.

These are the basic points:

1. Do we have the right to deny all future generations the chance of having and visiting this great wilderness area, which is perhaps the last of its type in Ontario? There is little possibility that the forest could ever recover from the treatment it will receive from factors such as the activities of 30 ton trucks, wide permanent roads, and replantation by only one species.
2. There is no denying the fact that the number of people visiting parks of all types is increasing rapidly. This includes wilderness parks, as people are beginning to realize the values of such areas. One of the basic elements, perhaps the basic element, of the Canadian identity is the wilderness. The wilderness trip has become the summer vacation to an area relatively "wild". It therefore seems imperative to preserve "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent".
3. Areas left in an undisturbed state are needed for scientific study. There is a need for large undisturbed areas so that many

species will be preserved. At present our knowledge of the ecosystem is extremely limited, and such knowledge may prove to be vital (literally vital) for the survival of this planet and hence man. This is one of the main premises on which the International Biological Program is based, of which Canada is a member.

4. Life is the most important, unique element that defines earth. The preservation of the fantastic diversity of life is an undeniable responsibility for all of us.
5. This park is one of the few places left which has such a great value in all these areas. It also has unsurpassed aesthetic value, and historical value. For example, it has some of the best Indian rock paintings in the world; both of the canoe routes which shaped Canada's history only exist undisturbed here.

Therefore:

Since the only method of permanent preservation is reclassifying, we request that Quetico Provincial Park be reclassified as a "Primitive Park" immediately, and that until this is achieved, all logging be stopped to prevent the environment's deterioration.

Submitted by:

Larry Travers

III Yr. Honours Biology, McMaster University

Stephen Threlkeld

Biology Faculty, McMaster University

237 Rosemary Lane,
Ancaster,
Ontario.

February 24th, 1971.

Mr. P. T. Thompson, Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of one Canadian family I am submitting this brief to the Quetico Advisory Committee with the request that Quetico Park be reclassified as a Primitive Area, that logging, mining, trapping, hunting etc. be prohibited, and that Quetico Park be allowed to remain a true wilderness area reserved for the regeneration of the souls of men in a world increasingly covered in concrete.

There is hardly a square foot of Europe that has not been changed by the hand of man over the centuries. We in Canada, and our American friends who have the opportunity to share it with us, are not merely fortunate but incredibly lucky to have, within reach of us all, areas of wilderness which are still primeval in that they have evolved untouched, and are continuing to evolve.

If we permit any commercial use of Quetico Park, such as logging or mining, the Canadian people will lose for all time something that can never be replaced - an area of original wilderness, original growth. To stand in the middle of a forest and to think "maybe no-one has ever stood here before", or to look up at a tree and realise that possibly it was growing before Sir John A. Macdonald was born, is of enormous value in a "new" country. We do not have a long history, we cannot look at churches or castles a thousand years old, but we do have some of our original wilderness left. Let us keep it that way.

Yours truly,

Stimley Wooldridge

Mrs. P. A. B. Wooldridge

on behalf of: P. A. B. Wooldridge
Helen Wooldridge
Rosemary Wooldridge
Peter Wooldridge
Boss Wooldridge

Wayside Church Centre,
706 McTavish Street,
Postal Station "F",
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
February 24, 1971.

Mr. R.T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands & Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Let me first thank you for the opportunity of presenting this brief and introduce myself as Director of Youth Programmes at Wayside Church Centre in the East End of Fort William Ward in Thunder Bay. During the summer our girls and boys of low-income families make use of Quetico for canoe-tripping and find the experience of utmost value from both a character-building and recreational point-of-view.

In the little booklet, "Quetico Provincial Park", let me quote the following paragraph on page 2: "Quetico Provincial Park...is regarded primarily as a wilderness park for wilderness recreation AND IS PROTECTED AGAINST ANY DISTURBANCE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE WILDERNESS ENVIRONMENT. ALTHOUGH MUCH OF THE QUETICO HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO EARLY LOGGING AND FIRE, IT IS STILL A PRECIOUS ASSET, PRESERVED IN A WILD STATE, FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO ENJOY IT BY MEANS OF PADDLE AND PORTAGE." One may wish to argue that such material is out-of-date, yet it is still an official booklet given out to the public by the local Lands & Forests' office in Thunder Bay. In view of the above policy statement, therefore, it was dishonest of the Ontario government to allow Domtar into Quetico. If this sounds too harsh and if the policy had ~~actually~~ changed, then the Department of Lands & Forests could at least have prepared new pamphlets to let the public know that the wilderness state is no longer being protected.

My concern is with the mechanized use of tree farmers, etc., which upset the ecology by wiping out flowers, small mammals and homes and food for such increasingly rare specimens of our natural environment. As the Member for Fort William, Mr. Jim Jessiman, commented on viewing the logging operations in Quetico, he used the analogy of a large vacuum cleaner wiping out everything in sight. In agreement, then, with "The Algonquin Wildlands League" and "Save Quetico" groups, I would hope that the Quetico Advisory Committee would re-classify Quetico Provincial Park under the 'Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario' as a PRIMITIVE PARK and that logging operations and any other industrial endeavours such as mining which could pose a threat to the natural threat of the Park be disallowed.

In closing, the argument is used that the Park is utilized mainly by Americans. With access points that I am aware of at three places only, i.e., Nym Lake, French Lake and Lerome Lake, it is pretty difficult for canoe trips to travel extensively into the Hunters Island region unless one is an American coming from the American side, especially when our trips are limited by necessity to 6 days. I am suggesting, then, that, in concordance with the view of Mr. Jim Jessiman, the present Domtar logging road be extended southwards to link up in some way with the present road to Northern Light Lake to enable Canadians to enter the Park from the Eastern boundary.

All in all, I am extremely grateful to be able to use the Park for our girls and boys and hope that your committee comes to an agreeable solution to the Quetico problem on both sides of the fence.

Yours sincerely,

Ken Myers
Rev. Ken Myers.

THE MANAGEMENT OF QUETICO PARK

A BRIEF

presented to

THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

by

JOHN L. HARVEY

Head of Science
Woodstock Collegiate Institute
Woodstock, Ontario

February 23, 1971

In "A Sand County Almanac" Leopold, Aldo writes -
"Wilderness is the raw material out of which man has hammered the artifact called civilization This is a plea for the preservation of some tag-ends of wilderness, as museum pieces, for the edification of those who may one day wish to see, feel, or study the origin of their cultural inheritance."

In teaching Biology in South-Western Ontario I decry the lack of any sizeable piece of the original Ontario. Nowhere can I take students to see this land as it was when it existed in balance with nature. Always we encounter the results of lumbering, of road building, of agriculture and the inroads of civilization. If we are to know ourselves, we must know the wilderness from which we have come.

Our forefathers did not have the wisdom to preserve such wilderness in this part of Ontario. I urge the Quetico Advisory Committee to have the wisdom our forefathers lacked by making Quetico a Wilderness Park. Ontario will be a richer province if you do.

A wilderness park should be completely devoid of the trappings of man the "civilized" animal.

All logging including therapeutic logging should be banned. A recently cut-over area is not true wilderness nor does it become true wilderness for several generations.

No roads should be constructed into the interior of the Park for logging or for any other purpose.

No motorized vehicles (outboards, snowmobiles, aircraft, etc.) should be allowed. The ear-shattering noise of engines destroys wilderness. If man wishes to visit the wilderness he should do so on its terms. He should travel under his own power by canoe, by snowshoe or on foot.

No trapping should be permitted. Wildlife should be permitted to live under the checks and balances to which they were subject before the coming of man.

Outbreaks of forest diseases such as spruce budworm should be accepted as natural phenomena and permitted to run their course. No one sprayed pesticides one hundred years ago and the forests persisted.

The greatest problem in managing wilderness is coping with man himself. Tourism should be permitted, but carefully controlled at a level the environment can stand. Too many tourists can destroy a wilderness just as certainly as commercial logging can.

I have never visited Quetico. I may never get there but I shall feel a greater sense of security and of well-being if I know that somewhere-in ^{Quetico} Ontario-there remains a large area of wilderness inviolate.

Brief: QUETICO
submitted to: THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
by: THE STUDENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF QUETICO

February 17, 1971

EM:bh

STATEMENT OF CASE:

Today I have broken out. Only for an afternoon but still I may be caught. Caught and punished for walking in the sunshine-40 degrees above in February!--for letting it beat on my face and warm me to the core; letting it scour my mind, letting the wind scramble my hair. For listening to chickadees. For getting a sunburn.

Punished for ignoring essays and tests and novels and teachers and parents and homework; for running--fleeing to the comparative peace a few blocks away. Just for an afternoon I walked through the woods. To my right the trees had been cleared away and a chain saw still whined through the silence. It was a muskeg bog with useless scrub growth in its place--new housing. My tracks followed a snowmobile's, a crushed trail lay beside that, and a rabbit's prints crossed all three. Are they compatible?

The question didn't occur to me until I met a snowmobile headlong; it had left a gaseous smell behind it, noise and more tracks. The smell was like unto that of a large, gray, metallic apparatus crouching alongside the trail.

A diesel pipe outlined the horizon of pines. A striped smoke stack tried to blend in. Strings of telephone poles stabbed in at my little pocket of "wilderness." Red stakes to mark the cutting limits for the housing project appeared at long regular intervals. True, there were trees behind the stakes but, in three days, would they still be there? This is a city. Will my children be able to enjoy even the flawed beauty that has momentarily satisfied me today?

How can people continue to ignore the fact that industries and cities are chewing away at our country bit by bit? It's happening in their own backyards. It's happening at Quetico. Is nothing sacred?

When will we be allowed to stop running from the cancer, always making our camps just a little further on. Will we ever know for sure that beyond the very last street, in the very last block of our fair city there isn't another and another following them?

All of these reasons, questions, impressions and thoughts prompted the establishment of a group of students in November 1970 from Thunder Bay high schools. They became worried over the fate of one tiny part of Canada. Quetico Provincial Park.

We, the students for the preservation of Quetico request that Quetico be reclassified on the Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario as Primitive and, until this is done, a complete moratorium be called on all logging operations, they being transferred to other Doster limits outside the park. It is the Government's responsibility to subsidize this move since it was they who made the financial commitment.

Five purposes set forth under the classification are:

- 1) to set aside representative areas of natural landscapes for posterity
- 2) to enrich and expand outdoor knowledge and
- 3) recreational experience
- 4) scientific study
- 5) the psychological need of many people to know that unspoiled Wilderness exists.

Quetico should be preserved for all of the above purposes and more. It is geographically unique because it is representative of Canadian Shield and historically unique because of its Indian Rock Paintings and fur trade routes.

Of the five reasons stated in the primitive classification the one that everyone can relate to whether they love wilderness or are able to use it; whether they are blind, crippled, old, or sick, is the need to know that wilderness exists, that it is simply there. The federal government is willing to accept Quetico into the National Parks system but that would not necessarily preserve it. Both the provincial and national parks policies look good in print but like all laws, they need to be enforced to be effective. Wood Buffalo National Park in British Columbia is a prime example of lack of enforcement.

The question of how to manage the park after it has been declared Primitive, with no roads, no motor vehicles and no resources extraction has been thrown at us again and again by the Department of Lands and Forests. It was even suggested by them that the whole area would burn or die of disease if the logging roads were not there.

Management is not the immediate problem. If man wants to preserve that park, it will be done. He would not let it burn nor would he allow it to become a pathological hotbed of disease. Man has the resources and ingenuity to control fires in Northern Ontario with roads. Why not Quetico?

The plan for environmental management (conducted by a unit of the Parks Branch not the Forest Industries and reviewed by a Citizen-Scientist Committee) do not have to be made overnight. If the logging is not halted it is obvious that there will be very little left to manage.

Since changes in a forest eco-system occur at a relatively slow pace, then the most important first step would be:

- 1) to establish the principles that some areas must be reserved from exploitation.
- 2) to designate areas all over the province where this would be done.
- 3) to undertake research programs and begin to develop methods of environmental management which are compatible with parks and wilderness values.

The ecological statement may mean limiting the number of people--Americans and Canadians--to using certain parts at certain times of the year. The idea of making a reservation to use Quetico frightens many people but the argument that Quetico is not worth saving since it has already become polluted through misuse and overuse is equally frightening. While the Government has advertised the park, thus encouraging more people to use it every year, it has done nothing to police them.

Perhaps the Indians of Lake La Croix, whose livelihood we are told would be threatened if Quetico became primitive, would be employed to police the area. They know more about the woods than any white man. They could also be employed in "Forest Operating Companies," a process promoted twenty years ago in the Kennedy Commission, by which the government cuts the wood on a contract basis and then distributes guaranteed amounts to various companies.

One last problem presented by the Government is the established campgrounds at French Lake.

Recently, some members of the S. P. Q. were taken on a tour of logging in the park by Dextar officials. The strangest thing we learned was not the destruction of wilderness but rather the belief our guide had that logging was actually good for wilderness. We saw no purpose or use to a piece of land that just sat. A sample of his comments are as follows: "If we don't log it, it will be wasted! This way hunters, fishermen and tourist outfitters can use the road and we can perpetuate the forest. It will not otherwise. What good is it if we don't put it to some purpose?"

This man, unlike the ordinary lumberman who didn't care where he worked, truly believed he was right! Wilderness perpetuated itself for millions of years but no man ever came along on the scene. Now that he has, all life must revolve around him. His greed is astounding. How dare he believe that the only use for resources is ^{his} use. The land was here before him--infinitely more beautiful.

In conclusion we believe that there are enough places like French Lake, but only one Quetico. We appeal to you to save one small piece of our national wild heritage. It is truly Canadian.

Mr. Frank Bugala
26 Brunswick Ave.
Toronto 4, Ont.

February 24, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thompson
Secretary
Quetico Advisory Committee
Dept. of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario

Dear Mr. Thompson:

BRIEF

Gentlemen of the Quetico Advisory Committee, you are charged with the unenviable responsibility of arriving at an approach which will, if implemented, set the precedent under which all park areas of this province will be managed. Quetico is not only a single park with its particular set of issues which need to be resolved, but it is also the turning point, whichever way it goes, that will decide attitude to future issues of this nature. I would, therefore, ask that you consider the larger effect of your decisions before setting values by which you will judge the briefs set before you.

My purpose in writing this brief is to present my views on designating Quetico Park as a 'Primitive Park' under the 1967 classification of Provincial Parks. Not being an expert on the issues before you, I can only present what I consider logical considerations on these matters.

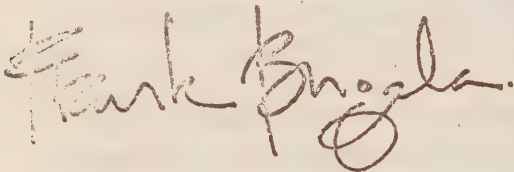
1. Logging Industry - Even if all the present forested areas of Ontario or even Canada were cut under present re-growth concepts of forest management, there is a limit to the size of this industry. Unless technology finds a way of accelerating tree growth without harmful side effects, there is a point at which our natural resources will themselves limit the size of industry. Therefore, the people whose livelihood depends on such work must eventually be retrained. Considering also the competitive effect of industry to rationalize and streamline its processes, less and less men will be needed. Why, then, can we not consider this now, and begin social planning where necessary and limit and redirect the industry as needed?
2. Quetico: Primitive Park - The economic value of a forest cannot be considered only on the basis of the short-range forecast. What value, on this

basis, can be placed on the psychological and social well-being of a Canadian living 200, 500, or 1000 miles from such a preserve? Can there be any other place in this province where a primitive park of this nature can be located? How close to a primitive park can logging be allowed without the essential primitiveness of the area being lost?

3. The System Concept - Quetico is part of the Ontario park system, part of Ontario itself, part of Canada, part of the earth. As such, it is an inter-dependent part of a whole that is affected by what happens in Quetico. I do not mean here only the particular micro-ecology of the park, but also the macro effect of the precedent set by allowing logging operations to continue. Perhaps, being a city dweller, it may be considered that I am not adequately acquainted with the particular issues at hand and am unable to judge. I submit, though, being a city dweller, that I have first-hand experience on the evils of inadequate land management within urban areas. What seems to the logger as an endless vastness is, as I know, limited and only begins a long chain of events that can only spell rape.

In closing, I reiterate again your responsibility in your deliberations: to myself, to my children and lastly, to yourselves.

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank Bugala". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "F" and "B".

Frank Bugala

FB:t

B R I E F

Submitted to the

QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

February 24, 1971

Terence H. Peet
238 Kensington Drive
Thunder Bay F, Ontario

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As a young boy growing up in northern Ontario in the middle of the bush so to speak, I do not remember having very much awareness of the virtues of wilderness. The bush was there and we used it; some days it was "Cowboys and Indians", other days it was building a tree-house or a raft or some other little boys' game. As I grew older these games changed to more mature pursuits like hunting and canoeing. None of us I don't suppose ever thought about our environment in philosophic terms. We accepted our surroundings and never doubted for a moment that it - the bush - would always be there. Then, when I was eighteen I moved to southern Ontario for a year. Only then did I begin to appreciate the background I had grown up with. However, once back in my natural habitat again, my appreciation again waned to the point where I gave little thought to my surroundings. Five years later I left northern Ontario to spend four years at University at London, Ontario. There for really the first time in my life, I began to contemplate the meaning of wilderness and what it had meant to myself and my boyhood friends. Coming to Atikokan directly after university was one of the happiest occasions of my life and the eighteen months I spent there were pure bliss.

For the first time in my life I was completely attuned to my environment and I knew it. Now I wonder how many other northern Ontario residents have the same background, have had the same environmental learning experiences that I have had? I'll wager that the number is in the tens of thousands.

...continued....

I would like to add here that it was during my stay in Atikokan that I discovered Quetico Park. To say that I was impressed is pure understatement; it is without doubt one of the most beautiful areas in Ontario. To stand all alone on a summer evening, with nobody else around for miles, on the shore of one of its lakes is an experience that all Canadians should have. To stand there, to listen to the loons and to realize that the early voyageurs heard the same sounds on the same lake is pure poetry.

Therefore, this fall when I became aware of the developing situation in Quetico Park I was filled with dismay. As my awareness increased - I have travelled into the Park twice to view the cutting areas - so did my concern to the point where for the past three months I have felt the greatest alarm. Mr. P. G. Rimmington has stated, "What is required in this emotion-charged situation is a very real attempt by all those concerned about the management of our natural resources to understand and to tolerate the needs of others. Inflexible attitudes must be modified and new ideas permitted to alter our traditional approaches to the management of our natural resources. Only in this way can we hope to maintain our economic prosperity while protecting the quality of the environment for future generations."¹ I agree, Mr. Rimmington deserves to be listened to, tolerance and understanding are very much needed.

¹ Rimmington, P. G. Multiple Use, Ontario Forests, December 1970

Six months ago, even four months ago, I was not so receptive, I was not so prepared to listen to the voices of moderation. However, the last five months have been extremely educational for me; I have read extensively on the subject and I have met scores of concerned people.

I am very much impressed with the honesty and sincerity of all these individuals, individuals with diametrically opposed points of view. Their positions seem completely incompatible, there seems to be no hope of satisfying all points of view. But this is the job of the committee, they must find a middle course. Not only must this middle way be comparatively compatible to all reasonable points of view, but it must also satisfy the needs and desires of future generations. And this I feel may be the crux of the whole dilemma. It is the needs and desires of the future that are really at stake here. It may be that we are sacrificing our future well-being for present considerations. These present considerations may be economic in nature, or they may be a result of short-sightedness. Mr. R. Yorke Edwards in an article entitled The Future of Recreation on Wild Lands states "The urban exodus onto the rural landscape in search of recreation will increase several hundred per cent in the next three decades."²

² Edwards, R. Yorke, The Future of Recreation on Wild Lands. The Forestry Chronicle, June 1968.

He goes on to say "In the face of this increasing demand for wildness, the supply of wildness is decreasing faster and faster as man and his bulldozers overrun more and more of the North American landscape. Mushrooming demand for a shrinking supply, obviously the supply is in for a popular time."³ Put in these terms, it really is a question of supply and demand. And to verify this fact one has only to scan the Department of Lands and Forests' figures for users of the Park by nationality over the past ten years. Americans using the Park outnumber Canadians almost 25:1. There are several observations that should be made here. As their own supply has diminished, Americans have come more and more to look northward.

The second point to be made is that the need for wilderness has far outstripped the gain in population. We can see this in our own society, as we have become more urbanized, more industrialized, our need to escape from it all has grown at an alarming rate. Allied with this need is the increasing capability of society to get away from it all - i.e. leisure time seems to grow in direct proportion to the length and width of our expressways.

But, many people argue, we can have our wildness, the extraction of natural resources "need not conflict" with the preservation of true wilderness. The answer according to

³ Ibid

many is the concept of "multiple use". It seems to offer "the best of all worlds"; basically it is a means of intergrating land uses so as to maximize utilization of land resources. However, as Mr. Rimmington states, "Multiple use never was intended to be applied everywhere."⁴

I quite agree with Mr. Rimmington, it never was intended to be applied everywhere; as a practical concept it is quite applicable in most of Ontario, but it is not applicable in Quetico Park. Multiple use, by definition is an economic concept, it is maximum utilization of the resource at hand. As such, economic necessity and good sense dictates that it be applied where ever possible in Ontario. But I maintain that economically speaking, we as a society can afford to preserve areas like Quetico as primitive wilderness areas. If we cannot afford to do this, then we are indeed a poor society. The forest industry itself has stated many times that it believes in wilderness protection and preservation. This if qualified however by the assertion that the preservation of such wilderness should be in proportion to the need.⁵

⁴ Rimmington, P. G., Multiple Use, Ontario Forests, December 1970.

⁵ Ontario Forest Industries Association; Multiple Use: What Is It and For Whom?

...continued....

In 1970, there were 31,615 interior users of Quetico Park, out of a total of 113,436.⁶ Surely this indicates that the need is here now, for that kind of recreation which only an area like the primitive interior of Quetico Park can provide. These people are "getting away from it all;" the French Lake type of park does not satisfy their needs. They desire an environment relatively untouched by man, certainly untouched by commercial logging operations. It matters not that most of these interior users are Americans, these figures are a forecast of future Canadian needs. And it may be that these future Canadian needs will arrive sooner than we can predict; so let us safeguard our future wilderness needs by protecting Quetico now.

There are many reasons of course for safeguarding Quetico, not the least of which is the cultural legacy that the Park represents. It seems incredible to me that we as a society should decide to spend five to fifteen million dollars to restore old Fort William and at the same time do so little to preserve a part of Canada that is just as much a part of our pioneer heritage as old Fort William.

And it seems incredible also that there is this terrible apathy on the part of the public towards the history that Quetico represents. How many times in the last few months have I heard individuals say "I don't care" or "they should open up the whole park, mines, resorts, the whole bit." I have heard "forest managers" say they see nothing wrong with a logging camp inside a park or say "you can't stop progress you know."

Answers like this sustain my belief that here in the North at least, there is still a feeling of competition between Man and Nature. We are still at war with our environment and to these people Quetico Park simply represents part of the battle front.

These attitudes must be laid to rest and the public must be educated to the environmental facts of life. They must realize what Quetico stands for, what it represents for the future and how we as a society should preserve it.

Therefore I would like to make the following recommendations to the Quetico Advisory Committee regarding Quetico Provincial Park.

- (1) All of the present Park be reclassified immediately as Primitive Park as defined in Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario 1967.
- (2) All commercial logging operations be removed from the Park henceforth and for all time.
- (3) Present logging roads and trails be replanted as soon as possible.
- (4) All mining claims and patented lands be transferred to outside the limits of the Park.
- (5) A study be made of existing traplines to determine the feasibility of allowing these traplines to remain in the Park.

- (6) The French Lake composite be retained within the limits of the Park. It should be designated as having particular status within the new primitive park so as to maintain present facilities. Motorboats would not be allowed on the narrows between French and Pickeral Lakes.
- (7) The present buffer zone around the Park be widened. Additional parks such as the French Lake composite should be established around the perimeter of the Park within the buffer zone. Facilities such as picnic grounds and boat-launching sites should be provided at these Parks.
- (8) An immediate study be made on pollution of boundary waters and their tributaries. Algae have appeared in these areas in recent years. Perhaps a joint American-Canadian investigation is in order in this area.
- (9) A department be set up within the Department of Lands and Forests with the responsibility of taking measures to control fire, insects and disease within the Park. These measures would not include the building of roads or right of ways temporary or otherwise within the boundaries of the Park. This department would also have the responsibility of maintaining portages and trails.
- (10) The number of Park stations within the Park be substantially increased.

...continued...

- (11) The number of Park Rangers be increased to a sufficient level so as to ensure adequate protection.
- (12) An Ecology division be set up immediately within the Department of Lands and Forests. Part of the duties of this division would be to conduct continuous studies on all facets of the ecology of the Park. In addition, this department might consider the following questions:
 - (a) What are the effects of logging on the flora and fauna of an area?
 - (b) What effect will eutrofication of lakes and streams have on the ecology of an area?
 - (c) What are the long-range effects of extensive clear-cutting on the natural succession of an area.
 - (d) What are the long-term effects on soils and hence the regeneration period of substantial nutrient loss resulting from logging?
- (13) Studies be made on the carrying capacity of all canoe routes within the Park. Seasonal quotas for each route should be established and these quotas should be strictly enforced. These quotas would be filled by either a lottery selection or by a similar scheme. It is conceivable that through over-use some routes would have to be withdrawn from use for one or more seasons. Perhaps the ecology department (#12) would be responsible for these studies.
- (14) The Department of Lands and Forests launch an educational programme devised to help people become more attuned to their environment. This programme could perhaps be co-ordinated with a Department of Education Programme. In conjunction with this programme, assistance should be given

...continued....

to present and future "Outward Bound" or "Outers" clubs in the schools.

- (15) All permit fees, both resident and non-resident be very substantially increased. Quetico Park must pay its own way, the people who use it should pay.
- (16) The Committee consider the establishment of other parks, both primitive and otherwise throughout northern Ontario. Primitive parks should not be less than 500 square miles in area.
- (17) An immediate study be made of American use of the Park through access points on the American side of the border.
- (18) All Park regulations be strictly enforced.

BRIEF

To

QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

From

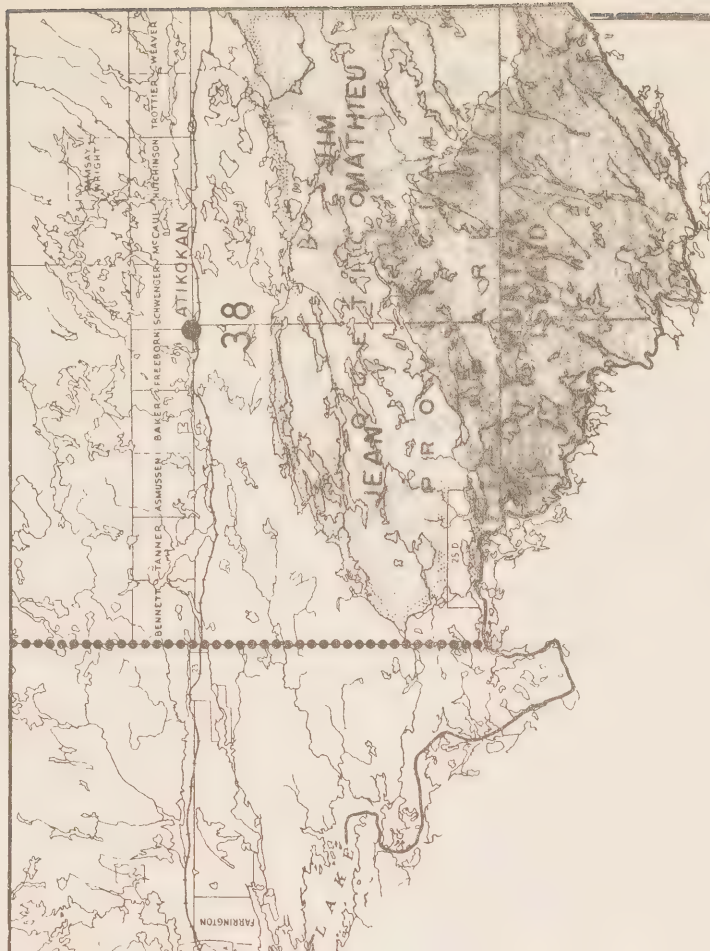
THE ONTARIO-MINNESOTA PULP AND
PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

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FORT FRANCES

(RAINY RIVER DISTRICT)



— QUETICO PARK —

MILES



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

3 MARCH 1960

AREAS (SQUARE MILES)				
ADMINISTRATIVE			FIRE DISTRICT	
LAND	WATER	TOTAL	LAND	WATER
5820	1379	7,199	5820	1379
				7,199

REVISIONS

[illegible]

NOTE:
FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES ARE ACCORDING TO O.R. 154/58.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES ARE IDENTICAL.

BRIEF TO THE QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

From The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited

Introduction

Much has been written and much has been said about Quetico Park recently. Most of the publicity has been one-sided, highly emotional, and not cognizant of the true state of affairs. At times one would almost think that Quetico Park is going to be "raped" and "plundered" tomorrow and the last remaining "wilderness" in Ontario is about to disappear forever. This simply is not true. The fact is that there is an abundance of wilderness in Northern Ontario.

Quetico ^{1/} Park, which has been described as a jewel with no equal, has in fact had its forests harvested under the direction of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests or its predecessors since the turn of the century. Therefore, one must conclude that harvesting the timber crop has not harmed the scenic and recreational value of Quetico.

It has been stated that Quetico Park is unequalled elsewhere in Ontario. This is an opinion which has been largely formed by publicity going back to when the Park was established in 1913. This is not to say that Quetico Park is not beautiful - it is - but then so is much of northern and north-western Ontario which constitutes

^{1/} One version of the name "Quetico" is that it is an abbreviation of Quebec Timber Company.

that part of Canada termed the Precambrian Shield. Eric W. Morse, "a historian by training, a voyageur by choice",^{1/} in his 1961 articles in the Canadian Geographical Journal under the title "Voyageurs Highway" described this as "the Shield with its countless systems of lakes and rivers.....is canoe country".^{2/} Ontario is said to have 250,000 lakes - most of them are in the Shield country. Certainly not all are in Quetico Park. Rationalization of the size and location of wilderness areas to be preserved is needed - and on any rational basis it is excessive to allocate 25% of the entire Rainy River District ^{3/} to this single purpose use merely because it was designated on the map as a Park almost 60 years ago.

Quetico Park encompasses and borders on the early voyageur routes ^{2/} used to open up and develop our country and in this sense it has historical and cultural values that ought to be treasured and preserved. However this does not require locking up the whole Park. Quetico Park has areas which are well suited to "wilderness" and the type of recreation that goes with wilderness. Such areas ought to be set aside but again it is not necessary or realistic to lock up the whole Park for this.

^{1/} "Canoe Routes of the Voyageurs" by Eric W. Morse, Foreward by Sigurd F. Olsen.

^{2/} "Canoe Routes of the Voyageurs" by Eric W. Morse - #1 - Waterways of the Fur Trade.

^{3/} Rainy River District - 4,489,514 acres.
Quetico Park - 1,145,000 acres.

Similarly Quetico Park includes much interior land which is best suited for the growing and harvesting of timber. These lands do not lend themselves to wilderness use because they are virtually inaccessible. Careful cutting of these inaccessible interior lands has other benefits besides the purely economic ones of wood production and access for fire protection. The canopy of the tall older forest shuts off the sun, preventing growth of food plants for wildlife. Cutting creates sunny openings which permits the growth of food for game and animals and warm nesting places for birds - in short the biological succession which follows the timber harvest.

In response to the recent public concern the Minister of Lands and Forests established the Quetico Park Advisory Committee to receive briefs and hold hearings on the Park. This is a sensible approach in our opinion. It is proper that the Park should be examined objectively with respect to its use and its size as currently outlined. We welcome the opportunity to make a contribution to the growing body of opinion.

Our view is that since Quetico Park as Crown land belongs to the people of Ontario and all Canada it should be managed to best meet the needs of the people and particularly those of Northwestern Ontario who are most directly affected by the Park and by the way it is administered.

It is in the foregoing context that this brief is respectfully submitted.

History

Quetico was known and used by the Fur Traders in the 1800's. Ontario Department of Lands and Forests ^{1/} reports logging began about 1895. Shevlin-Clarke operations started in 1906, J. A. Mathieu in 1910. Old scaling records show 520,000,000 F.B.M. of red and white pine were removed from the Park during 1918-46. Jim Mathieu Lumber has operated from 1960-61 taking out about 180,000 cunits (approximately 212,000 cords) in 10 years. The Jim Mathieu cut-over lands have been planted with over 3,000,000 tree seedlings. In 1963 the Department concluded a volume agreement with The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited which included the north-west part of Quetico (the so-called Jean Working Circle that lies within Quetico Park).

In 1909 Quetico Forest Reserve was created.

In 1913 it was renamed Quetico Provincial Park to permit logging and was "set apart as a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing grounds for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario."^{2/}

From the early 1900's the Americans began to use the boundary waters of Quetico more and more for cottage sites, fishing and canoe travel. Concerned with "preserving the wilderness atmosphere of the border lakes" the Department of Lands and Forests in 1957 started closing part of the boundary water areas to further land disposition.

^{1/} Balkwill, District Forester, Fort Frances.

^{2/} From Order-in-Council.

By 1969 "Management Guidelines for Boundary Waters" had been drawn up and approved.

In 1970, day visitors at the Dawson Trail entrance to Quetico (the only Ontario entrance to the Park) numbered 61,972 with an additional 16,749 stopping to camp. Interior park users totalled 31,615, of which Canadians comprised 4%, or fewer than 1300 persons. Very heavy use is occurring north-easterly from Basswood Lake on the south-west boundary of the Park.

Description of Quetico Park

Many persons we are sure have no real conception of the size of Quetico Park. It is 60 miles long in its extreme east-west direction and 40 miles deep in its extreme north-south direction. The distance from Fort Frances to Toronto is 1072 miles according to the Official Ontario road map. Quetico Park stretched out alongside would be a strip 1.6 miles wide all the way from Fort Frances to Toronto.

The southern half of Quetico is generally thin-soiled, rocky and cut up by many lakes and small waterways. Except for its north-west part (Pierna Lake to Poohbah Lake) most of Hunter Island falls into this category. It is a type of country well suited to canoeing and camping. See map at the back.

Elsewhere in Quetico to the north-east (Jim Mathieu licence) and to the north-west (Jean) there is more soil, more hardwoods, fewer navigable routes, less attraction for canoeing and camping.

Two early Canadian trade routes used Quetico: the Grand Portage route followed the Quetico south boundary while the all-Canadian route entered at French Lake and worked south-west via the Maligne River to Lac La Croix. The former route is approximately 77 miles along the Quetico south boundary, the latter 60 miles through the Park.^{1/}

Hunter Island canoe routes total 186 miles, Mathieu section canoe routes 46 miles and Jean section routes 80 miles.^{1/}

All foregoing canoe routes total 449 miles. This 449 miles is a significant figure and we think provides one "bench mark" for rationalization of the use of Quetico Park. For example, relatively few canoeists penetrate inland from waterways on foot for appreciable distances. Assuming that an average one quarter mile green belt on both sides of a canoe route is adequate for their (canoeists) needs, then the total square miles of green belt becomes approximately 225. We point this out to place area use requirement in perspective to total park area, that is 225 square miles in this case compared to 1,789 square miles shown below for the whole **Park**.

General statistics on Quetico Park follows

Location - is in the south-east corner of Rainy River District. The east boundary is the Thunder Bay west line, the south boundary is the Canadian - United States border. Highway #11 forms the north boundary in the north-east corner but gets away from it 6 - 12 miles going west.

^{1/} "Canoe Trails Through Quetico" -

K. Denis, The Quetico Foundation.

Size - Land and water.

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Sq. Miles</u>
Hunter Island	577,344	902
Jim Mathieu	297,952	466
Jean	<u>269,714</u>	<u>421</u>
Total	1,145,010	1,789

Cover Types - Thousands of acres - Productive

	<u>Spruce Balsam-Fir</u>	<u>Jack Pine</u>	<u>Poplar Other Hwd.</u>	<u>Others</u>
Hunter Island	110	114	110	47
Jim Mathieu	85	77	55	14
Jean	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	228	231	263	71

Age Class - Thousands of acres - Productive

	<u>Years</u>		
	<u>0 - 40</u>	<u>41 - 80</u>	<u>81 and over</u>
Hunter Island	80	265	36
Jim Mathieu	15	143	73
Jean	<u>64</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	159	508	126

Allowable Cut Per Year - Thousands of cords

	<u>Spruce Balsam-Fir</u>	<u>Jack Pine</u>	<u>All Others</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cords Per Prod. Ac/Yr.</u> ^{1/}
Hunter Island	18	38	47	103	.27
Jim Mathieu	14	23	19	56	.24
Jean	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>.30</u>
Total	38	79	97	214	.27

Basic Needs of the People

The basic needs of people might be stated as follows:

1. To work for a living.
2. To live and raise one's family in acceptable surroundings.
3. To enjoy the results of one's work.

Item 1 has to come before item 3. Livelihoods of Ontario citizens must receive first consideration, and cannot be subordinated to the recreational desires of a minority. There is a danger of this occurring for people in this area as Quetico constitutes 1/4 of the whole Rainy River District.

From the standpoint of employment on a continuing and perpetual basis, wood is the main natural resource in this area because it is a renewable crop that can be harvested. We will show later that at least half of Quetico should supply wood to support the economy of the present and future generations.

Recreational Needs of the People

One dictionary defines recreation as relaxation or agreeable occupation, the implication being that change from daily routine forms a large part of recreation.

Many people live in cities without access even to gardens or back yards. It is enjoyable for them to get out in the woods either to fish, hunt or travel by car or boat, or simply walk.

This seemingly more or less natural urge is aided and facilitated by the availability of money, leisure time and modern equipment - house trailers, campers, boats, motors - and not least by the steady increase in roads providing access to areas where they can "unwind". Most people demand these facilities. They will not paddle. They will not portage.

Do we need parks for all these people? Near high population centres there is less bush and therefore a need for nearby permanent park forests. In northern Ontario which is almost entirely forested, with few people, there is less need.

Canoeists are reputed to dislike crowding, motorboats and interior roads. In a 1968 visitor survey ^{1/} only "8% were aware of logging and only 1/3 of these felt it detracted from their enjoyment of Quetico. Conflicting types of recreational use may be a more serious problem than other resource uses."

It would seem desirable therefore to isolate a "primitive zone" from all other park uses. Rather than having one large primitive zone, several smaller, more widely distributed ones should be considered. These would dilute the user impact (pollution, congestion, "wear and tear") on any one area and at the same time serve more people. To designate the whole of Quetico at present as primitive park would serve a multitude of Americans but very few Canadians. Americans use Quetico because it is accessible and attractive to them.

^{1/} Department of Lands and Forests -
Balkwill.

Primitive character is a sensitive thing which heavy negligent over-use could destroy quickly. One could control use by fees subject to change, or by a quota system or if these fail by closure. Deterrants should aim to satisfy all the Canadian demand within the total allowed. Whenever the fees become excessive or other controls deter the prospective user he can switch to areas outside the primitive zones. Many of these areas in the Precambrian Shield country are attractive but they are either inaccessible or largely unknown.

Needs of Industry

The two mills at Fort Frances (Kraft pulp, and paper) will need all the spruce and jack pine that can be grown on a sustained basis in the Rainy River District, as well as large quantities from other more remote areas. The wood supply picture is given below:

(Cords Per Year)

	<u>Spruce Balsam</u>	<u>Jack Pine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Company limits in the Fort Frances supply area will furnish	72,000	92,000	164,000
All other Rainy River District sources excluding Quetico Park will furnish	<u>51,000</u>	<u>108,000</u>	<u>159,000</u>
Total Cords Available Per Year from Rainy River District	123,000	200,000	323,000
The Company needs Per Year	190,000	307,000	497,000
Shortage Per Year not met from Rainy River District	67,000	107,000	174,000

This shortage of 67,000 cords of spruce and 107,000 cords of jack pine has to be brought from north of Kenora, Manitoba and Minnesota. All such wood is high-cost and an uncertain long-term supply. It also represents an export of jobs outside the district.

The Jean Working Circle has a sustained cut of about 24,000 cords of spruce, balsam and jack pine annually. This is about the rate of growth and is from the interior lands neither seen nor used by the canoeist. Such an operation in Jean represents about 50 jobs in wood production.

Hedlin Menzies & Associates Ltd., consulting economists who made the 1968-69 study of the "Ontario Forest Industry and its Contribution to the Economy" say there is one supporting job in retailing and allied work to every job in the forest industry. If Jean were operated, 50 jobs would be created in industry plus 50 in supporting jobs or 100 in all. The annual payroll for 100 jobs at \$7000 per year would amount to \$700,000. If Jean were not operated, wood would have to be brought in from outside and this payroll lost to the district. The provincial "Design for Development of North-western Ontario" calls for the creation of 250 jobs in the next 20 years in the Atikokan community close to Jean. It would seem only sensible to preserve the present 100-job potential as part of the economic base.

How Can Everyone's Needs be Satisfied

A list of all man's needs from the forest might include the following in a Natural Environment Park.

Roads (to permit all the following activities)

Wood for use

Fish and game

Maintenance and protection from fire, insects,
disease, wind, man, etc.

Pleasing scenery and exploring

Historic zones

Nature reserves

Recreation zones

Primitive zones

The need for roads is urgent. Very few Canadians outfit and organize for a week-long canoe trip. This is reflected in the 1970 statistic that out of the 32,000 who visited the Park interior, fewer than 1,300 were from Canada. The Dawson Trail camp ground is the only Canadian point of entry. Even from this entry point canoe or boat is the only practical way of getting into Quetico. A carefully planned road building program would permit more persons from Canada to enjoy Quetico. This is indispensable in a park covering almost 1800 square miles (1,145,000 acres).

A good continuing park doesn't just happen. Trees have a life span like people. Rarely do stands survive 150 years and in our surveys, we class a tree as being past its prime or overmature at 100

years of age. Mortality takes place constantly among individual stems and is increasingly noticeable among those from 60 - 70 years old. The much publicized production of oxygen from healthy growing forest stands is slowing down by this time. Breakage, windthrow, insect infestation, disease, all combine to make openings. Unless the stands are used before they become overmature a situation develops finally where there is real break-down and instead of a park the area becomes a disaster.

The Upper Mississippi Valley section of the Society of American Foresters in its endorsement of a national park in Minnesota stated

"Parks, like other land resources, need management if their inherent value is to be maintained. In order to perpetuate the essential character of the park or recreation area, it will be necessary to purposely manipulate the vegetative cover.

Recreation should be the primary use of the area, but other uses that are fully compatible with the primary use should be permitted. These secondary uses might well include hunting and carefully controlled commercial logging."

Assuming that there will be cutting in Jean and Mathieu, there should also be some open season on game animals recognizing there will be a rise in numbers as a result of cutting.

The need for corrective measures in Quetico is highlighted currently by the newly discovered presence of about 16,000 acres of spruce budworm infestation in Hunter Island. The only permanent solution for such a problem is to harvest the mature trees

which if left create conditions conducive to disease and insect epidemics as well as creating high fire hazards. Again there must be access to permit correction of this condition.

Industry recognizes that clearcutting methods of operation, although sound and desirable silviculturally in many stands are unsightly for a relatively short period of time. If such operations can be made neater through more complete utilization, if slash and debris from roads is flattened to give a better appearance to roads after construction, and if belts of trees are left along more roads, the public will hardly be aware of the presence of logging. We favour the kind of program which recognizes that aesthetic, recreational and spiritual values must receive top priority in many forest areas. However we also believe it is unrealistic and harmful to the welfare of the people to set aside vast areas for very limited or single use purposes. We favour a multiple use program aimed at designating the best use for each limited area.

Where reserves are created, whether they be historic, nature, primitive or other, the public should be entitled and able to reach them without too much difficulty beyond the end of the road. It is of no value to establish such areas and create a condition whereby they are inaccessible to most Canadians.

How Should Quetico Park be Managed

Our Company's recommendations do not differ much from the original planning where, for the foreseeable future, and except as needed for environmental management, logging would be excluded from Hunter Island but permitted in the other half of Quetico. However, we recommend much greater access for recreational purposes in Mathieu and Jean by a carefully planned road system balanced by a primitive zone on Hunter Island.

Hunter Island - should be a natural environment park with two parallel canoe routes (K. Denis' canoe routes #5, 6, and 16 plus the country between and adjoining them) forming a primitive zone. Route 5 extends from Kawnipi Lake south to Bayley Bay 1/; route 6 and 16 from Shelley Lake south to North Bay 1/. These routes give 66 miles of straight travel including 28 portages plus constant opportunity for many miles of side trips. It would make a large primitive block of 240 square miles for canoeists and hikers - nearly 7 townships in size.

Mathieu and Jean

Roads should be constructed according to an over-all master plan, all user interests being considered. Main roads should reach several points on the Hunter Island boundary to enable more than a few to see that unique area. There is no point in making Hunter Island a recreational unit if average Canadians can't get to it.

1/ Of Basswood Lake.

Details of suggested guide lines for handling Jean and Mathieu are given below:

1. Park land to be provided with access road consistent with its proposed uses.
2. All forest should be given careful management (which includes cutting) with travel zones and reserves receiving special treatment. All cutting should be under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests recognizing that primary consideration is to be given to recreation.
3. Both fishing and hunting should be permitted but no aircraft landings to be allowed except in emergency by permission from the Department of Lands and Forests.
4. Camp sites should be developed adjacent to lakes and waterways and made accessible by roads.
5. Campers should bring back all garbage not consumed in fireplaces to collection points near park exits.

Primitive Zone

1. There should be no cutting, improvement or protection until the primitive forest endangers adjoining forest.
2. Fishing for immediate use only would be allowed.
3. No other use would be permitted except in emergency.
4. Motors and guns should be prohibited, also aircraft landings except in emergency by permission.
5. Campers should bring back all unburned garbage to collection points near park exits.

6. Users should be encouraged to avoid damage to the habitat. The penalty for lack of restraint would have to be quota use, higher fees or fines.
7. Low economic returns on primitive single use zones should be balanced by high entrance fees.

Summary

1. Quetico Park should be managed to best meet the needs and interests of Canadians generally and particularly those most affected by it in Northwestern Ontario.

This includes recognition of all its recreational, cultural, historical, aesthetic and wilderness values, as well as its economic values.

2. Comprising 25% of the Rainy River District, Quetico Park is too large an area to be designated a primitive park and dedicated to single use. To meet the need for wilderness a more sensible approach would be to designate a portion of Quetico as primitive zone along with other smaller areas widely distributed in the Precambrian Shield country of Ontario.

3. Quetico is huge and with advance planning can accommodate the use requirements of both those who look for recreation in its many forms and those who earn their livelihood in the Rainy River District.

4. Carefully planned and constructed road systems provide the key to Canadian use of the Park for recreation.

5. Carefully controlled timber harvesting should be conducted in the interior lands under the direction of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, recognizing that primary consideration is to be given to recreation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "B. E. Seppala". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

B. E. Seppala
Woods Production Manager
February 23, 1971.

ST. PASCHAL FRIARY



Phone:
(Area Code: 312) 654-4210

Route 83 at 35 Street
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

February 22, 1972

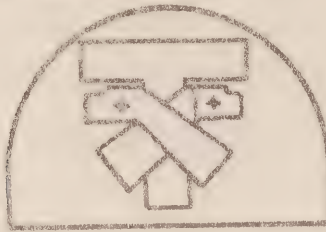
Mr. H. T. Thomson, Sec'y
Quetico Advisory Committee
Department of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario
Canada

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you to petition that you have Quetico Provincial Park reclassified as a Primitive Park Area. As I see it, unless such a classification is given to the park, it will soon be a wasteland that will be a detriment to the Province of Ontario rather than an asset because modern logging and mining would leave it useless for anything after it has been exploited. (I'm sorry, that is about the only word that I can think of after having seen the cut-over areas in the park last summer). If you want to see what it would be, take a look at Superior National Forest just across the border in the U.S.A. The area is just too fragile for anything other than a primitive area. Somewhere in the world is there an area as unique and beautiful as Quetico, and once it has been ruined, it can never be reclaimed. It would never be able to recover itself in a thousand years, even if never visited by another human being.

I am a Catholic priest, a Franciscan, who has spent his last three summers working in and around the Quetico area. What business did I have to be spending that kind of time there? I had been given the opportunity to be chaplain for groups of young people canoeing in Quetico Park. For myself I have enjoyed a peace and tranquility of spirit that I would not have thought possible in this hectic world. The uplift and rejuvenation were invaluable in terms of dollars and cents. The appreciation of God's nature in its unspoiled state, in something that was correct, good, and I have come to the conclusion that we, as users of God's creation, have an obligation in conscience to see that it is not destroyed ever, and above all, not destroyed for the benefit of a few individuals. It must be preserved for the future benefit of all people. My place in God's creation came much more closely to me in Quetico than in any church or cathedral that I have ever been in. And as a user of St. Francis, God's creation and His of her creatures are very dear to my heart. We must live with God's nature, not overpower it and destroy it. Of all the creatures of God, man is the only one that can destroy the very environment in which he lives and on which his very life depends.

ST. PASCHAL FRIARY



Phone:
(Area Code: 312) 654-4210

Route 83 at 35 Street
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

That's what I learned for myself. But in the last three summers, I have seen young people come to a realization of what and who they are. They grew in the short space of an eight-day canoe trip into young men and women, into respectable individuals, into people who had a deeper understanding of the position of man in this world. They touched God while living out under the stars; they began to see what are the essentials in life; they learned to live and work with their fellow man. Lessons of life were formed, and hopefully they adjusted better to the world that they have to live in. And after all, isn't this what the education of youth is all about? Quietico is the perfect place for this. It is a laboratory for living, away from all the stress and sham of modern living. And if we are weighing values, it would seem to me that the above mentioned values far outweigh the pittance of out-of-pocket fees and a few minerals. If we are interested in people, then let us use our resources in such a way that people are aided the most. And if we are to teach youngsters values, we have to have a worthwhile hierarchy of values to pass on to them. If greed and profit are our values, we can't blame young people for turning us off. Spiritual insight and value formation are intangibles on which a definite price cannot be set, but still are so valuable in our day and age that we cannot afford to ignore them. Once we ignore them, then we will be living in an age of barren deserts and arid wastelands, and the world becomes unbearable to the human spirit. Parents have told me that the trip into the wilderness of Quietico did their child so much good. They could hardly believe that such a change for the better could be effected in so short a time. And this has been repeated over and over again, and when young girls come back for second and third trips, then you have to know that you have something that is good for people.

Please preserve this heritage before it is too late. Do not say: "There are other places they can go." There aren't. The world is not that vast anymore. We must preserve what we have and make the best use of it for future generations. I hope that your recommendation will be that Quietico be designated as a Primitive Park area.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Rev. Loran Fuchs, O.F.M.

Rev. Loran Fuchs, O.F.M.
St. Paschal Friary
Rt. 83 and 35th Street
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521
U.S.A.



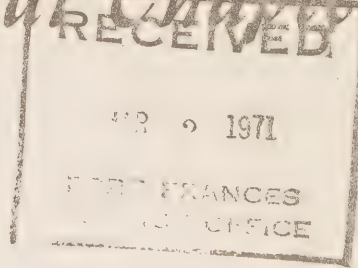
SIERRA CLUB

North Star Chapter



February 26, 1971

R. T. Thomson, Secretary
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada



Subject: Brief Relating to Protection of Quetico Provincial Park

The purpose of this brief is to state our opposition to commercial logging activities in the Quetico Provincial Park of Ontario. It is our position that the highest use of this park land is as a wilderness recreation area.

The Sierra Club is probably the oldest (founded in 1892) and largest (110,000 members in U.S. and other countries) conservation organization on the continent. There are a substantial number of members in Canada. In Minnesota the North Star Chapter has grown to a membership of over 1600. A motto of the club has been "Not blind opposition to progress, but opposition to blind progress."

After much reading, discussions with knowledgeable people on both sides of the border, and travels recently and earlier years into the park area, we can only conclude that the expanded timber cutting in the Quetico Provincial Park constitutes such "blind progress".

We are aware that logging has been going on since the early 1960's. If one travels extensively in the area as my friends, my family and I have for the past 15 years, one is bound to encounter the environmental havoc reaped by mechanized logging activities. While traveling up the French River in 1963 we first chanced upon the battlefield-like scene of the Mathiew operation. At that time we voiced opposition to park officials.

The subsequent take over and expansion by Duntar, Ltd. and now the threat of take over by the American Company, Boise-Cascade Corp. is really disturbing. The exploitive record of that corporation is well known to conservationists in the States.

Why should the citizens of Ontario and the entire dominion be willing to let the heart of the finest wilderness park in Canada be cut out for the promise of a few jobs and a few dollars? Yes, the jobs will be few and short in term. The dollars won't begin to restore the area to its present beauty even if this generation of people would be alive in 50 years to see it. We speak with assurance, as this very thing has happened in many areas of the United States, especially in Minnesota. Many thousands of acres of "brush" in northern Minnesota were once coniferous forests of unparalleled beauty.

The Americans that we know, would prefer to travel to Ontario as tourists to enjoy the beauty of your parks rather than have them cut down and shipped to us as a few more tons of newsprint. Yes, Americans do spend money in Ontario. There are car expenses, restaurant and motel bills which are incurred by canoeists as well as other tourists. When we go to Canada, seldom do we take our canoeing food supplies with us, as the import restrictions are stringent. We usually buy our provisions at one of the fine supermarkets in Thunder Bay such as the Safeway stores. Never do we head back to our home without a good supply of Canadian jams, cheese and wines.

The economic gain from logging is short term and destroys the resource, but recreation and tourism bring continuing income without jeopardizing the resource.

The opportunity for a true wilderness recreational experience is diminishing on both sides of the border. Perhaps we in the U. S., which is more urbanized, have seen this more clearly. No doubt you are aware that the people of the U. S. have created a National Wilderness System. Recognizing the mistakes of the past, we are putting an increasing number of areas into this system. These areas in various parts of the U. S. are protected from commercial development, roads and mechanized travel, so that future generations from both the U. S. and Canada may, like their ancestors, find spiritual and physical renewal in the beauty of these wild places.

It is our hope that Canadians may benefit from what has happened in the States and that the government of Ontario will have the foresight to designate Quetico Provincial Park as a primitive park before its wilderness values are completely ruined.

We feel that the area must be kept free of all roads, even those that Lands and Forests Dept. wants for easy access so that the foresters can manage the forest. We feel that the forest can do quite well by itself - without roads, without therapeutic logging of so called old or diseased stands and without any spraying of pesticides or herbicides. To prove this, we would only point out that these forests were in existence and doing well before there were foresters. Yes, we are willing to accept things such as natural fires.

Mechanized means of travel, including motor boats, motorized canoes, snowmobiles and all terrain vehicles are not appropriate to wilderness park areas. Such units damage the flora, disturb the fauna, cause noise pollution, air pollution and water pollution. In a recreational area, no one should be in a hurry to race through it. The beauty of the Quetico can best be absorbed by those moving under their own power using only the traditional modes of wilderness travel - the canoe and paddle or the snowshoe.

If the Sierra Club has learned one thing in its nearly 80 years of existence, it is that wilderness values and commercial logging are not compatible! So called experts will testify otherwise, but usually they are the paid experts of the timber interests. People have been lulled by tales of "selective cutting" and "sustained yield". We have found that these things occur often on paper - but seldom in the woods!

"Selective cutting" of softwoods is not practical in these times for a number of reasons. I could refer to the adverse effect of selective cutting on the

tree species of the Quetico, or point out the economic problems of selective cutting (even when stumpage is sold at low prices by the government). I'd rather emphasize the reality brought about by the era of mechanized logging. To quote an Ontario Lands and Forests Dept. forester: "selective cutting with a D-9 CAT - you've got to be kidding!"


Regardless of regulations imposed, the reality is that clear cut logging has and will on an expanded scale devastate the beauty of this unique land of water and forests. The cut over areas and especially the all-weather haul roads will scar the landscape for your lifetime and mine.

"Sustained yield" sounds good, but unfortunately yield has too often been the word as foresters have yielded to the voracious capacity of the mills. Mills, such as the new mill near Quetico would never have been built if industry and government had a long term concern for the natural environment.

In the U. S. we have struggled with success to strengthen the regulations that perpetuate the wilderness values of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest. Efforts marked by years of work have come to fruition in recent months with the establishment by the Congress of the United States of the Voyageurs National Park.

The combined wilderness recreational resources of the Quetico Provincial Park, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and the new Voyageurs National Park represent an opportunity for all people of the North American Continent to cooperate. It is particularly fitting that we join together to protect this fragile filegree of land and water, as its history from early trade days makes it truly symbolic of our common heritage.

We urge you to consider our plea and give the Quetico Provincial Park meaningful and permanent protection.


Richard J. Thorpe
Council Representative
Sierra Club, North Star Chapter

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CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

LE COMITE CANADIEN POUR LE PROGRAMME BIOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONAL

Chairman: Dr. T.W.M. Cameron
P.O. Box 110,
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Director-General: Dr. W.H. Cook,
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Vice-Chairman: Dr. Pierre Dansereau,
Institut d'Urbanisme,
Université de Montréal,
C.P. 6128, Montréal 3, Qué.

February 24, 1971.

Mr. R.T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Re: Plan for Quetico Provincial Park

This short brief comes from the Ontario Conservation Panel of the International Biological Programme (I.B.P.). The I.B.P. is a scientific study of the productivity of world ecosystems in which Canada is participating under the auspices of the National Research Council. The part of this programme that involves our panel is concerned with the preservation of ecological reserves selected to represent the various ecosystems across Canada. We have no funds to acquire and manage reserves; rather, our role is to locate and describe potential reserves and recommend them to public and private acquisition agencies. In this work we cooperate closely with the Nature Reserves Supervisor and the Advisory Committee on Nature Reserves to the Minister of Lands and Forests. A list of our members is attached.

In general we are concerned with natural areas reserved for study

rather than those set aside primarily for recreational purposes. In terms of the Ontario parks classification this coincides with "Natural Zones" or "Nature Reserve Parks" and to some extent with "Primitive Zones" or "Primitive parks". We consider the purposes of such reserves to include:

- (1) The preservation of plants and animals in their native habitats. Each of these species is a unique source of "genetic information". The ecosystems of which they are parts are also resources of "information" concerning the organization of nature.
- (2) The study of species and ecosystems in such a way as not to impair them in the long run and provide base line information on unaltered ecosystems. These basic studies can contribute to resource management of altered areas.
- (3) Education concerning our historical heritage and biological (including ecological) principles. An informed citizenry is a prerequisite to wise use of resources and maintenance of the quality of the environment.
- (4) Aesthetic injoyment.

The I.B.P. recommends that these aims be accomplished through a system of major reserves (25-36 square miles) chosen to represent the variety of ecosystems in a region and smaller reserves chosen to supplement the larger ones and protect unique features of landscape, flora and fauna. In Ontario, such a system of reserves would be largely the responsibility of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Within the parks branch, a system of nature reserves is being developed along similar lines. Many of these reserves, particularly the larger ones, will of necessity be located in the major parks of the Province, though clearly some new areas will be needed to complete the system.

Membership, January, 1971.

Co-chairmen:

Dr. J.B. Falls,
Dept. of Zoology,
University of Toronto,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Mr. G.A. Hills,
91 John St.,
Thornhill,
Ontario.

Regional Co-ordinator:

Mr. Ian Macdonald,
484 Avenue Road,
Apt. 104,
Toronto 7, Ontario.

Members:

Dr. Frank Banfield,
Dept. of Biology,
Brock University,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

Mr. K.M. Mayall,
Ont. Dept. Energy & Resources Mgmt.,
Conservation Authorities Branch,
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Dr. R.E. Beschel,
Dept. of Biology,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. Paul Maycock,
Dept. of Botany,
Erindale College,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dr. S.R. Brown,
Dept. of Biology,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. D.A. Smith,
Dept. of Biology,
Carleton University,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. Paul Cavers,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.

Dr. David Smith,
Dept. of Botany,
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Mr. Harry Lumsden,
Research Branch,
Ont. Dept. Lands & Forests,
Southern Research Station,
Maple, Ontario.

Dr. J.M. Speirs,
Dept. of Zoology,
University of Toronto,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dr. D.A. MacLulich,
Dept. of Biology,
Waterloo Lutheran University,
Waterloo, Ontario.

Dr. G.B. Wiggins,
Dept. of Entomology & Invert. Zoology,
Royal Ontario Museum,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Deceased.

We believe it would be appropriate for as many as possible of the land types of Northwestern Ontario to be represented by reserves in Quetico Park. These should include one or more major reserves and others depending on the results of ecological surveys in the park. In seeking to establish major reserves, consideration should be given to enclosing watersheds so that land and water can be readily protected from outside influences. It would be desirable to have some aquatic areas that were not subject to pollution or fishing. The value of a reserve for research would be enhanced if some manipulative studies could be undertaken in an adjacent area.

Undoubtedly, most of Quetico Park should be placed in a Primitive Zone. We support this on the grounds that some large natural parks are needed for wilderness recreation as well as to preserve ecological values and Quetico seems eminently suited for this purpose. Partly because the primitive area will be large, we believe that suitable ecological reserves should be designated within the Primitive Zone. This would ensure that significant areas are identified and that the pattern of use and management of the park would take them into account.

Some types of nature communities associated with the earlier stages of plant succession should be included in reserves. However, these types may be expected to change in the long run. We urge the Department to undertake studies of techniques such as controlled burning that could ensure that the various stages of succession are always present in the park as they would be under natural conditions. However, there is no urgency to undertake such manipulation in the short run.

We hope that these recommendations will be useful in developing a plan for Quetico Park.

G.A. Hills
G.A. Hills,
Co-chairman,

Yours sincerely,
J. Bruce Falls
J. Bruce Falls,
Co-chairman, I.B.P. Conservation Panel, Ontario

26th February, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thomeon,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forest,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity of expressing my view with regard to the future of Quetico Provincial Park.

The logging in Quetico controversy has stirred up a lot of interest and while much of the criticism against logging has been blind and emotional it has been valuable in bringing the matter out in the open, where it is hoped a very thorough and unbiassed study can be made.

I have been extremely impressed with Quetico Park as a wilderness canoe area and feel it is truly a unique region. I know there is much of Ontario that could be called wilderness and for the true wilderness seekers Quetico will from now on always be too busy a region and too accessible. For those however with limited holiday time, money, and canoeing and camping experience, Quetico is

proving to be extremely important.

I would like to think of it as a living museum ^{of} ~~and~~ a small section of our province. Unfortunately it is difficult to put into words the value of such a preservation and still more difficult to weigh such value against economy.

I realise your task is to decide how Quetico can be of value to the most people. My hope is that you will give considerable thought to the spiritual value of the Quetico wilderness, realising that such evaluation is on a very long term basis in relation to the short term economic pressures that are immediately upon you.

In some form or other we have whittled away at all our major provincial parks except Polar Bear Park. Is it too much to ask that Quetico be allowed to remain a wilderness where the natural cycle of growth and decay can progress uninterrupted, where even a tangled mature forest can be seen as a living park of the cycle of our life?

Even to those people who will never experience the wilderness there is great value in knowing that we have preserved a small area in all its primeval beauty. The more our province becomes settled, the more important a Quetico wilderness will become.

One of the worst things about present logging in Quetico Park is that it appears to be just another example of industry being allowed to

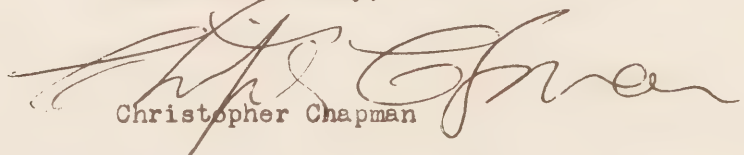
to manipulate in whatever direction they seem to want to go, at the same time creating waste and pollution problems.

To allow mechanized logging just out of sight of canoe routes shows a sad *Lack* ~~lack~~ of understanding what the deep significance of a wilderness area means to the people who go there for a true wilderness experience.

I realise one of the great dangers to the preservation of Quetico Park is the canoeist himself who is coming into the area in ever increasing numbers. This is a problem that has to be dealt with at some point but it should not cloud the present logging issue.

My brief is very short, but I believe you will understand it. There are many on both sides of this controversy who will be most detailed and eloquent. I appreciate the huge task you have before you in making your recommendations and naturally hope there will be enough people who can eloquently put before you the spiritual values of preserving Quetico as a wilderness country in our advancing modern mechanized society.

Yours very truly,


Christopher Chapman

R. R. 1,
Markham, Ontario.

THE

SCHOOL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE PLANNING
AND CONSERVATION

2006 Natural Resources Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
313/764-1410

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

February 26, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson
Secretary
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests
FORT FRANCES, Ontario

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Please find enclosed 15 copies of my brief concerning Quetico Provincial Park. I must apologize for the late date at which this material reaches you, however obligations upon my time have been excessive this term.

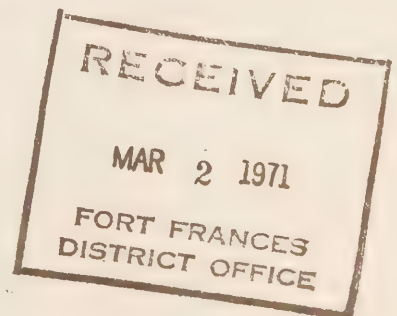
In accordance with usual procedures it is my hope that since the mailing of this brief was prior to your deadline of March 1, 1971, it will still be possible for the advisory committee to consider my presentation. I would be very appreciative if you would inform me as to the arrival of my brief before the committee.

Once again, I wish to express my thanks to the advisory committee for providing this opportunity for citizen discussion of Quetico Park. In addition I wish to commend the action of the government in this regard.

Sincerely,

Ronald G. Tozer

Ronald G. Tozer
Lecturer



RGT;r
Encl.

PHASE TWO QUETICO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

My name is Ronald G. Tozer. I am a Lecturer in the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Michigan). I teach a course in "natural resources ecology" in the Department of Resource Planning and Conservation, and am currently conducting outdoor recreation behavior research with particular emphasis on the effects of different natural environmental settings on outdoor recreation user satisfaction. As a Canadian citizen (from Oshawa, Ontario) planning to return to Ontario, I am very concerned about the future management of Quetico Provincial Park.

I wish to limit my remarks to several key issues. However, by way of general comment, I would note that the scientific, aesthetic, cultural, and ecological values of wilderness areas such as the Quetico have been well documented. I wish to endorse the comments of the Algonquin Wildlands League and the Federation of Ontario Naturalists with respect to the wilderness values of Quetico park. Studies of outdoor recreation use have clearly indicated the growing demand among our modern urban populace for this scarce, unique type of recreation environment. Due to its scarcity and low carrying capacity, it is imperative that we preserve available wilderness parks.

Quetico Provincial Park should be reclassified as a Primitive Park in order to be the first true wilderness recreation area in Ontario accessible to our citizens and our visitors. All forms of resource exploitation (e.g., commercial logging, mining) should be curtailed according to a clearly enunciated, short term policy of removal. I specifically recommend that the 468 square miles comprising the

Montar/Mushien Timber License be terminated. In addition, all mining claims in Quetico park should be eliminated. There should be no form of commercial exploitation of resources in Quetico Provincial Park.

Certain specific issues arise from a recommendation of this type, two of which I will briefly discuss.

Economic Effects

It has been argued that the removal of the logging industry from Quetico will cause economic hardship and unemployment among the local people. It seems likely that in the immediate short run this could be true. I contend that it is the responsibility of the Ontario government to ascertain the degree of economic loss and hardship to the logging industry, its workers, and support services, which may result from ending forest exploitation in Quetico. An objective and unbiased body should be named to determine a proper and fair degree of compensation and financial assistance to citizens and companies undergoing short-run economic loss from this change in management procedures. It may be possible to provide the logging industry with alternative timber limits, so that no economic hardships accrue to the companies or the workers. Displaced workers should be given the opportunity (and necessary financial support) to undertake government-sponsored retraining programs.

On this latter point, I wish to place special emphasis. We live in an age of rapid social and technological change. The total needs of our rapidly expanding urban society are not being adequately met by the degree of environmental quality presently available in Ontario -- or any part of North America. However, the Ontario government (and the people of this province)

can be rightfully proud of the leadership in resource management practices which is being shown here. In order to continue our success we must be willing to undergo change in resource management to match changing societal needs.

The people of Ontario need true wilderness parks. Quetico park is a unique example of accessible wilderness. We can no longer afford to exploit this resource for its timber production since the recreational needs take higher priority. The maintenance of an outdated resource use, in order to support traditional industry and workers on this land is not realistic.

In light of the modern development of electric lights and automobiles, society has not seen fit to subsidize the continued existence of candle-makers and buggy builders! Likewise, we cannot afford to subsidize the commercial exploitation of parks such as Quetico -- the primary purpose of which is outdoor recreation. However, this does not mean that we should turn our back on these traditional industries and their workers -- without whom our standard of living in Canada might never have reached the stage where wilderness recreation could become a top priority in park management. Instead it is the responsibility of the Government and people of Ontario to adequately compensate and assist these people in light of the changing needs of today's society.

This compensation and assistance should be undertaken only as an interim measure while the industries and workers make necessary adjustments to these changed priorities. The people of North-western Ontario have the right to seek a standard of living equal to that of any other citizen of the province; however, they do not have a right to pursue that standard of

Living through the exploitation of parkland -- which is counterproductive to the present and future recreational needs of the people of Ontario. We must provide other options to people who now earn their living from the commercial exploitation of natural environment parks, such as Quetico, Lake Superior and Algonquin. Fortunately, the recreational use of these parks can and will provide much useful employment for the local areas surrounding these parks, as exploitation is phased out.

The necessity of retraining and assistance programs for workers in the timber industry is vital to these citizens for reasons other than park preservation. It has been recognized within the forest industry itself that technological development and greater worker productivity is displacing many unskilled and seasonal employees. In the Globe and Mail, March 19, 1969, Mr. K. K. Nielsen, chairman of the woodland section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, estimated that this accelerating technological revolution would reduce the number of forest industry jobs by 50 to 70 percent. He noted that "all levels of government will have to plan for the social changes in the labour force". It is very unwise resource management to put off temporarily the inevitable displacement of these workers by way of destruction of wilderness recreation values in parks.

If it is considered too great a financial burden for the people of Ontario to compensate and retrain those affected by the termination of commercial exploitation of Quetico Park, then I would strongly recommend that ^{the} land be offered to the federal government as a national park. The proper management of Quetico would then be assured since national park procedures recognize the incongruity of commercial resource use in a park. At the time of transferal a stipulation could be attached which

guaranteed federal compensation of economic losses, and financing of worker retraining. Quetico Park is of national significance as a unique wilderness recreation area in the Canadian Shield, and the federal government has already expressed interest in it as a national park. (see comments of the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in the House of Commons Debates Official Report for November 13, 1970). Since the character of Ontario's provincial parks is not protected by law, this transfer might present the best long-run guarantee of Quetico Park's integrity, in any case!

Management of Wilderness Ecosystems

Another vital issue in the controversy over Quetico concerns the claims made by the timber industry and some officials of the Department of Lands and Forest that logging is an absolutely necessary management tool in all forest ecosystems. This claim is patently false.

The natural ecosystems of North America have functioned without commercial exploitation for thousands of years. Modern man has a myopic view of environmental function as necessarily requiring his intervention. Apart from being incorrect, this theory is often the source of environmental disruption and ecological disaster.

The move to preserve an extremely small percentage of Ontario's total acreage in its natural state is not part of some mysterious plot to "lock up all of the province's resources". This too frequently mouthed misrepresentation by some commercial logging interests and their supporters is totally irresponsible. Nor will the parks serve as "pathological hotbeds of disease"; existing forest entomological research does not support this contention.

Proper management of wilderness parks necessarily presumes the simulation of natural ecological functions, such as succession. To give just one example, the incidence of fire on today's heavily used recreation lands is usually greater than would result from natural factors (including primitive man). The limited preserved acreage and its proximity to non-park land also mitigates against letting all fires burn to their natural conclusion. Therefore, it is necessary to limit the incidence and extent of fires on these areas to that amount which research has shown to be natural. This custodial management of primitive parks will require new techniques by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and expanded research on natural systems. However this study of natural systems will yield valuable information for many other forms of land use. Rather than emphasizing protection of particular species of plants and animals, true wilderness management seeks to preserve the dynamic processes which occur in natural systems. Preservation of endangered species and habitats should be undertaken in "nature preserves" which are designed and managed for that purpose (see "Preserving Nature: In Forested Wilderness Areas and National Parks", by Miron L. Heinselman, National Parks and Conservation Magazine, Vol. 44, No. 276, Sept. 1970, pp. 8-14).

Commercial logging operations with: the removal of logs (and hence forest nutrients); disruption of the land during cutting operations; artificial development of particular age classes in forests; removal of "overage" specimens; building of extensive systems of logging roads; etc., can not possibly simulate the natural functioning of forest ecosystems. Commercial resource exploitation destroys the natural character of environments and is therefore incompatible with wilderness

values and the preservation of representative samples of natural systems. Government controlled logging practices which seek to screen the public from direct observation of commercial exploitation do nothing to stop the ecological disruption.

In addition, it is apparent from studies of wilderness recreationists (for instance, see "Wilderness Users in the Pacific Northwest: Their Characteristics, Values, and Management Preferences" by John C. Brockman, U.S.D.A. Forest Service Research Paper PNW-61, 1968) that user satisfaction is also diminished in such "exploited wilderness". Today's outdoor recreationists are increasingly knowledgeable about the natural environment in which they recreate. Their expectations concerning large wilderness parks are predicated on these areas being free from the excessive human influences and stress-inducing character of their home and work environment. To the extent that these antecedent expectations are not fulfilled by conditions in the recreation environment, the satisfaction of wilderness users will be lessened. Knowledge of the existence of logging, whether evidence is observed or not, can be expected to reduce the wilderness value for park visitors.

Surely in Ontario, we can provide accessible examples of true wilderness. The opportunity to make a first dramatic step in this direction is presented in Quetico. With only one timber licence at issue, and most of the park still unexploited, we must not fail to protect this wilderness. I implore this committee to propose that Quetico Provincial Park be established as a Primitive Park under the Ontario park's classification scheme. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views.

TOWN OF FORT FRANCES

BRIEF

TO

QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON

QUETICO PARK

MARCH 1st, 1971

The Council of the Town of Fort Frances has met with and received facts, figures and comments from the officials of The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited and the Department of Lands and Forests. Both of these parties most ably presented the respective issues surrounding the use of Quetico Park for timber cutting and for its recreational use.

This Council appreciates that our geographical position requires use of our natural resources and, in fact, our existence itself depends upon forests, their products and continued good management of this particular resource.

Realizing the magnitude of the decision to be made by the Quetico Advisory Committee and that such decision may have far reaching implications into the future use of Quetico Park, its resources and its recreational facilities, this Council places before you the following recommendations:

1. That Quetico Park, being one of the last natural wilderness areas, in its more or less primitive state, in this district, should be retained as a park but should not be re-classified as a primitive wilderness park thus narrowing and restricting its land use.
2. That the Quetico Advisory Committee be retained as a committee forming a cross-section of interested persons and organizations to meet annually, or oftener, to deal with problems and matters relative to the operation of Quetico Park.
3. That selective cutting be permitted in those areas recommended upon the expertise advice of Lands and Forests and upon approval by the Quetico Advisory Committee. That such cutting be only permitted where forest conditions have reached their prime and unless selective cutting is carried out, a timber loss would result.

4. That relative to the 96% use of the park's interior by United States' residents, angling licenses and camping permit fees be increased to all foreign non-residents. That such increases apply in all waters and in all parks in Ontario and be subject to periodic review as costs of operation, development, and maintenance of parks as recreational facilities increase.
5. Development of access roads from the Northern limits of the park into the interior is necessary and that the Province, through their Department of Tourism and Information, should promote use of the park by the residents from within Eastern Ontario.
6. Where extensive interior use threatens destruction of the natural environment and resources, that controls be imposed so that such areas be closed, allowing time for rejuvenation of the environment. That statistical records be maintained relative to the cutting under license to J. Mathieu Lumber Limited and that such license cutting permits, upon expiration, be subject to review by the Advisory Committee as to extension.
7. That total cutting be permitted in areas where forests are threatened by destruction by disease; such total cutting to be under the direct management and control of the Department of Lands and Forests - rather fuel for economy than fuel for fire.

Respectfully submitted by the Mayor and
Council of the Town of Fort Frances this
1st day of March, 1971.

M I D L A N D P E N E T A N G U I S H E N E
F I E L D N A T U R A L I S T C L U B

Thank you for this opportunity to present this Brief on QUETICO PARK on behalf of myself and the members of the Midland-Penetanguishene Field Naturalist Club. We desire to go on record to (A) place Quetico in the primitive class of Ontario's Park Classification System and (B) to stop all lumbering in the Park.

Quetico for us represents a unique part of Canada. It is a place we can go to and enjoy - a natural area exactly the way this land existed when the white man first came to this continent. Then, we are told, stands of white pine 500 years old towered 200 feet above the forest floor. Now all we find in our area are woods under 100 years old with here and there some large stumps to testify to the departed glory of a splendid forest. Please do not permit any action in Quetico which might reduce this exceptional area to one like ours.

We know that the original top soil on the Canadian Shield was lost by glaciation and the present top soil is not deep. It therefore becomes imperative that decomposition of all natural material including over mature trees be returned to the soil as humus. This will complete the cycle to support a living forest.

Now we would respectfully point out that our tax dollars make it possible for the establishment and maintenance of Park Areas in Ontario, including Quetico. We therefor trust that you will give due consideration to our requests.

(Mrs.) Alice Dietrich, Secretary

A Brief submitted to the Quetico Advisory Committee

Gentlemen:

As a private citizen and one who is interested in our environment I am grateful for the opportunity of submitting this brief for your consideration. I should also inform you that I am a member of the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists' Club and the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. The following however is my own personal statement.

I would like to see Quetico Provincial Park designated as a Primitive Park. One threat to its primitive status is the possibility of mass logging operations within the park boundaries. The logging companies over the years have used the whole Province of Ontario as a vast forest laboratory. During their studies they have learned to become the best forest cutters in the world. They also have added greatly to the economy of our province. This work should continue but not in Quetico Provincial Park.

With the rapid technological advances taking place every year our environment becomes increasingly more threatened. We must set up a primitive area laboratory for environmental studies. Quetico Park comes closest to this concept and is quite accessible. This primitive park should be directed by environment oriented people such as Ecologists, Biologists and other concerned scientific people. Many important discoveries would be realized from such a study with benefits not only to Ontario but all of Canada and other countries of the northern latitudes. One of the immediate benefits would be the invigorating but quiet recreation activities possible in such a park. Surely there is a growing need for just this type of recreation, especially for future generations. One half of one percent of the total land mass of Ontario is certainly not a greedy request for such activities and studies. Now it is possible man could learn to adjust to a second class environment, one with air, water and noise pollution. However we the citizens of Ontario deserve to live in a first class environment. This is our opportunity to study this route. Let us not fail.

Sincerely,

Douglas S. Asquith
Douglas S. Asquith
106 Elmwood Crescent
Thunder Bay (F), Ontario.

Feb., 1971.

February 26, 1971

Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Province of Ontario,
Fort Francis, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

As members of a profession deeply concerned with the environment and aware of the importance of a natural environment to man's physical and spiritual well being we are glad of this opportunity to express our thoughts to this committee.

We are concerned about the implementation of government park policies already laid down, as well as control of logging and a seeming conflict of aims within the Department of Lands and Forests.

In its publication, the "Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario, 1967" the Department outlines in an admirable manner the various types of parks provided in the provincial system. This makes re-assuring reading and the classification regarding the "Primitive Park" is to our mind of very great importance. Much of the controversy over Quetico Park appears to stem from a lack of clarity over its classification since in the minds of many people Quetico was intended in fact as a wilderness area to be preserved in a 'natural' state.

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February 26, 1971

It would seem that Quetico provides or did provide in fact an ideal area to be preserved in a primitive state especially in view of the fact that, unlike Polar Bear Park, in terms of accessibility, it is generally available to a broad segment of the public who wish to make use of such a facility.

The preservation of adequate areas in a truly primitive state is what we believe at this time to be of prime and basic importance. The Province is to be congratulated for its wise planning in this regard. The full implementation of this aspect of its planning must take place if we are to be worthy guardians of a heritage so rich in natural beauty. We believe that immediate steps should be taken to re-classify Quetico as 'Primitive' and to secure additional tracts of land for preservation especially if man's invasion of Quetico has already been such that its effective area has been substantially reduced.


With respect to the logging industry especially in relation to park land it must be emphasized that where an expendable national resource such as our forests is concerned, stringent government control must be enforced in all areas.

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In this connection it also appears that Parks (especially in the primitive category) should be entirely separated from the Department of Lands and Forests. Even in other park categories commercial considerations are incompatible with basic aims so that conflicts of interest become apparent as in the Quetico situation, administered apparently by men highly trained and oriented towards forestry operations.

We trust that the government will take positive action over Quetico in implementing some excellent policies with regard to the Ontario parks system.

It is un-thinkable that we should fail to act immediately at this time to guard what remains of a heritage, some aspects of which are virtually irreplaceable.


Howard Chapman, B.Arch., F.R.A.I.C.,
for Regional Planning Committee,
Ontario Association of Architects,
50 Park Road,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Mr. Thompson

With Signatures

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BRIEF ON
QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK
PRESENTED BY
SAVE QUETICO GROUP TORONTO

February 1971

As a group of citizens organized to the purpose of preserving Quetico Provincial Park as a "public park, a forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario," (Order in Council - 1913), we are grateful to the Quetico Advisory Committee for this opportunity of presenting this brief.

We feel the Ontario Government is betraying a trust of the people by allowing commercial logging to continue in Quetico Provincial Park, as the preservation of wilderness areas is incompatible with mechanized logging.

As citizens of Canada must we pay for hypocrisy and destruction of our natural heritage, and pass on a degraded parks system to those who follow us? The Ontario Government charges a paper company \$26.60 per square mile of uncut forest. It costs the taxpayer \$7,000. per square mile to reforest the land which requires 60 to 70 years to develop. Should it not be said of our generation that we left more than a trail of destruction behind us as we passed this way?

We all profess awareness of the declining quality of our environment. To all the destruction of our environment is self-destruction. Prince Philip said "I hate to think of the thought of my grandchildren asking me what went wrong." Must this tract of land set aside by the long range thinkers of a past Government be destroyed by the short sighted thinkers of the present Government?

In Ojibway language the word Quetico describes a benevolent spirit, the presence of whom is felt strongly when in particularly beautiful country; could not the present Government as a benevolent gesture abet this spirit and retain Quetico as the Ojibway knew it.

Why not consider government-regulated and selected lumbering by, perhaps, Indians? Very old trees maybe are a fire hazard, and in any event, will at some point fall down. However, they are very valuable (up to \$400. per tree). If

Indians were permitted under strict supervision to fell a small number of trees, by hand, during the winter, and were to carefully drag them out over the snow, they could earn enough to support their families, and there would be no threat to the environment. (They could also extend this to include the processing of the logs).

Users of the Park generally do not venture away from the water routes (flies, etc.) and would in any event not be troubled by such logging along limited corridors, also, such a narrow strip which has been cleared could serve as a fire break.

Historically the very way Canada spread from the East to West and North-West was through this extension of the Great Lakes corridor, the Quetico canoe routes. We follow Radisson and Groseilliers, Thompson and Fraser and many others. Wilderness areas are living museums and must be preserved as such. All great works of man are preceeded by greater works of nature. Quetico Provincial Park is unique, it has the finest canoe camping area in the world. It's natural features of profuse water ways and drainage patterns are ideal. It is the only large area of protected boreal forest type landscape in Canada.

"Nowhere is there quite the combination of clean glaciated rocks and crystal clear water and ecological communities." (Sigurd Olson) It could have been one of the last great primitive areas on this continent, and can still be, if commercial and materialistic values are not allowed to rule our society.

Since Quetico represents only one percent of Ontario's productive forest land, we feel we are asking for no more than the people of Ontario are entitled to have.

We ask the Ontario Government to reclassify Quetico Provincial Park as a Primitive Park, Classification number one, as quickly as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Laurel J. Heyman.

Chairman,

Save Quetico Group.

As evidence of our concern we have gone out into the neighbourhood and solicited signatures from persons similarly concerned.

We feel the Ontario Government is betraying a trust of the people
allowing commercial logging to continue in Quetico Provincial
Park, which was established, by an Order in Council in 1915, as a
"public park and forest reserve... for the benefit, advantage,
and enjoyment of the people of Ontario"

We demand that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park, now.

Mr. & Mrs. R.G. Snetsinger - 19 Thursfield - Toronto

Albert Hawley 115

Barwood

B. J. Thomson

J. Wilson

J. Morrell

Jane Dawson

Jutta Stahmer

J. McHolgar

G. Belke

J. Lois McKinnon

J. J. J. J.

G. Manning

M. MacCulloch

J. W. W.

Angela Maillet

Barbara Hicks

Beryl & Fred Melik

J. J. J.

Jane Birnby

Leona Ballinger

Betty Wood

M. & Mrs. W. Kalous

Mrs. V. Morrison

Jack & Doris Fabre

Jack & Dorothy Brainerd

Ken & Muriel Lane

Eleanor Wilkie

J. J. J.

J. J. J.

Row R. Heaton (Mrs. S. Heaton)

41 Deepwood Cres Don Mills

37 Danforth Dr. Toronto 17

50 Thorncliffe Pk Dr. Toronto 17

190 Gasburn Ave Tor

129 Laid Dr. Tor 352, Ont.

131 David Dr Toronto

537 Merton St. Tor. 7

778 Eglinton East Tor. 350

164 McRae Dr. Tor. 17

605

40 Park Dr. Dr. Don Mills

42 Glenbrae Ave Tor. 17

309 Rose Park Dr. Tor. 7

7 Southlea Ave

56 Rumsey Road Toronto 352

267 Airdrie Rd. T. 17.

513 Sutherland Dr Toronto 350

1454 Berwin Dr. 352

145 Rumsey Rd Tor 352

76 Divadale Drive Tor 17

11 Daxville Ave. Tor 17

23 Glenvale Blvd. Tor. 17

197 Divadale Dr Tor. 17

149 Rumsey Rd. Tor 17

347 Sutherland Dr. Tor 17

310 Bessborough Dr.

24 Harper Ave, Tor 290

155 Danvers Dr Tor 17, Ont.

11 The Griddle Path Don Mills

27 Berney Ave To 352

We feel the Ontario Government is betraying a trust of the people by allowing commercial logging to continue in Quetico Provincial Park, which was established by an Order in Council in 1913, as a "public park and forest reserve... for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people of Ontario."
We demand that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park now.

Bathie Ballachan. 1002 Lawrence Apt 216

Elis Cullum > 196 Swadlow Dr. Toronto 17.

Flora Cullum

R. Mitchell 23 Homewood Ave

Mrs. Mrs. J. Kitch 1002 Lawrence Ave East.

Mrs. J. Bannister 1002 Lawrence Ave East

Mrs. J. Douga. 1002 Lawrence Ave E.

Mr. W. M. Wallace 1002 Lawrence Ave E, 315 APT,

Mr. & Mrs. E. English - Apt 314 1002 LAWRENCE AVE E.

Mr. & Mrs. P. Wright 316- 1002 Lawrence Ave E.

Mrs. Benning 1002 Lawrence Ave. E. Don Mills Ontario

Mr. & Mrs. G. Stepenson 1002 Lawrence Ave E.

Mr. & Mrs. Roy & Mrs. 1002 Lawrence Ave E, Apt 314

Kathleen McLaney 1002 Lawrence Ave E. " " " "

Margaret

305

Mr. & Mrs. J. Luchan

310

Mr. & Mrs. Barry Fisher 1002 Lawrence Ave E

Mr. & Mrs. G. White 1002 Lawrence E #219.

Mr. & Mrs. Dewbury

APT 110

Mrs. D. Paterson 1002 Lawrence Ave. E. Apt #109

Mrs. P. L. 1002 Lawrence Ave E Apt 106

We feel the Ontario Government is betraying a trust of the people by allowing commercial logging to continue in Quetico Provincial Park, which was established by an Order in Council in 1913, as a "public park and forest reserve... for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people of Ontario."
We demand that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park now.

W. Smith	
John Casey	100, Argyle Place
Janis McMurray	Scarborough
H. Dennis	57 Delroy Drive
S. Spence	Ajax, Ontario
P. Beardsley	99 Yorkview Drive. V 255-6898
B. Payne	67 Sussex Ave. Toronto
L. Ambrose	64 Collier St. Toronto
J. E. Hill	RR 2, King City, Ontario
Nancy Lawrie	11 Kintail Dr. Richmond Hill
Lesley Greenland	49 Cromley Dr. Shelburne
Pamela Martin	84 Brunswick Ave. 925-6166
C. Lang	272 Robert St 924-9430
Valerie Stanley-Jones	202 Bowood Ave.
Raymond Gairn	Toronto 12
Margaret Abramson	315 Bedford Park Ave.
	Toronto
	155 Hilda Ave Willowdale
	223-8441
	154 Cactus Ave. #47 Willowdale
	223-2582

We feel the Ontario Government is betraying a trust on the
people by allowing commercial logging to continue in Quetico
Provincial Park, which was established by an Order in Council
in 1913, as a "public park and forest reserve.... for the
benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario."

We demand that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park now.

Sandra A. Keachie 45 Hamble Ave Apt 602 Tor 6

Keith E. Green - 97 Patterson Ave., Scarborough

Hazel A. Swindle 2301 Spruce Hill Rd. Tor. 13.

Elizabeth Harris #38 O'Connor Lane Tor 6.

R. Ogden 230 Sprungdale Blvd.

Nick, email: 246 Stelling Rd. Tor. 13. 282

Ted Anderson 17 Worsley Ct. UNIONVILLE

Miss Anthony 100 Worsley Ct. Tor. 17

Paul Sandlo 2301 Spruce Hill Rd. Tor. 13

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK
A BRIEF CRITICISM ON PRESENT
MANAGEMENT POLICIES

SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1971

Prepared by: LESLIE MILLER
BRIAN OGDEN
JEFF POULIN

STUDENTS AT

DR. G. W. WILLIAMS S.S.

AURORA, ONTARIO

BRIEF REGARDING QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK MASTER PLAN.

As grade XIII students of Dr. G. W. Williams Secondary School in Aurora, we found ourselves concerned with the long-term evolution of Quetico Provincial Park. Although we are relatively uneducated we are submitting our views anyway.

Being unknowledgable, we believe we approached the solution in an informed manner. We think that this is our greatest asset in writing our summary. We will now deal with how we came to our conclusions. We were hindered by our lack of first hand knowledge of Quetico Park. However, we have examined pamphlets published by the Department of Lands and Forests; maps from the Federal Government; and books by the public. We have interviewed a member of the Department of Lands and Forests and studied reports by the media.

We recognize that Quetico Provincial Park is geographically, historically, and biologically unique. We found that Quetico is unique in that it has three distinct vegetation zones. Historically it is important for its rock-paintings. Its aesthetic beauty makes it perhaps the prettiest park in Ontario.

We have found that man's unplanned intervention results in disastrous ecological unbalance. Even in the best intentions humans often abuse their privileges. For example, logging roads running parallel to wilderness canoe routes and the cutting of unmarked trees is not uncommon. We understand that

Quetico is a park for recreation, but we must emphasize that too many recreation facilities and too many tourists are as harmful or more so than commercial logging.

"Quetico Provincial Park . . . is primarily regarded as a wilderness park for wilderness recreation and is protected against any disturbances which might cause deterioration and destruction of the wilderness environment."

We obtained the above statement from the Lands and Forests booklet.

In keeping with the spirit of the above statement we make the following recommendations: -

1. Commercial logging should be completely banned from Quetico Provincial Park.
2. Expansion of tourist facilities should be prohibited.
3. Zones of "Natural Environment" and "Primitive Forest" should be established as defined in the provisional plan for Algonquin Park. The "Natural Environment" zones should exist along Highway 11 and in the south in the area defined as "very heavy" in the December, 1970 issue of "Ontario Forests". The rest of the park should be primitive forests.

Our recommendations may be called idealistic, but we think that there is no other proper cause that can be followed. We believe that desecration of Quetico Provincial Park by immoral acts and attitudes of commercial loggers is sufficient reason for the banning of them from the park. Multiple-use of the land in Quetico Park is a compromise. This would be contrary to the wishes of the majority, and thereby should be prohibited.

Brian Ogden,

Leslie Miller,

Jeff Poulin.

B R I E F

ON THE MATTER OF:

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

SUBMITTED BY:

THE NORTHERN ONTARIO DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS UNIONS

TO:

QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTS

S. G. HANCOCK: Chairman

B R I E F

Mr. Chairman, Members of this Committee:

The Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions, wishes to express our sincere appreciation, for having been accorded the opportunity to submit a Brief to this Committee, containing the Council's views on matters covered by the terms of reference, to a long range management plan for Quetico Provincial Park.

We also, respectfully, appreciate that the terms of reference are sufficiently broad, to permit information and argument being presented on the question of the cutting and removing of trees, which have reached age of maturity or trees that are over mature, diseased or fire killed, whether standing or wind thrown; as involved in determining a long range management plan, is the livelihood of between 200 and 250 members of this Union and their families, who would be directly affected by a significant change from the current management plan, in respect to that area of the Park comprising of approximately 470 square miles, presently held under Licence by Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd.

This Council represents 9,000 members of the three (3) Locals of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, (Local 2693, Thunder Bay; Local 2995, Kapuskasing; Local 2537, Sudbury), who are employed under Collective Agreements covering the woods operations of all the Pulp & Paper Companies, the woods and sawmill operations and

the woods and plywood operations of practically all of the Lumber and Plywood producing Companies in Northern Ontario.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, throughout its history of existence which dates back to 1936, have strived continuously, to improve the Forest Management Policy of the day and correct adverse practices exercised thereunder in Northern Ontario, by making direct representations to the License holders and the appropriate Government Officials and Departments, not only in respect to the waste resulting from the Logging practices, that were carried out, or the lack of Logging, but also in regard to the inadequate reforestation programs that were then in effect. We, therefore, make no apologies for the resultant depletion of the forests of desirable species in the most economic regions that had been harvested in the past.

While the foregoing statement may appear as not relevant to the issues that this Committee is confronted with, we submit, that it is necessary to refer to past Logging practices and reforestation efforts, in order that a comparison can be made to the Logging practices carried out in Quetico Park during the past ten (10) years, and the successful reforestation that has followed.

We believe, that in order to best assist this Committee, in framing their recommendations to the Minister of Lands and Forests on a long range management plan for Quetico Park, the history of this area be reviewed in brief, setting out the salient

facts prior to it being set aside as a park, and secondly, the activities that have taken place in the Park to date, and thirdly, our assessments and recommendations submitted for consideration.

HISTORY

Information gained from recent surveys on the history of Quetico, reveals that this area was the hub of great activities in the fur trading exploration and the development of western Canada, as throughout this area, are chains of lakes joined together, to form natural waterways. The two (2) most noted waterways, is a link of the Dawson Trail, which traversed through the heart of this area, from the northeast corner, and the other, the link of the Grand Portage Route, which forms the southern Boundary of the Park. Both of these routes converge at Lac La Crouix, which is located at the southwest corner.

Between 1731 and 1759 - following La Verendry's exploration visit of 1731; the French, constructed fur trading posts at Saganaga and Basswood Lake, firmly establishing Quetico region, as a link with their fur trading posts to the west, via Grand Portage Route. During this same period, many French canoes also travelled through the French, Pickerel and Sturgeon Lakes; the waterway, later to be known as Dawson Trail.

Following 1759, great rivalry developed between fur trading companies, for the control of the fur trade to the west,

seriously interrupting travel through these waterways. During the final decade of the 18th century, the North West Company's pressing need for an alternate route to the west, reopened the Kaministiquia River, French, Pickerel and Sturgeon Lake route.

Soon after the merger of the two rival companies - Hudson Bay and North West Company, which took place in 1821, this era of Quetico's colourful history drew to a close, as Hudson Bay Company routed all of its trade via York Factory on the Bay.

During the following period up to 1857, a number of expeditions, travelled through Quetico, along with several survey parties, to settle the long disputed International Boundary, between British Territory, and the United States of America, and also, the Hudson Bay express canoes continued to ply across Quetico water routes.

Simon J. Dawson, in 1868, was engaged by the Department of Public Works, to charter and construct a land and water transportation route, from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry. The route followed the old North West Company Canoe trail; and so, the Quetico waterway began a new chapter.

In the year of 1870, Sir Wolseley, moved a militia of 1,400 men, with all of their battle equipment and supplies over this route, the new Dominions first highway to the West.

By the Spring of 1871, the whole travel system, was in readiness for general use, and by 1874, was completed.

Throughout the Park area, a number of dams, had been constructed of logs, to lift water levels, in order to reduce the vast number of portages in the route, numerous way stations were constructed, wood burning and wood constructed steam tugs were built, which operated towing the wood constructed barges on the lake, roads were constructed over portages where the cargos were transported on wagons drawn by horses.

1875 was the peak year of use, and by 1878, activity had drastically declined, and by 1880, the route was practically abandoned, as the link of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Fort William and Selkirk was nearing completion.

Logging:

Scanty reports indicate, that some logging was carried out in the late 1800. The Company of Chevlin-Clarke, who were operating a sawmill at Fort Frances, acquired in 1906, a license to cut Red and White Pine, in the southwest quarter of the Quetico area, and in 1910, a license was issued to J. A. Mathieu.

Throughout the era of logging operations that were carried out, a whole network of dams were constructed, throughout the western and southwestern area of the Park, backing up large volumes of water over the banks and shores of the rivers and lakes. As the only economical method of transporting the logs from that part of Quetico area, to the Sawmills located at Fort Frances, was by floating and towing the logs over the water routes, a large volume of water was required to be stored and

used to float the logs over the rapids and falls in transit to the Mills.

In addition, logging operations were carried out in the north and northeastern part of the Park area.

Records from various sources, indicate that between 1918 and 1946, a total volume of not less than 520 million board feet (F.B.M.), of sawlogs, (mainly from white and red pine), were harvested from these areas. From the operational year 1960-61 to 1969-70, the total volume of wood cut in the northeast area, currently under License to Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd., of mature and over mature trees, amounted to 18,075,220 cubic feet - or 212,650 cords, or an average of 21,265 cords per year. This volume of wood, is necessary, to supplement the permissible volume of wood cut under the Licensed area outside of the Park, to meet this Company's wood requirements, for its sawmill, located at Sapawe, Ontario.

Reforestation in the Park areas harvested, has continued since 1962, and 3,177,500 seedling trees of White Pine, Red Pine, Jackpine and Spruce species have been planted to date.

Mining:

In the southeastern portion of the Park, there are 64 parcels of land, totalling 2,400 acres, covered by mining licence of occupation.

Park:

By order in Council, April 1, 1909, the Quetico Forest Reserve, set aside about 1,100,800 acres under the Forest Reserve

Act, to preserve the stands of red and white pine, and it was deemed expedient, that the area be kept in a state of nature, as far as that was possible.

By Order in Council, November 7th, 1913, changed the Quetico Forest Reserve to Quetico Provincial Park, under the Provincial Parks Act, to "be reserved and set apart as a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground; for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people of Ontario, and for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur bearing animals therein.....".

The size of the park area from 1909 has been changed several times, and currently comprises of 1,145,600 acres - 1,770 square miles, sub-divided into three (3) main geographical areas; these areas are known as:

Hunter Island - which covers an area of about 900 square miles forming the south half of the Park.

The Jean Lake Area - (the former Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Volume Agreement Area) -

- covering an area of approximately 400 square miles of the Northwest portion, and

The Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd. Licence Area - covering approximately 470 square miles of the Northeast portion of the Park.

The Type of Park and Class:

Class III - Natural Environment.

FOREST INVENTORY

The forests in Quetico, are the results of a long history of climatic changes, and major disturbances, such as forest fires, and timber harvesting. They are not the results of an undisturbed sequence of forest succession.

The allowable cut calculations for Quetico Park, of merchantable cords of the timber resources per annum, indicate the following:

Hunter Island -	67,800 cords
The Jean Lake Area - (the former Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Volume Agreement Area). -	26,000 cords
The Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd. Licence Area -	<u>40,400</u> cords
Total Allowable Cut -	134,200 cords per annum, which
excludes	80,100 cords of Birch and Poplar per annum allowable cut.

As only an average of 21,265 cords per year is harvested, the remainder, which is in excess of 100,000 cords per year will reach the state of over maturity, and will necessarily in time, topple to the ground, losing all aesthetic scenic value, that these trees may have had, creating fire and insect infestation hazards.

Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence:

The Crown Timber Licence D - 2291, covers an arear approximately 470 square miles of the northeastern portion of the Park and approximately 510 square mile area, immediately outside

of the North Boundary of the Park. Approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the annual wood requirements is harvested in that area outside of the Park, (which is the total allowable cut), with the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ harvested annually within the boundaries of the Park.

Logging inside the boundaries of the Park, is carried out under the strict control of the Department of Lands and Forests, and the stringent regulations as listed below:

Regulations:

1. Timber reserved from cutting
 - a) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within 400 feet of the water's edge of any lake or stream designated on the attached map.
 - b) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within 500 feet of any portage designated on the attached map that has not been marked by an officer of the Department of Lands and Forests for cutting for the purpose of constructing a road.
 - c) The Park Superintendent may extend the above no-cut zones beyond the 400 foot or 500 foot limit if he deems it necessary to maintain and protect recreational vistas and values.
 - d) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing on any island in Quetico Provincial Park.
 - e) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within a designated recreational zone.

f) Notwithstanding any of the above restrictions, the Park Superintendent may manage any of the above reservations for the purpose of maintaining or improving the recreational values of such reservations.

2. Time of logging

No tree cutting, skidding or wood hauling operations as they may pertain to logging activities will be allowed during the period commencing with the end of the Ontario High School academic year and up to and including Labour Day.

The use of motorized equipment for purposes other than tree cutting, skidding, or wood hauling, will be allowed during the above restrictive period only at such locations, and for such periods of time and in such kind as designated by the District Forester.

3. The licensee shall not commence the construction of any road or bridge, or other improvement within Quetico Provincial Park without first obtaining the District Forester's approval in writing of the location and specifications of such road or bridge, or other improvement.

4. The licensee shall submit plans for any such proposed construction and for any proposed logging operation as far in advance of proposed commencement of the construction or logging operation as possible and at least 60 days in advance of such proposed commencement.

5. The licensee, upon completion of his seasonal work in the area, will remove all temporary improvements and equipment to the satisfaction of the District Forester. Any litter or debris, excluding slash, deriving from the operation shall be disposed of in a manner and at a location satisfactory to the District Forester.
6. The licensee, upon completion of his seasonal operations in an area, may be required to:
 - a) plant trees on roads or trails for 200 feet or such other distance as shall be specified by the District Forester on both sides of a portage crossing.
 - b) take such other similar measures as may be specified by the District Forester to effectively mask or obliterate the effect of his operations on the landscape.

The licensee will be advised of the location, extent and specifications of such work prior to or at the time of approval of the operation.

7. Where approval is granted for road or trail construction across a designated portage, stream or river, the right-of-way clearing shall not exceed 22 feet in width; all trees shall be cut prior to bulldozing and all merchantable timber salvaged.
8. The licensee may be required to remove any bridge across a designated river or stream for the period specified in 2 above when cutting, skidding or wood hauling operations are prohibited.

The Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd. Sawmill, located at Sapawe, in the year 1969, produced -

22,236,000 F.B.M. of Lumber, and

73,000 B.D.T. of Chips, operating on

a two-shift basis throughout the year.

The total work force in both sawmill and woods operations, on a year round basis is between 200 and 250 workers.

The majority of these workers reside in the Town of Atikokan and Sapawe regions, with the remainder residing in the adjacent towns and areas.

For the calendar year 1969 -

The Gross Payroll and Fringe Benefits = \$ 1,896,000.00

The question of this Company being able to continue harvesting mature and over mature timber, from the portion of this Licence inside the Park to meet its wood requirements, is vital to the Company's Sawmill operations. The availability of sufficient timber at comparable costs in adjacent areas to replace this amount of timber on a sustained yield, is very questionable. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that should the Company be compelled to reduce its sawmill operation to 2/3 of its present day production, it would be forced to close down operations.

The cessation of these operations, would not only mean a loss of jobs for these 200 to 250 workmen, but it would also mean that they and their families, would have to move to other locations, to seek employment, abandon their homes, as job

opportunities in this area are practically non-existent. This then would mean, the loss of their homes as well.

The adverse economic impact that the loss of the payroll, and the other attendant expenditures to this operation, the Crown Stumpage Dues, and Forest Protection charges paid, we submit is immeasurable, and it cannot be assessed on a short term basis.

PARK RECREATIONAL USE

The superior recreational qualities of the Hunter Island area, were recognized as far back as 1943, when this area was set aside for exclusive recreational use, and no commercial harvest of resources has been permitted since that date. Recreational use pressure in this zone, is rated the heaviest of the Park area. The Jean Lake Area (the former Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Volume Agreement Area), is the next most heavily used, and rated as moderate to low. The Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence Area is the least used area, and is rated as low.

In 1969, a total of 83,913 persons visited Quetico Park. Of this total, 29,200 visited the interior, which comprised 1,438 from Canada, and 27,762 from the U. S. A. In other words, 95% of those persons who visited the interior, were persons from the U. S. A. The figures for 1970, reveals that 96% of those persons who visited the interior, were persons from the U. S. A.

The foregoing information reveals, that without question, the present situation requires immediate attention, and calls for corrective measures to insure that the intent of the terms of the 1913 statement, are realized - ".....for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people of Ontario,....."

We are firmly convinced, that the main reason which allowed this situation to develop to such an unacceptable disproportion, is principally because better access to the waterways, leading to Hunter Island, are available at the south boundary. There are four (4) main points of entry along the southern boundary (international Boundary), and only one (1) main point of entry, on the Canadian side of the Park, located at French Lake, on the Dawson Route, which is just inside the northern boundary line of the Park. In addition, there are two (2) other points, - fly-in point of entry on Beaverhouse Lake, and the other at Nym Lake, which is outside of the Park boundary, and which requires a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile portage to enter the chain of waterways inside the Park.

Travel to and through interior waterways, is only possible by canoe, therefore, making the interior waterways, including Hunter Island, which is considered to be the prime recreational area, inaccessible to persons who are not physically capable to endure the rigors of such mode of travel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This Council submits the following recommendations and explanations thereto, of changes to the present policy and regulations of the management of Quetico Park.

As throughout the three (3) areas of the Park, man has altered the natural landscape, - environment, - the ecology, - none of these areas can qualify to be reclassified to a "Primitive Zone", under the definitions and strict regulations, as set out in the publication - "Classifications of Provincial Parks."

1. We recommend, that Quetico Park be maintained in the Class of "Natural Environment", - subdivided by the present three (3) geographical areas, and that -

- (A) Hunter Island - for reason of its unique, natural and historical qualities, and the current state of wilderness, be preserved under the rules and regulations applicable to a "Primitive Zone", and that the rules and regulations be altered, only to the extent, that other recommendations, as set out herein, may effect a change, and

- (B) The Jean Lake Area (formerly known as Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Volume Agreement Area), and the Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence area, be maintained under the present policy and regulations as established by the Department of Lands and Forests.

(i) The Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence Area -

As this area is the least travelled area of the Park, due mainly to the lack of connecting, navigable streams and lakes, and as logging can be carried out without destroying scenic values, and as this source of log supply is vital to the sawmill operational requirements:

Recommend - that the cutting and harvesting of mature and over mature trees, continue in accordance with the present operational plan, and that the present cutting and operational regulations, remain in full force and effect.

(ii) The Jean Lake Area (formerly known as Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Volume Agreement Area) -

As this area, because of its chain of Lakes, linked by rivers forming the western and northern boundary, and as interior waters are linked to-gether to form navigable waterways, and as commercial logging cannot be carried out without significantly destroying recreational and scenic values, and as this source of wood supply is not vital to the continuation of any mill operations:

Recommend - that no commercial logging throughout this area be permitted. We do recommend, that in the interest of recreational, scenic and wildlife,

salvage operations of over mature, fire killed, or diseased trees, be carried out by the Department of Lands and Forests, or by a Crown Company under the direct supervision of the Department of Lands and Forests, and that the rates, terms and conditions of the Collective Agreement, that is in effect covering operations of the Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence Area, to apply.

2. Recreation -

(A) Access and Accommodations:

As access to the interior of this Park for the people of Ontario, is totally inadequate, and as accommodations for the public to visit and enjoy park recreation is limited to the French Lake Campsite:

Recommend - that a connecting road from the Jim Mathieu Lumber operational road, to McKenzie Lake, be constructed and a camping site be located at this Lake, and that the Jim Mathieu operational road, be extended to Saganagon Lake, and that a campsite be located at this Lake, and that a connecting link be constructed to connect Highway No. 11, with the band of lakes and connecting rivers on the northerly boundary of the Jean Lake Area, and that a campsite be located at this point.

(B) Mode of Travel:

As outboard motors, are prohibited through the interior

waterways, and as this restriction, denies persons whose physical capabilities limit or prohibits the paddling of a canoe, and as from the standpoint of safety on some of the lakes, the use of an outboard motor would permit people certain wilderness experience too:

Recommend - that the use of outboard motors, up to ten (10) horsepower be permitted on all connecting waters, from French Lake to and including Beaverhouse Lake, and from French Lake, to and including Sturgeon Lake, and from Saganagon Lake, to the International Boundary waterway, and on McKenzie Lake.

(C) Supervision and Maintenance -

As the cost of supervision and maintenance, is continuously increasing, and as it is imperative to the life of the Park, that a greater amount of supervision and maintenance be carried out in the future, to combat pollution and careless and unnecessary desecration:

Recommend - that the fee to Park users, be sufficiently great, to meet these costs, and that pressure controls be determined by the Department of Lands and Forests.

3. Wildlife -

As the Department of Lands and Forests policy and practice, has proven to be fully adequate in the conservation of

wildlife:

Recommend - that the matter of wildlife remain under the capable supervision and control of the Department of Lands and Forests.

All of which is respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. Mior', is written above the typed name.

T. Mior, President,
Northern Ontario District Council.

SUBMISSION
OF THE
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS'
ASSOCIATION
TO THE
QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

February 26, 1971

INTRODUCTION

The Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association is a group of twenty-four pulp and paper companies, lumber companies, and woods contracting firms operating in the northwestern part of the Province who are associated with the objective of dealing collectively with any and all matters of general interest and welfare to the industry. A list of the member companies of the Association is attached as Appendix "A". The Association cooperates with the Ontario Forest Industries Association and other parties interested in the betterment of the industry and solution of its problems.

The purpose of this brief is to bring before the Quetico Advisory Committee the views and recommendations of the industry as represented by the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association, on the management of Quetico Park, with special reference to resource utilization, employment provided by logging and milling operations, the effect of these operations on the local and provincial economies and the contribution made by recreational use, as each may be pertinent to decisions concerning the park.

Brief description of Quetico Park:

Quetico was declared a provincial park in 1913 by Order-in-Council, with the intention of creating "a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario, and for the protection of fish, birds, game and fur bearing animals therein."

Continued ...

The primary function of the park at this time is to provide an area for outdoor recreation. Road access is, as a matter of policy, not available. Access by aircraft is restricted as are snow machines, terrain vehicles and motor driven boats. Although the park is primarily managed for recreation, logging is carried on over roughly one-third of the area known as the Jim Mathieu Lumber License.

Quetico Park is unique in Ontario because of its location adjacent to the voyageur canoe highway between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. For two hundred years prior to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the path of commerce from the interior of Canada to Montreal lay along the lakes and rivers forming the International boundary and the southern boundary of the park. It is full of history.

Logging became a part of the picture after 1880. Prior to 1909, white and red pine, for the mills at Fort Frances and Kenora, was cut from the southern waterways. From 1909 till 1946, some 520 million FBM of pine was cut from approximately one-half of the park area. To-day's operations are for the most part confined to spruce and jackpine stands.

PRESENT RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Timber:

The most recent logging era began in 1960-61 and continues into the present under authority of Crown Timber Licence D-2291 issued to the Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited and valid until March 31, 1972 with renewal provisions beyond that date. This licence is not entirely within Quetico Park, but since 470 square miles or 48 per cent of the 979 square mile total is within the north-east section, it is readily apparent that the company is significantly dependent upon the Quetico timber resource for raw material supply. Logging is subject to close and continuing control by Department of Lands and Forests' personnel, under the stringent regulations listed below:

Regulations:

1. Timber reserved from cutting
 - a) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within 400 feet of the water's edge of any lake or stream designated on the attached map.
 - b) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within 500 feet of any portage designated on the attached map that has not been marked by an officer of the Department of Lands and Forests for cutting for the purpose of constructing a road.
 - c) The Park Superintendent may extend the above no-cut zones beyond the 400 foot or 500 foot limit if he deems it necessary to maintain and protect recreational vistas and values.
 - d) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing on any island in Quetico Provincial Park.

Continued ...

- e) The licensee shall not cut any tree standing or growing within a designated recreational zone.
- f) Notwithstanding any of the above restrictions, the Park Superintendent may manage any of the above reservations for the purpose of maintaining or improving the recreational values of such reservations.

2. Time of logging

No tree cutting, skidding or wood hauling operations as they may pertain to logging activities will be allowed during the period commencing with the end of the Ontario High School academic year and up to and including Labour Day.

The use of motorized equipment for purposes other than tree cutting, skidding, or wood hauling, will be allowed during the above restrictive period only at such locations, and for such periods of time and in such kind as designated by the District Forester.

- 3. The licensee shall not commence the construction of any road or bridge, or other improvement within Quetico Provincial Park without first obtaining the District Forester's approval in writing of the location and specifications of such road or bridge, or other improvement.
- 4. The licensee shall submit plans for any such proposed construction and for any proposed logging operation as far in advance of proposed commencement of the construction or logging operation as possible and at least 60 days in advance of such proposed commencement.

Continued ...

5. The licensee, upon completion of his seasonal work in the area, will remove all temporary improvements and equipment to the satisfaction of the District Forester. Any litter or debris, excluding slash, deriving from the operation shall be disposed of in a manner and at a location satisfactory to the District Forester.
6. The licensee, upon completion of his seasonal operations in an area, may be required to:
 - a) plant trees on roads or trails for 200 feet or such other distance as shall be specified by the District Forester on both sides of a portage crossing.
 - b) take such other similar measures as may be specified by the District Forester to effectively mask or obliterate the effect of his operations on the landscape.

The licensee will be advised of the location, extent and specifications of such work prior to or at the time of approval of the operation.

7. Where approval is granted for road or trail construction across a designated portage, stream or river, the right-of-way clearing shall not exceed 22 feet in width; all trees shall be cut prior to bulldozing and all merchantable timber salvaged.
8. The licensee may be required to remove any bridge across a designated river or stream for the period specified in 2 above when cutting, skidding or wood hauling operations are prohibited.

Continued ...

The Jim Mathieu License:

Although the Quetico portion of the Mathieu License is varied in topography, the area is generally well-soiled and is suitable for timber growth, whereas use evaluation studies have clearly indicated a relatively low recreational potential, a fact which speaks well for Department of Lands and Forests planning in past years. During the 10 year period since 1960-61, logging has extended from Highway #11 southerly to the MacKenzie Lake area, and harvested just over 18,000,000 cubic feet of pine, spruce and poplar timber, for an annual average cut of 21,620 cords. Generally, this harvest has been taken from decadent stands, has salvaged timber which was rapidly deteriorating, and has via the planting of some 3,177,500 seedlings converted the cutover areas to vital and growing new stands for the future.

Crown stumpage charges have amounted to \$452,810.00 and Forest Protection and Management charges to \$95,000.00 for a total of \$547,810.00, whereas expenditures have been \$59,860.00 for scaling plus \$125,829.00 for planting or a total of \$185,689.00. The surplus of \$362,121.00 is not large but is significant when one considers that the generating resource has been protected and improved at the same time.

Company officials of Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited have repeatedly stated that if the Quetico portion of the timber license is lost to them, it must be replaced with a source of equivalent timber of comparable cost or the company cannot survive. Since timber berths outside of Quetico Park and adjacent to those of Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited are under long-term license to other companies which are either expanding or considering expansion, the question of continuing timber supply becomes vital. Long term planning in

Continued ...

respect to capital expenditures, limit development and mill modernization is almost impossible until the question is resolved. It is therefore pertinent to examine the total economic value of Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited to the community, which is as follows for the 1969 calendar year only:

- Gross payroll and fringe benefits	\$ 1,896,000.00
- Employees income tax and Canada Pension Plan	316,000.00
- Parts, equipment, supplies, services and sales tax paid by the company	1,595,000.00
- Freight costs shipping lumber and chips	760,000.00
- Crown stumpage charges paid	98,600.00
- Forest Protection and Management Charges paid	<u>18,900.00</u>
<u>Total</u>	\$ 4,684,500.00

Goods produced amounted to 22,236,000 board feet of lumber and 73,000 bone dry tons of chips and gainful employment is provided for 225 people.

A favorable trade balance of \$1,500,000 was generated in 1969 as a result of export of manufactured products to the U.S.A.

Allowable cut calculations for Quetico Park indicate that 134,200 cords of wood, excluding birch and poplar could be harvested annually, in perpetuity, and that 40,400 cords of this total could be taken from the Mathieu licenced area. Therefore the 10 year average cut taken out since 1960-61 amounts to $21,620/40,400 \times 100 = 54\%$ of the calculated timber resource potential of the Mathieu block, and $21,620/134,000 \times 100 = 16\%$ of that for Quetico Park. Small wonder that Lands and Forests Minister R. Brunelle, in his Statement on Quetico Park dated November 12, 1970 says with confidence in respect to logging "The Park is not now being desecrated or destroyed -- nor will it ever be, for that matter".

Continued ...

The simple facts of the matter are that the vast majority of the Quetico Park timber resource is not being utilized and will necessarily burn or fall prey to insects and disease. Despite his full knowledge and understanding of these facts, the Minister has recently prohibited logging in an additional 420 square mile area of Quetico Park, leaving only the Mathieu licenced area available to commercial logging operations.

Minerals:

The Government of Ontario has firmly stated that no mining will be allowed in provincial parks. As such, prospecting and mining are prohibited within Quetico Park, and permission for work to be done on existing claims will not be authorized.

Game & Fish:

Angling is permitted in the Park under the regular resident and non-resident angling licences which are valid throughout the province, with no special restrictions except that the use of live bait fish is prohibited. In direct contrast, no hunting has been permitted in Quetico since its establishment as a forest reserve in 1909.

Trapping is permitted in that portion of the Park outside of Hunter Island, i.e., approximately half of the total area, and commercial fishing has been phased out since 1968.

Commercial Outfitting:

With the exception of a limited amount of canoe outfitting to interior users of Quetico Park and some day fishing, the tremendous tourist resources of the area are not being utilized by Canadian outfitters. This is understandable in view of the following:

Continued ...

- A. Road access is, as a matter of policy, not available. Park users must use natural water routes and portages to gain entry.
- B. Access by aircraft is restricted to a point where it effectively blocks outfitting by air.
- C. Development of headquarters tourist lodges or facilities is not permitted within the Park boundaries.
- D. Outpost cabins are not permitted.
- E. Snow machines may only be used in areas operated by the Park Superintendent for that specific purpose or by licenced trappers servicing their trap lines.
- F. Unattended boats may not be left in the Park except at designated locations.

The pattern is consistent. With regard to minerals, fish and game, and commercial outfitting, there is under utilization of the park resources.

Public Recreation:

Long term planning by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests projects a total population of 55.5 million people who by 1986 will be within reasonable distance of Quetico Park and can therefore be considered a recreational market. This basic projection has been interpreted to mean that more emphasis must be placed on the reservation of primitive or semi-primitive areas for future needs, with resultant limitations on access and increasingly restrictive regulations in respect to present day use by all except primitive users.

Continued ...

The interpretation and policy, when evaluated in terms of results to date, becomes controversial. For example:

1. The number of campers using the Dawson Trail campgrounds has increased by 450% from 3,720 in 1960 to 16,749 in 1970, as compared to an increase of 187% from 16,935 to 31,615 for all interior users during the same period.

To what extent can we afford to become preoccupied with primitive low intensity use at the expense of a majority seeking general recreation?

2. There is already a need to "ration" certain areas in Quetico Park in respect to low intensity primitive use.

Does this mean that larger primitive areas should be established to provide for those 55.5 million recreationists in 1986? Or does it mean that this recreational concept requires better access to disseminate the users, and possibly a realization that these people must to some extent learn to co-exist with other land users?

3. Canadian use of the Dawson Trail camp-ground has dropped from 56% of total users in 1961 to 46% in 1970. Similarly, Canadian interior use has dropped from 11% in 1970 to 3.8% in 1970.

Possibly this means that we have been restrictive of Canadian access and outfitting to a larger degree than has been the case in Minnesota.

4. Provincial revenue from park entry permits and boat storage was \$78,923.00 in 1970. In addition, revenue from fishing licences is also shown as exactly \$78,923.00, a difficult figure to accept in view of the fact that no special licences are required by residents or non-residents to fish in Quetico Park.

Continued ...

Expenditures in 1970 were \$134,300.00 for general park use plus \$26,100.00 for portage crews or a total of \$160,400.00.

Losses on park operations amounted to \$160,400.00 less \$78,923.00 or \$82,477.00 in 1970. This is difficult to condone from a taxpayer's point of view when one remembers that an increasing majority of park users under present policies are non-residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This Association supports the Department of Lands and Forests' classification of Quetico Park as a "Natural Environment" park in which recreation is recognized as the primary use but under which classification controlled logging is permitted under conditions which recognize primary recreational values.

This Association believes that commercial logging is compatible with other uses within different areas of the 1,793 square miles of Quetico Park.

This Association recommends that the three main geographical areas (i.e. Hunter Island, Jean Lake and the Jim Mathieu Lumber Licence) be maintained.

The Association further recommends that cutting be carried out in all three areas, as follows:

(1) Jim Mathieu Lumber License - commercially as at present. Restrictions imposed on cutting operations should not be any more stringent than at present. Increasing restrictions would undoubtedly result in it becoming uneconomical to continue logging commercially.

Continued ...

(2) Jean Lake Area - Cutting should be planned and carried out under Department of Lands and Forests' regulation in a manner consistent with the joint satisfaction of recreational and timber management objectives.

(3) Hunter Island - Cutting and subsequent treatment to be limited to that required to ensure continued existence of desirable species and removal of overmature, diseased or decadent trees.

In that there is not an area of timberland within economic distance of the Mathieu sawmill presently available as a substitute for the park portion of the Mathieu License, and in that the total annual allowable cut on the whole Mathieu License (both in and outside the park) is required to maintain the sawmill operation in as economically viable condition as possible, this Association recommends continued commercial logging in the Jim Mathieu License area of the park on the basis of its significant economic contribution to Ontario and Canada.

The Association suggests that some consideration be given to the recreationist whose equipment, expertise and time, prevent him from enjoying the inner recesses of the park, and therefore recommends that appropriate access and facilities be provided to accommodate this category of recreationist.

This Association recommends that public relations programs both by the Department of Lands and Forests and the forest industry be considerably broadened and intensified to bring before the public, on a continuing basis, information on Parks Management as it relates to timber cutting operations in general and in parks in particular to impress on the public that properly conceived and managed harvesting of trees over the years will ensure the maintenance of the forests in their most desirable condition from all points of view.

February 26, 1971.

MEMBERSHIP OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS'
ASSOCIATION

Abitibi Paper Company, Ltd.
American Can of Canada Limited
Boreal Timber Limited
Colenso Lumber Company Limited
(Chukuni Lumber Company Limited)
Domtar Woodlands Limited
Dryden Paper Company, Limited
Firesteel Contractors Limited
Great Lakes Lumber & Shipping Limited
Great Lakes Paper Company, Limited
H. B. Hansen Limited
High Falls Timber Company, Limited
Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited
R. W. Kangas Limited
Kimberly-Clark Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.
Multiply Plywoods Limited
Newaygo Timber Company, Limited
Northern Forest Products Limited
The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.
The Ontario Paper Company, Ltd.
Oscar Styffe Limited
Peterson Lumber Company
Henry Poirier Limited
J. F. Thomson Timber Limited
Trilake Timber Company, Limited

Mr. R.T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Sir;

The following is a brief regarding the management of Quetico Park.

As the awareness of possible ecological disaster grows as larger numbers of people in the province; as the number of people in Ontario, and North America increases; and as the available wilderness areas in Canada dwindle with frightening rapidity, we must review our concepts of wildlife and park management and use.

First of all, we should no longer tolerate the concept of multiple use. Logging excludes all other uses to which the area can be used, if, indeed, it MUST be used. Quetico Park should be a wilderness area and wilderness areas cannot exist if put to any use and certainly multiple use is out of the question. Quetico Park can be a wilderness park only in the absence of logging, roads, motor vehicles (including snowmobiles and outboard motors), commercial hunting and fishing, and aerial doses of pesticides. Let's look at these one at a time.

Commercial logging is primitive, near-sighted, and

ecologically punitive to the taiga biome. Commercial logging is primitive because it compares to hunting as a source of food. The human race is too large to depend on the hunt as a source of food, and likewise, it is too large to be a parasite of the forest, destroying wilderness to obtain lumber.

Logging the wilderness is short-sighted. Managing wilderness requires only short term planning and the ability to find the trees. Tree farming produces better lumber, is not destructive of the wilderness area, but is costly in terms of the hard planning required to keep abreast of the demands. It is useless to argue that lumber is a renewable resource. We are not able to renew a wilderness ecosystem as easily as regrowing trees. Lumber is a crop. Crops are grown on farms. Quoties is NOT a

Logging, even therapeutic logging, is punitive. At the very best, the taiga forest fights for its existence. Mainly it is the fact that which supports a deciduous forest, soil is shallow and easily eroded, minerals are scarce. The removal of any tree for whatever reason is a loss to the ecosystem that was not considered in the original scheme of things. Cutting, then, is the worst of the alge because it does more than the other for lumber, but neither alternative has much justification. If left alone, the forest ecosystem can take care of the excess and things as well as the old and the diseased trees, and it can do so far more efficiently than man. In fact, it is the old and the dead trees that permit the survival of the forest. Now all that man should feel the need to intercede!

Therapeutic logging probably stems from the need of park management to do something that shows. In reality, the

prime function of a management authority should be to protect the managed area from exploitation; that is, it is the human population that must be managed if a wilderness area is to be preserved. The wilderness can (and has almost infinite ability to) look after itself. Only people cut down trees in large numbers. Only people need be managed. However, park management is usually under pressure to put these "un-used" areas to other uses, and so is forced to "manage" areas in order to pretend that two uses can occur at the same time.

The spruce budworm is made out to be the menace of the spruce trees. Actually, it is a menace to the logger and the lumberman, because the spruce budworm is in competition with man for the spruce trees. It is unlikely that the budworm will wipe out all living spruce. It is a possibility that man could. The spruce budworm population is under a fantastically complex set of controls (some of which, granted, have been weakened by man). Should the unlikely eventuality arise that man is forced to come to the aid of the spruce, it must be through induced biological controls (e.g., introduction of parasites, or predators, or through life-cycle manipulation such as used with the screw-worm) and never through the indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides that kill other vital members of the ecosystem's food webs. Where Sequoia Park is concerned, we must take the steps to manage those people who seek manage the park for their own profit.

The management of the people who use the park for recreation is another vast area that needs attention. Man has always been

... and should be allowed to hunt in the park; on foot, and with limited fire-power, and in limited numbers. Fishing is a part of hunting and we should consider now the limitation of bait to ecologically compatible species or artificial lures. The hunters, the fishermen, and the campers have to be restricted so that they do not overburden the area with their predation, and wastes, and physical destruction of the ecosystem.

The restriction of the human population of the wilderness areas is best brought about by restricting travel. Roads must therefore be kept to an absolute minimum and all off-road traffic must be banished. This means no outboard motors, no trail bikes, and no snowmobiles. When man wishes to explore a part of a preserved wilderness, he must accept the fact that his influence on that area must be no greater than any other animal's influence.

Quetico Park should be preserved as a wilderness area. A wilderness does not need, and should not have, commercial logging, therapeutic logging, commercial hunting and trapping. A wilderness does not have, and should not have, flush toilets, two-lane highways, snowmobile trails and motels. A wilderness does not need, and should not have, annual pesticides sprays, a fish from a careless fisherman's bait-pot, and piles of beer cans and concrete fire-pits.

Quetico Park should be preserved as a wilderness area. It should be an open sky, clean earth and water. A wilderness is a place and animals: predator and prey, parasite

and host, all in an infinitely complex balance and change.
A wilderness is life, and a wilderness is death. Most of all,
a wilderness is part of our past, the sanity of the present,
the survival of a future. Let's keep a tiny bit of it;- to
remind ourselves what life is all about.

Norma M. Johnson
Head of Science,
Glendale Secondary School,
Hamilton, Ontario.

for the members of PRESERVE (Ancaster, Ontario):

John E. Draycott
Margaret A. Johnson
Myra Thelma
Jean Beckett
Carol Long
Carolyn Chataway
June Leag
George Horn
Ron Tibbitts



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Ontario Club

February 26th, 1971.

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Quetico - Uses and Abuses

Canadian history is rich with tales of the brave and adventurous, men who explored our country. They travelled through untouched wilderness, which they shared with the native Indians, living in harmony with Nature. Their stories of the majestic pine forests are stirring; but today, these forests are almost invisible. We have almost eradicated Nature's original work.

Quetico Provincial Park is still for the most part an untouched wilderness of virgin forests and crystal-clear lakes and streams, girdled by the hard smooth rocks of the Pre-Cambrian Shield. Unbelievably beautiful and rich in history, there are few living vignettes of the Canada-that-was to compare with Quetico. Now is the time for the people and government of Ontario to preserve a unique part of our province as a piece of living history and as an example of our own foresight.

Commercial forestry, practising "good forest management" has brought devastation to Algonquin Park. Not only clear-cut areas in the forests, but noise from road, chain saws and diesel generators over 40 miles back in the bush, not to speak of the physical danger to canoeists when their portages intersect the logging highways - this is not a wilderness area.

The natural balance of wildlife has been disturbed and destroyed by commercial ventures in Algonquin. We still have the opportunity to save Quetico from the same fate.

From the many arguments that could be called in support of reclassification of Quetico as Primitive the following are only a few:

1. The park contains in virtually their original form some sections of the old water routes which were vital to our country in its formative years. This living link with our past cannot survive any other form of classification than Primitive.
2. Geologically the park exhibits some of the oldest rock formations known, in locations accessible for study, but too valuable for the knowledge they can import to us to be exposed to the hazard of road-building, mining, or other modern means of altering the face of the Earth. Let us preserve these few stones out of our vast domains behind the safety of the Primitive classification.
3. The park lies in an area connected or almost connecting waterways suitable for canoe travel which has no parallel anywhere - certainly not in our province. At present it lies mostly in its natural state - a balanced ecological environment - and can only continue to exist in that state if it is classified as a Primitive area. By no stretch of imagination can this park in its present state be compatible in any sense with the activities of any modern forest or mining industry.
4. Except for Polar Bear Park, an inaccessible 7,000 square-mile tract of tundra in from the Hudson and James Bay shorelines, Ontario has established no truly primitive area for use and enjoyment specifically as wilderness. In fact, it has been a policy of the Government not to do so, in spite of continually being reminded of the need. To date, Ontario has failed to co-operate with Ottawa in establishing a major National Park, the only province not to have done so.

As long as the Government has finished modifying its boundaries to accommodate the needs of private interests, Polar Bear Park will fill a need, but it offers nothing, now, in 1971, to the overwhelming majority of our citizens who are totally unable to reach it to take advantage of it.

Quetico, on the other hand, is relatively easily accessible to virtually our whole population. Some such area should be set aside to demonstrate the ways of nature for the enjoyment of our citizens and its maintenance should be left entirely to Nature. This can only be assured under a Primitive classification.

Quetico qualifies as the large park presently existing which in its present state best combines an approach towards the desired primitive environment with access for visitors and greater capability for enjoyment.

Alternative areas do not qualify for one reason or another. For example, Algonquin would have to lie fallow, so to speak, for perhaps twenty-five years to revert to the "wilderness" level of Quetico, and with the high use-rate due to its proximity to major population areas, it is hard to visualize it ever as a "primitive" area. Also, while good canoeing country, Algonquin is a poor second to Quetico.

Lake Superior Park might be considered but I believe it offers nowhere near the wilderness travel possibilities of Quetico, nor does it have the same geological or historical advantages.

5. Strictly speaking, all parks in Ontario are set aside for the use and enjoyment of the public, and it is not readily apparent how this noble purpose can be reconciled with the leasing of timber or mineral rights to private commercial interests regardless of ownership. When in addition the ownership is not even in Ontario, nor yet in Canada, then a mockery is being made of the whole concept of parks for the public.

In the case of Quetico the people of Ontario, those here now, and those millions to come, through future generations are being asked to sit quietly by while their own recreational facilities are having their vital parts torn out under the benign, or is it supine, gaze of their own selected Government.

Is it not time that our Government got rid of its hypocrisy and took steps to preserve for its people once and for all these few hundred square miles out of its millions against the encroachments of commercial interests?

6. On this question of commercial interests, there are interests which are legitimate in as much as our myopic governments have subverted the best interests of all their citizens in favour of the economic interests of the few. If these commercial interests are removed from the park by reclassifying it as Primitive, then it is up to our Government to come up with adequate compensation, and for us as Citizens to accept any reasonable solution as the price to be paid for salvaging for ourselves and posterity an area which will be lost for this purpose forever if we do not act now.

If the logging is allowed to continue, once the timber has been cut, there will be great pressures to extend the roads that might be built into the United States and all of the tourists. The great wilderness area of Ontario will then disappear. The interior lakes of Quetico that are now only accessible by canoe will then be open to intensive use by motor boats. Inevitably, garbage and pollution will follow. We have the chance right now to still save this area, surely we are not so blind as to minimize the future implications of the industrial companies and their economic ventures.

"Are we in such desperate economic straits in Ontario that we must exploit natural resources wherever they are found, regardless of whether other and perhaps more important values are destroyed in the process?"

In the United States, in marked contrast to Ontario, wilderness has been recognized as a valid land-use category and protected by The Wilderness Act passed in 1964. In part, the act read: "A wilderness, in contrast to those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this act an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which, 1) generally appears to have been unaffected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; 2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

At the present time Quetico certainly seems to qualify for protection as a wilderness area according to the American definition. In the minds of many Canadians and Ontarians, Quetico qualifies to be preserved in its natural state as a link with the past history of our great nation and also as a gift for the future generations to come. Can we deny posterity the opportunity to walk through areas that were first explored by the discoverors and founders of our nation.

Parents, grandparents, children in school, ALL are concerned about the kind of environment and the quality of life that we and our children are going to inherit. We are given the opportunity to preserve an area that has as yet not been totally spoiled. Are we and the Government of Ontario going to stand by to watch such an area as Quetico be destroyed by commercial venture purely for the sake of economic gain?

The Government of Ontario should be embarrassed to admit that Ontario, one of the richest provinces of Canada, cannot spare the acreage of Quetico Provincial Park for the enjoyment of its habitants rather than for the economic profit of private firms. Are the people of Ontario worth no more to the Government? Perhaps the Government of Ontario will be worth no more to the people in a very short time!

Can one really purchase history, freedom and the wonder of nature's wilderness and beauty? A "primitive" Quetico preserves all of this for us and posterity. Surely you cannot deny her the opportunity!

To summarize - Quetico should be "primitive" because of its historical background; to preserve its special geological features; to preserve an area with very special recreational advantages combined with an existing near-primitive ecology; because of its accessibility and suitability among existing parks for primitive re-classification; and finally, because as citizens of Ontario we have surely the "right" to such an area.

On the behalf of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO OUTING CLUB, I am

Aija Vecvagars

(Miss) Aija Vecvagars
Secretary

/av



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Outing Club

Brief to the Quetico Advisory Committee



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Outing Club

April 3, 1971

Quetico Advisory Committee,

Dear Sirs:

We, the members of the University of Toronto Outing Club, are disturbed by the Ontario Government's plans for the present and future use of Quetico Provincial Park. It is our wish that Quetico be reclassified as a Primitive Park, and that all logging operations--and any possible future mining operations--be completely prohibited. The University of Toronto Outing Club is an organization of about 400 persons who are deeply interested in the enjoyment of the outdoors, and two of our most popular summer activities are canoeing and hiking. The preservation of Quetico as it exists today is therefore very important to the Outing Club. We desire not only the preservation of the water routes and their immediately surrounding areas but also all interior areas as they presently exist. We desire all of Quetico in a condition which is not only useable but also, as a primary consideration, in a condition that can be appreciated.

The importance of Quetico must not be looked at solely in terms of dollars and cents. There are other considerations which we believe are far more important than economic values. Quetico Provincial Park has great aesthetic value and should be preserved. There are many interested individuals and groups who are in favour of the conservation of Quetico and, although our voices may be small in comparison to the population of Ontario, we definitely do not think that our demands are too great in requesting that a wilderness area approximating 1750 square miles be set aside. It represents a mere one-half of one per cent of Ontario's 363,282 square miles of lands and lakes. Are we asking for too much? We feel that the demand of the conservationists is definitely not excessive or selfish in any way. One need only look to the cultural areas of our society to see our point of view. A symphony orchestra, for example, is something which is appreciated and used by very few, but it is something which has other than economic value and is preserved and continued for this reason.

Presently, Quebico is classified as a Natural Environment Park. We believe that Quetico fully meets the requirements of the Department of Lands and Forests definition of a Primitive Park and should be so classified. A park under the Natural Environment category is a multiple use zone, which in the words of the Department is "--an area where recreation is recognized as the primary use, but in which other resources are managed and utilized in a manner compatible with recreation." Even under the present classification as a Natural Environment Park, logging does not fit the definition. Logging, we feel, is not compatible with the use and enjoyment of a Natural Environment Park, and it is definitely incompatible with the preservation of an area in its natural state. Logging is incompatible in that it results, after reforestation, neither in a normal tree-age distribution nor in a natural variety of tree growth. The topography is permanently changed in order to encourage the reforestation. The logging roads and bridges are scars which continue long after the trees have been removed. When fifty percent of the area is set aside for logging purposes, can it be said that recreation is the primary use?

Quetico is one of the very few areas left in Ontario which is fairly accessible to those who want to use and appreciate nature in a form little changed by the so-called progress of man. Once Quetico as we now know it has been destroyed, it cannot be replaced. Can we not set aside this one small area from the ravages of economic exploitation? We sincerely hope that the Advisory Committee understands our apprehensions.

Yours truly,

Joseph H. Reid

Joseph H. Reid, B. Comm.,
President, University of Toronto
Outing Club.

THUNDER BAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRIEF

ON QUETICO PARK

TO

QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 1, 1971

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CONCLUSIONS

1. Decisions regarding Quetico Park's future should be people orientated rather than land orientated, with the following being the recommended public priority for consideration of those persons or groups whose opinion should be considered in connection with the determination of the area's future.

(a) First priority -- The residents of Northwestern Ontario.

(b) Second priority -- The residents of the Province of Ontario.

(c) Third priority -- The North American residents.

2. The Quetico area should actually be considered as four separate sub-parks as follows:

(a) Quetico -- HUNTER ISLAND (the south part).

(b) Quetico -- JEAN LAKE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
(northwest part).

(c) Quetico -- MATHIEU TIMBER BIRTH (northeast part).

(d) Quetico -- NORTHERN LIGHT LAKE PLANNING AREA
(east of Hunter Island).

3. The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce recommends the broad use of the Quetico area as follows:

(a) QUETICO - HUNTER ISLAND -- to remain primarily a recreational area with further internal zoning in specific areas to preserve the recreational value.

- (b) QUETICO - JEAN LAKE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT AREA --
to be developed on a social economic overhead basis
more directly by Government involving the following
groups of people as a start:
- (i) Junior Rangers on an expanded basis
 - (ii) Local Indian Bands
 - (iii) People displaced under the Rainy River and
Thunder Bay Farm ARDA programmes.
 - (iv) To place in productive usefulness older
labourers and bushworkers who have skills
for labour intensive operation of the park
including recreational development and for-
est product production.
- (c) QUETICO - MATHIEU TIMBER BIRTH -- Production of timber
from this area should be considered a proper park func-
tion with the forest utilization operation to be con-
trolled with aesthetics given prime consideration and
restricting the forest operation to the same time as
the school year.
- (d) QUETICO - NORTHERN LIGHT LAKE PLANNING AREA -- The
park area should be extended easterly into Thunder
Bay for reasons of access, a buffer zone around
Hunter Island, setting aside of adjoining public land
reserves and as a buffer zone for the Boundary Waters
Canoe Area.

4. The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce urges upon
this Committee to retain the heritage natural environment park
classification of Quetico Provincial Park.

4. (cont'd) The whole of the park area including Quetico - Northern Light should be zoned in detail with the assistance of the Canada Land Inventory to enable broad general use to be made of this park from isolation and protection of the Indian Pictographs and narrow recreational use on the one hand and with production of forest products to continue on the other. This Chamber is definitely opposed to the re-classification of this park to any primitive or other narrow restrictive single purpose land use.

THE HISTORY OF QUETICO

7000 B. C.	Paleo-Indians with stone-tipped spears. Ojibwa warfare with forest Sioux Indians.
1688	Jacques De Noyan spent winter in area.
1731	Sieur De La Verendrye - Treaty of Utrecht caused the French bases in North America to become British.
1731 - 1759	Early trading post era.
1763	Joseph Frobisher.
1779	The Northwest Company formed.
1783	The Northwest Company issued as a joint stock company, first in North America.
1793	Simon MacTavish, William McGillivray, United States government tax on furs resulted in Pigeon River route being abandoned.
1798	Robert MacKenzie.
1804	Fort William replaces Grand Portage.
1821	Merger Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company.
1842	International boundary established as Pigeon River.
1843	Henry Le Froy.
1844	Grey Nuns -- Paul Rose.
1847	Trade Wars with U. S. traders.
1848	Sir John Radisson.
1857	Captain John Palliser.
1857	Simon Dawson.
1867	Confederation of Canada.
1868	Department of Public Works -- Simon Dawson.
1870	Manitoba Act created new Province.
1870	Wolseley Expedition.
1873	Northwest Mounted Police in area.
1873	Indian Treaty III negotiated, surrender of title in area.

1874	Carpenter Company held contract for transportation over Dawson Route - 1,500 transported.
1875	2,000 people transported - various small tugs on lakes.
1876	Carpenter Company contract cancelled.
1878	C. P. R. railway completion.
1880	Commercial hunting of moose.
1880	First logging in Quetico.
1906	Shevlin Clarke Timber Licence.
1909	Theodore Roosevelt, Aubrey White, Gifford Pinchot, C. C. Andrews -- Quetico area and Superior National Forests "reserved and set apart as a Public Park, Forest Reserve, Fish and Game Preserve, and Health Resort".
1914	World War I -- Major logging companies in area.
1926	Backus Dam proposal.
1938	Shevlin Clarke licence abandoned.
1939	Shevlin Clarke licence abandoned.
1940	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1941	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1942	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1943	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1943	Hunter Island classified for recreational use.
1946	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1946	Ontario Timber Supply licence abandoned.
1959	J. A. Mathieu licence abandoned.
1959	46,493 users.
1961	66,531 users.
1963	84,357 users.

1963	Mathieu licence re-issued.
1965	Highway 11 opened.
1967	New park classification established by Parks Branch, Lands and Forests.
1967	Jim Mathieu Bankruptcy proposal.
1971	Jean Working Circle Reserved from logging by Minister of Lands and Forests.

WEIGHT OF OPINION

Your Advisory Committee is charged with sampling public opinion in order to plan the future of Quetico Provincial Park. Your duty is to give consideration to the views of the public in support of any land use policy proposed. In that regard, this Chamber suggests to your Committee that the opinion of the residents of Northwestern Ontario is paramount in this matter and should be given much more weight than the opinion of other residents. In support of this proposition please refer to Schedule XIV of this brief which shows the people who are involved in the Quetico area at the time of the Mathieu Proposal to its creditors.

LAND USE PROBLEMS

The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce considers the duty of your Advisory Committee to be a concern with the whole of the land use in the Quetico area in its wide sense so that a proper planning base might result. This Chamber accepts the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests' classification of provincial parks (1967) as being adequate terminology for the classification and zoning of provincial parks. We know that fully administered parks cost money and that so far little real money has been expended in the development and classification of the Quetico area. We also acknowledge that the area is big enough to accommodate all reasonable valid claims. We have found that it is not easy to get detailed information in connection with each acre of Quetico in order to establish its highest land use and public priority so that the respective claims upon its lands, forests, fauna and water resources may be settled.

THE IMPORTANCE OF QUETICO

Lest any member of the public or your Committee downgrade the importance of your task, I refer you to Table XI of this brief where the present value of the timber resources alone in Quetico is the sum of --- \$194,055,000 calculated at 6%. Similar calculations can be made for the fur removed from the area, the fishing licences and the other charges made in the park. This staggering sum is mentioned here to show you the importance in money value of the park assets that it is your obligation to help plan. When you also consider the additional tremendous value of Quetico in emotional and aesthetic terms, you can see the importance of proper advice being given to your Committee and in turn accepted by your Committee.

CROWDS, CARS AND CRIME

This Chamber submits the principle that the prime problems in the management of the ecology and resources of any park are crowds, cars and crime. Humans, human wastes and by-products are the greatest single threat to parks and watersheds. So far the inroads upon Quetico of cars and crime are low, with the prime problem in the area being to plan the park for the fullest use by humans and still protect the asset.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Ultimately all use of a wooded area depends upon the soil and ground cover of the area. No real classification of the soils of Quetico has taken place. It is the function of the Canadian Land Inventory to, in due course, classify the soils and land use of the whole of the country, however so far this has not been done for Quetico as far as this Chamber can determine. The Department of Lands and Forests has the responsibility now in connection with these matters and their opinion is that no additional cultural practices, other than planting, are required after logging. See Schedule XII.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in similar lands in the Superior National Forests has done a good deal of work upon the soils. On the basis of Ontario's experience and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's experience, it would appear that all activities allowed under the natural environment classification of this park can safely take place in Quetico with the restrictions that now exist. See Schedule VIII.

FEDERAL PARKS VS PROVINCIAL PARKS

One of the main problems in connection with your Advisory Committee's recommendations as to the future of Quetico is the fact that different words are being used by different people to denote their own particular concept as to the land use in Quetico Park. The problem is the confusion that exists between the function of Federal Parks and the function of Provincial Parks and it is this problem that makes it difficult to understand the function of Quetico in the overall Canadian Park scene. The natural environment classification adopted by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests should be retained in Quetico since in fact this will result in the best use of the land for all. It should be noted that Federal Park concepts in effect have been urged upon your Advisory Committee. By this we mean the general exclusion of all of the facilities that would be accepted as normal in a natural environment park and resulting in what has been loosely described as "a wilderness acceptance".

It is the position of this Chamber that the people of Ontario and in particular the people of Northwestern Ontario could not allow so large a land area as Quetico to be removed from the use of the public to the extent that this has been done in the Federal Park System. It is submitted that it is the proper function of the Federal Government to acquire and pay for truly "wilderness parks" and it is not the function of the Province of Ontario. We submit that the main reason for the very being of your Advisory Committee is that due to the policy of the Province of Ontario in having no major Federal Parks in

the Province a clamour has arisen with a mixture of concepts without reference to the obligation and cost of park establishment. It is submitted that it is the function and policy of the Federal Government to establish such major restrictive use parks of reasonable size within 300 miles of each resident in the Province of Ontario. If the Federal policy were carried out in Northwestern Ontario, it would result in Quetico Park being continued as a natural environment park with full use of all its land and facilities and with a minimum of conflict between the users. See Schedule IX.

PRIMITIVE PROVINCIAL PARKS

Your Advisory Committee is hereby warned that if in fact Quetico Park classification is changed to primitive the result will not be good. If conservation is not to be self-defeated, there must be a compromise between complete wilderness with no visitors and crowds with no wilderness.

Access would be highly restricted and only foot travel, and canoeing on a limited scale in very narrow areas and scientific expeditions would be allowed in this park. Few of the citizens of this Province and in particular very few of the citizens of the Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River would be able to enjoy this park. A quota system would be established and it could not be established on a nationality basis. If we restricted non-Canadian citizens from using the park, surely the corollary would be that our children could never see the petrified forest or any of the large American parks. This could

very easily result and, I ask your Advisory Committee, to place a great deal of weight on this problem. Those who wish a primitive classification in Quetico do not appear to understand that they themselves no longer would be able to use this park freely. In fact, no truly primitive or wilderness park anywhere in the world is accessible to the public.

WOOD PRODUCTION AS A PARK USE

It is the opinion of this Chamber that Provincial parks or parts of parks for periods of time can and should be managed primarily for timber production and that the present zoning of the Department of Lands and Forests is wide enough to do this safely.

Careful harvesting of mature timber by independent operators or under the direct supervision of park staff is possible and is being carried on. This Chamber submits that regulations and present controls are wide enough to enable this to be done without any adverse effect upon the recreational users of any park, and that the original purpose of the establishment of this park includes the words "forest reserve". It should be further noted that the American counter-part of Quetico being the Superior National Forest is operated on a continual ongoing basis with many objectives including the continual production of forest products.

It is submitted that forest production in a park area for one to five years in any specific area of land should be allowed and during that period the area should be withdrawn from intensive recreational use. The next five to ten

years would be required to allow the tree crop to be re-established either naturally or by planting and thereafter for the next eighty-five years the area could be used for recreational purposes with a cycle repeating itself on a continual multiple-use basis.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION OF TIMBER CUTTING

1. The size of the mill established by Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited operated by Domtar is such that to operate efficiently, it requires both the allowable cut from within Quetico in addition to the allowable cut from without. If the production from Quetico is eliminated, this mill would be extremely inefficient and would have to be replaced with a smaller mill and reduced operation.

2. Ontario-Minnesota wood costs would increase substantially. We estimate that the increase in wood cost would be from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per cord. The alternate source of supply would have to be from Minnesota or Manitoba, with the resultant export of jobs. If supplies were brought in from as far north as the English River system, the costs would be higher still. The timber species distribution in the Mathieu Timber Birth and the Jean Lake Working Circle suits the requirements of the Ontario-Minnesota Mill complex at Fort Frances.

3. The Domtar licence is legally in existence and if the same is not transferred to Ontario-Minnesota, Domtar can continue to operate as at present. The reason for Domtar selling is that Domtar wishes to change its mode of operation. Domtar is operating the Mathieu limits to obtain the chips for processing into pulp with the chips being a by-product of the lumber export operation. Domtar has been able to obtain a supply of chips from many small scattered saw mills located generally in Northwestern Ontario from Hudson to Chapleau. These many small mills would have difficulty in operating successfully without the ability to sell their chips to Domtar. These chips are a by-product of the

saw milling operation and represent the present margin of profit for certain of these small saw mills. If Domtar continues the operation on the Mathieu Timber Limits, it can produce its own chips with the result that a great number of small saw mill operators would suffer.

HABITAT FOR GAME SPECIES

Conditions which favour the development of permanent and progressive wood-using industries also favour the use of the forest for recreational purposes. The latter requires that the forest be accessible and that it be protected against fire, for obvious reasons. The regeneration of the forest crop and the prevention of the relatively stagnant biological conditions associated with maturity and over-maturity of the forest are as important for the maximum recreational use of the forest as for maximum wood production. Extensive areas of uniformly over-mature timber means eventually extensive areas of fire, blowdown, or extensive cutover area; thus the balanced age distribution is a distinct advantage to a park's general condition. The age distribution in the timber is also an important factor in wildlife population of an area. A well balanced distribution of age classes, from recent cutover to mature forest, encourages a denser more consistent and yet more varied wildlife population than the extensive even age conditions associated with uncut forests.

Schedule V shows that the estimate of the existing timber in Quetico by age classes has a fire origin. Half of the classified timber is over sixty years of age so that we presently have a high risk of disease, fire and blowdown. Continuation of a policy of one age class of trees can only result in disaster sooner or later.

The Superior National Forest manual states the following:

343-12 - Deterioration of Habitat
for Most Present Resident Game

Species

Enlargement of the No-cut Zone,
natural succession, accelerated
reforestation in the Portal Zone,
the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Law,
and present and past animal use
are resulting in much less earlier
successional stage vegetation
needed to maintain the populations
of the present more common game
species: white-tailed deer, moose,
ruffed grouse, beaver, snowshoe
hare and timber wolf.

AMERICAN SCENE

On the basis of the publications produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in connection with Superior National Forests, it is noted that the American portion of this area which generally is thought of as a single unit together with Quetico has a multiple land use concept. Firstly, the area in the Superior National Forest contains a high proportion of privately-owned land with access given to the private owner.

Secondly, the production of forest products proceeds under controlled conditions.

The Voyageurs National Park proposal appears to be near culmination. The National Parks policy of management is similar to the Canadian Federal Parks management. This policy differs from the Provincial policy in connection with natural environment parks. The American Federal Government concept appears to be a multiple use concept in National Forests and a recreational concept in National Parks. The parallel exists that in Canada, Federal Parks are primarily recreational whereas Provincial Parks have a multiple use function.

The effect of the establishment of Voyageurs National Park with an estimated three to five million annual visitors will be to create such pressure upon the Quetico area that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have this park operated other than as a natural environment park with as wide as possible utilization. This Chamber points out that the accessible location of Quetico must in the

long run cause the same to be developed for the general use of the bulk of citizens of the Province of Ontario and not to be restricted to canoeists and other narrow single purpose uses.

BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area with joint co-operation along both sides of the border, in effect, has now classified the land use of a very wide strip of land virtually from near Lake Superior to Rainy Lake as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. If Quetico's 1800 square miles were further restricted to narrow single purpose uses by a change of classification it is the opinion of this Chamber that too great an area of Northwestern Ontario would be set aside for too few users. The existing canoe routes in Quetico plus the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and the many Wild River park areas planned by the Department provide thousands of miles of shoreline adjacent to water whose sole purpose would appear to be for the use of canoeists for approximately two and one-half months per year. This cannot be in the best interests of the people of Ontario.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT LAKE PLANNING AREA

This area is located in the District of Thunder Bay immediately to the east of Quetico Provincial Park. The area has tremendous appeal for broad recreational canoeing, cottage and other use. The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is presently planning the use of this area with a small park to be established in the Titmarsh Lake area and with Wild River canoe routes in the area. This Chamber wishes to focus attention upon this area with the intention that serious consideration be given to including this planning area or a substantial proportion thereof as part of Quetico Provincial Park with a natural environment classification.

S C H E D U L E I

TABLE I TOTAL USE QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

	<u>Dawson Trail Campgrounds</u>		<u>Interior</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Day Use</u>	<u>Campers</u>	
1960	3720	59,865	16,935	80,520
1961	5749	66,531	23,198	95,478
1962	5958	37,056	24,588	67,602
1963	4448	84,357	24,551	113,356
1964	4127	50,487	23,691	78,305
1965	7836	64,432	26,046	98,314
1966	5314	54,111	25,870	85,295
1967	8720	62,894	25,831	97,445
1968	8428	41,706	28,721	78,855
1969	9400	45,313	29,200	83,913

TABLE 2 PARK USERS BY NATIONALITY

	<u>Dawson Trail Campers</u>		<u>Interior Campers</u>		<u>Other</u>
	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>	
1960	information		1,890	15,043	2
1961	not		1,714	21,484	
1962	available		2,466	22,122	
1963	for		1,988	22,560	3
1964	these		1,942	21,748	1
1965	years		1,816	24,230	
1966			1,638	24,228	4
1967			1,331	24,497	3
1968	3,330	5,095	1,574	27,146	1
1969	4,019	5,381	1,438	27,762	

SOURCE -- DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

S C H E D U L E I I

LIST OF WATERS IN QUETICO PARK with shoreline reserves enforced:

- A. All waters in Hunter Island
- B. All designated canoe routes in Jean Working Circle
- C. All designated canoe routes in the Mathieu Timber Birth
- D. The following lakes outside of Hunter Island

Threemile Lake	Kasakokwog Lake	Draper Lake
Wolseley Lake	Tanner Lake	Cain Lake
Ox Lake	Little Pine Lake	Oriana Lake
Bearpelt Lake	Snow Lake	Hamburg Lake
Sly Lake	Trail Lake	McAlpine Lake
Beaverhouse Lake	Bentpine Lake	Maria Lake
Omeme Lake	Jack Lake	Jesse Lake
Cub Lake	Boulder Lake	Elizabeth Lake
Viger Lake	Red Pine Lake	Walter Lake
Bee Lake	Soho Lake	Lonely Lake
Brown Lake	Smudge Lake	Antoine Lake
Badwater Lake	Lakin Lake	Ram Lake
Wildgoose Lake	Conk Lake	Halliday Lake
Orion Lake	Little Kashagowie Lake	Dore Lake
Eyelet Lake	Albert Lake	Olifaunte Lake
Your Lake	Clair Lake	Russell Lake
Fair Lake	Rouge Lake	Kendall Lake
Pelee Lake	Burntside Lake	Gahn Lake
Robin Lake	Walsh Lake	Chatterton Lake
Quetico Lake	Sturgeon Lake	Alice Lake
Cirrus Lake	Yeh Lake	Shelley Lake

Montgomery Lake	Vachon Lake	Fern Lake
Bud Lake	Beg Lake	Bisk Lake
Rawn Lake	Buckingham Lake	Tario Lake
Lemay Lake	Kawnipi Lake	Ferguson Lake
Howard Lake	Pickere1 Lake	Baptism Lake
Trousers Lake	Cache Lake	Lindsay Lake
McKenzie Lake	Devine Lake	Fluker Lake
Kenny Lake	Saganagons Lake	Ossian Lake
Bitchu Lake	Deacon Lake	Cullen Lake
District Lake	Mack Lake	Belaire Lake
Tilly Lake	French Lake	

S C H E D U L E I I I

TABLE 1D

AREA SUMMARY IN ACRES

TOTAL CROWN LAND -- QUETICO PARK

Water 259,492

Non-forested Land: 384

(a) Non-productive 68,574
(b) Productive

<u>Working Group</u>	<u>Production Forest</u>	<u>Protection Forest</u>	<u>Total</u>		
White Pine	26,734	282	3.3		
Red Pine	32,984	1,022	4.2		
Jackpine	231,702	2,228	28.6		
Spruce	199,522	3,140	24.8		
Balsam	28,754	442	3.6		
Other Conifers	10,590	186	1.3		
Hard Maple	110	--	-		
Yellow Birch	426	--	-		
Poplar	183,538	11,288	24.0		
White Birch	77,368	4,620	10.0		
Other Hardwoods	1,468	156	0.2		
<hr/>					
Total Forested Land	793,196	23,364	100%	816,560	885,134

TOTAL AREA 1,145,010

SOURCE -- DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

S C H E D U L E I V

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF SITE CLASSES
by Working Circle
for Total Productive Area Quetico Park - Crown

<u>Working Circle</u>	<u>Site 1</u>	<u>Site 2</u>	<u>Site 3</u>	<u>Site 4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Hunter Island	136,928	159,642	88,394	10,364	395,598
Jean	32,542	70,568	78,704	3,770	185,584
W.C.#1 Jim Mathieu	68,232	104,830	58,682	3,632	235,376
<hr/>					
TOTAL	237,702	335,040	225,780	18,036	816,558
<hr/>					
%	29%	41%	28%	2%	100%

SOURCE -- DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

S C H E D U L E V

TABLE -- 2D

Total - Quetico Park

Summary of Productive Crown Forest Areas
by Age-Class and Working Group in Acres

Working Group	B & S	1-20	21-40	41-60	A G E			C L A S S E S			121+	PF	TOTAL
					61-80	81-100	101-120	101-120	121+				
White Pine	1,822	--	--	856	9,688	4,742	3,496			6,130		26,734	
Red Pine	454	--	714	6,752	14,712	5,564	1,658			3,130		32,984	
Jackpine	6,934	1,714	38,390	79,170	79,472	23,614	2,336			70		231,700	
Spruce	5,934	48	11,424	62,482	71,450	33,194	10,284			4,706		199,522	
Balsam	184	254	8,370	17,286	2,660							28,754	
Other Conifers	90			196	1,116	2,464	2,596			4,128		10,590	
Hard Maple					110							110	
Yellow Birch						184				242		426	
Poplar	3,152	376	50,844	68,414	48,396	12,102	90			164		183,538	
White Birch	956	1,830	25,102	33,996	10,582	4,644	152			106		77,368	
Other Hardwoods	18		166	130	282	412	330			130		1,468	
Protection Forest											23,364	23,364	

TOTAL	19,544	4,222	135,010	269,282	238,468	86,920	20,942	18,806	23,364	816,558
%	2%	--	17%	33%	29%	11%	3%	2%	3%	100%

SOURCE -- DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

S C H E D U L E V I

	<u>Allowable Cut Net Merch. Cords</u>	<u>Stumpage Value</u>
Hunter Island W. C.	67,800	\$150,995
Jean W. C.	26,000	66,265
Jim Mathieu W. C. #1	40,400	109,460
Total Quetico Park	134,200	\$326,720

	<u>Calculated Annual Allowable Cut - N.M. cords</u>	<u>Value (@ \$85/N.M. cord)</u>
Hunters Island W. C.	67,800	\$ 5,763,000
Jean Working Circle	26,000	2,210,000
Jim Mathieu - W. C. #1	40,500	3,442,500
Total Quetico Park	134,300	\$11,415,500

(Does not include 80,100 cords of poplar
and birch)

S C H E D U L E V I I

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -- SUPERIOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Schedule of Multiple Use Co-ordination requirements in connection with commercial timber harvesting:

TABLE 7 -- Reforestation Accomplishments in the BWCA as of 1/1/68.

330.10 -- MULTIPLE USE CO-ORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Provide for commercial timber harvesting in the Portal Zone, reserving from cutting, the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act waterfront and areas adjacent to portages and trails.
2. Prohibit use of power saws, trucks, tractors or other powered equipment within one-half mile of lakes, streams and portages from June 15 - September 15 except on certain haul routes as may be approved by the Forest Supervisor for specific situations on a sale by sale basis.
3. Locate logging camps out of sight of and more than one-fourth mile from the shore of lakes and streams or from portages.
4. Provide for the establishment of native wild-life food and native long lived tree species plantings on selected portions of abandoned logging camp locations, borrow pits, roads and overall cutting areas, subject to plan approve by the District Ranger. Follow the regular Superior National Forest practices for sale area betterment in slash areas created by commercial timber sales.
5. Limit stream and portage crossings by timber harvest roads to the most practicable minimum and restore all such crossings after completion of sale area betterment to ensure site protection and to hasten the return of original esthetics. Such crossings require advance approval by the Forest Supervisor.

6. Hand plant or seed and manipulate cover, using native species to offset the adverse affects of man's influence and to maintain conditions for primitive-type recreation, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams and portages and other areas which receive heavy recreation use. Such cultural work in the Interior Zone and in reserved areas of the Portal Zone may only be done on a limited basis, as for the rehabilitation of campsites and restoration of natural conditions at points where man has interfered with the landscape and nature's healing process will be too slow or inadequate. Until research has provided proven guidelines, very small amounts of this work will be permitted. When such work is justified, approval of each specific project plan will require advance approval by the Forest Supervisor.

7. Prohibit timber stand improvement and limit cutting of living trees in the Interior Zone and in reserved areas of the Portal Zone to that essential for public safety, and for development of portages, trails, campsites and administrative sites.

8. Limit the use of insecticides and permit their use only by approval of the Regional Forester on an individual project basis.

9. Provide reserve strips of sufficient width to minimize windthrow and to protect esthetics.

10. Require winter logging in critical soil areas and in areas where summer logging would receive the direct attention and be significantly adverse to the interests of a large number of recreation visitors.

11. Limit the use of fire as a management tool to slash areas of the Portal Zone.

12. Permit no rock raking outside of commercial forest lands in the Portal Zone or on soils less than twenty inches in depth.

330.20 -- OBJECTIVES

1. Commercially harvest operable timber in the non-reserved portion of the Portal Zone in accordance with the Secretary's 1965 BWCA Regulation and Chief's Guides thereto (Appendix) and provide for reforestation and timber stand improvement following harvest.

2. Improve productivity of non-operable timber stands in the commercial harvest portion of the Portal Zone.

3. Manage vegetation in Interior Zone and reserved portions of the Portal Zone to maintain and restore where necessary a natural appearance.

S C H E D U L E V I I I

TIMBER HARVEST IN THE PORTAL ZONE

Timber harvest activities should be compatible with local soil conditions. Logging roads must be located and constructed in a manner which will minimize erosion. Winter logging should be encouraged in critical soil areas. In areas having soils less than twenty (20) inches in depth, the buffer strip along water bodies should be increased in width proportionately to prevent excessive blowdown of the remaining reserve strip. The same action will be taken in areas having a water table within twenty (20) inches of the surface of the ground.

Reforestation practices must also be designed to prevent soils deterioration. Rock raking operations must be wisely employed and closely supervised to prevent unnecessary soil disturbance. Rock raking in areas having less than twenty (20) inches in depth of soil will not be done. Species used in reforestation should be correlated with soil conditions on each side.

S C H E D U L E I X

EXCERPTS FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS POLICY GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

Section 4 - National Parks Act - "The Parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, and such Parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

Even now many citizens, but not all, are within convenient reach of large natural areas. There is not at present, among Canadians in general, a strong desire to seek wilderness enjoyment. This seems apparent by the small proportion of park visitors who participate in hiking, riding and camping in the isolated areas of the parks. The demand of the majority is still for modern accommodation with all of the recreational facilities common to life in the cities.

The provision of urban-type recreational facilities is not part of the basic purpose of National Parks. Such recreation facilities in harmony with the purpose and preservation of a park may be introduced as required to meet recreational needs; but always so as to minimize impairment and not at all if substantial impairment is inevitable.

No single detailed forest policy is applicable to all of the National Park forests. The type of management depends

upon the most desirable use of the area. A wilderness zone should contain a completely natural forest. An area around a townsite or campground should be managed so as to maintain a forest that will withstand the necessary visitor use without altering the natural scene appreciably.

(i) The removal of dead, diseased or infested timber whose presence threatens the health of adjacent forest, constitutes a real fire or visitor safety hazard, or seriously reduces the recreational, scenic or other aesthetic values of an area used extensively by park visitors.

(ii) Artificial reforestation of areas where a forest is desirable and natural regeneration of former or existing stands is not occurring naturally. Natural meadows or barrens should not be planted with trees. Only species native to the area should be used for reforestation or similar plantings. Planting of exotic trees and shrubs should be limited to ornamental or landscape use in built up areas.

(iii) Cultural cutting of green timber to develop or maintain healthy recreational forests in areas where public use makes such forests desirable to satisfy park purposes. This type of management is acceptable in and around developed areas, along scenic drives and in areas where there is a risk of losing a high proportion of the forest cover at one time.

All forest operations should be planned and carried out by the park administration or under its direct supervision, and in such a manner that park values of the area do not suffer long-lasting damage.

17. The existence of licensed timber berths is not consistent with the purposes of National Parks and cutting rights presently held should be extinguished. Where it is practicable to do so, timber berths should be acquired by negotiation, but failing this the holders should be notified to complete their operations so that the berths can be extinguished as soon as possible. No further timber cutting rights of this type will be granted in any National Park.

PARK ROADS

A system of roads within a park, although an impairment, is necessary to allow visitors access to the park features so that they can enjoy and benefit from them. This impairment is accepted on the basis that the increased use and enjoyment of the park made possible by the construction of a road outweighs the reduction in park values caused by the impairment. However the roads must be located so as to reduce general impairment as much as possible. Borrow pits and spill areas must be selected in such a manner and with sufficient screening to prevent the impairment of scenic values and destruction of important natural features.

Long-range planning cannot go forward, with assurance that the desired objectives will be met, without the guidance of an established zoning plan. Specifically the purpose of a zoning plan is to define areas within the park in accordance with acceptable use and development.

It would detail not only type and extent of acceptable use and development, but also acceptable means of access to each of the zoned areas. The extremes of a zoning plan would be a wilderness area on one hand, and a permanent townsite on the other, but either extreme would not necessarily be part of a zoning plan for every park. Without such a plan each succeeding administration will add to the already complicated development pattern. Lacking a zoning plan, eventually parks may find themselves without a suitable wilderness area, without lakes or valleys that are accessible only by foot, horse or canoe, or without other of the many qualities that are part of the reason for their establishment.

It is clear that zoning within a park should be based on certain priorities in preservation and use, i.e.,

(i) outstanding park features must be preserved in their natural state for public benefit, education and enjoyment.

(ii) areas adjacent to outstanding park features are to be preserved as part of the scene or reserved to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the feature.

The thought that the general taxpayer should not be responsible for the full cost of special services and facilities which are demanded and used most extensively by local or regional visitors or by special categories of visitors must also be considered.

Generally speaking, National Parks of a size and character that will provide these values should be located so that no one living in the populous areas of Canada is more than 300 miles (or one day's trip) from such a park.

New parks should be chosen so as to avoid, as far as possible, serious conflict of interest with resource development.

S C H E D U L E X

APPROXIMATION OF THE CALCULATED ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT IN
QUETICO PARK

If this page represents the
1,145,000 acres in Quetico
Park, the square shown below
would represent the annual
area within the whole Park
which would be required for
timbering operations for a
calculated annual allowable
cut of 134,300 cords of
Spruce and Pine.



S C H E D U L E X I

NORTHERN LIGHT LAKE
PLANNING AREA
(472) Square Miles)

LEGEND

- ZONE 1 - RECREATION AREA
- ZONE 2 - CROWN RESERVE BUFFER AREA
- ZONE 3 - WILD RIVER RESERVE
- ZONE 4 - PROVINCIAL PARK
- ZONE 5 - RESOURCE PRODUCTION - RECREATION AREA



Source: Dept. Lands and Forests

S C H E D U L E X I I

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS -- QUETICO BROCHURE

SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS

The committee has been provided with a summary of the silvicultural operations undertaken to-date in the Jim Mathieu Lumber Ltd. cut-overs. Maps of planted areas, cost records, numbers of trees planted, etc., were included in this data. The only treatment used to date, and one that is likely to remain as a major technique in the future is the planting of nursery and tube seedling stock consisting of red pine, jackpine, white spruce and black spruce on highland cut-over areas formerly growing jackpine, spruce and balsam. This method is usually more costly than other treatments such as scarification and direct seeding scarification and seed tree marking, or burning and seeding, however it establishes a forest crop of desirable species more rapidly and with greater and more consistent success than any of the latter treatments mentioned. One of the main problems in hand planting all of the cut-over areas in present logging operations is that excessive logging slash, brush and unutilized residual species often create physical obstacles to hand planting. If suitable areas of sufficient size exist, then large bulldozers can be used to scarify such areas and prepare them for planting. Small scattered areas are too costly to treat in this manner because moving heavy equipment often is cost prohibitive.

Cut-over wetland spruce areas are not planted extensively since past records show that such sites usually regenerate naturally.

No forest tending techniques have been used to date in Quetico Park since none has been deemed necessary.

S C H E D U L E X I I I

PLANTING RECORDS - LANDS AND FORESTS

IN QUETICO

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. TREES</u> <u>(THOUSANDS)</u>
1958	
1962	301.3
1963	440.3
1964	295.0
1965	303.4
1966	492.7
1967	565.0
1968	573.0
1969	206.8
TOTAL 1958 - 1969	
Inclusive	<u>3,177,500</u> trees

S C H E D U L E X I V

LIST OF UNSECURED CREDITORS OF THE JIM MATHIEU LUMBER LIMITED PROPOSAL
PUT FORWARD BY CLARKSON COMPANY, LIMITED, TRUSTEES, SHOWING THE NUMBER
OF BUSINESSES INVOLVED IN THE MATHIEU OPERATION

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL OF

JIM MATHIEU LUMBER LIMITED
with head office at Sapawe, in
the Township of Hutchinson, in
the Province of Ontario.

Ace Motor Electric	Fort William
Acklands Ltd.	Fort William
Acme Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto 13
Air Canada	Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba
Akhurst Machinery Ltd.	Don Mills
American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York	Montreal, 2, P.Q.
American Express	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
George Armstrong Ltd.	Atikokan
Arnone Transport Ltd.	Port Arthur
Arthur Tavern & Restaurant	Port Arthur
Atikokan Central Plumbing & Heating	Atikokan
Atikokan Flowers & Crafts	Atikokan
Atikokan Glass Service	Atikokan
Atikokan High School Board	Atikokan
Atikokan Hydro Electric Commission	Atikokan
Atikokan Progress	Atikokan
Atikokan Propane & Supply Co. Ltd.	Atikokan
Atikokan Public School Board	Atikokan
H. Aubit Trucking	Port Arthur
Avis Rent-A-Car	Port Arthur
B. A. Lunch Bar	Atikokan
R. J. Ball Electric Ltd.	Port Arthur
Bearing Supply & Service (1962) Ltd.	Port Arthur
N. C. Beauregard	Atikokan
F. H. Black & Company	Port Arthur
Borton Sales & Saw Service (1967) Ltd.	Winnipeg, 5, Manitoba
Bowman Products (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto, 15
Brantford Cordage Co.	Winnipeg, 4, Manitoba
Brayshaws Steel Ltd.	Port Arthur
Brockie's Jewellers	Fort Frances
Burroughs Business Machines Ltd.	Toronto
Byron Hill Steak House Tavern	Port Arthur
The Camera Shop	Port Arthur
Canadian Acceptance Corporation Ltd.	Port Arthur
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Ltd.	Fort William
Canadian National Railways	Windsor
Canadian National Railways	Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba
Canadian National Railways	Port Arthur

Canadian National Telecommunications
 Canadian National Telecommunications
 Canadian Pacific Credit Card Bureau
 Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.
 C. C. H. Canadian Ltd.
 Chapleau Lumber Company Limited
 (assigned to Helpert Lumber Company Ltd.)
 Russell Christian
 Clow Darling Plumbing & Heating
 Cochrane Dunlop Hardware Ltd.
 R. L. Crain Ltd.
 C. C. Cron Publications Inc.
 Delanes Stationery Supply
 Dinty's Sea Vue Motel
 Walter Dolk
 M. E. Doyle Ltd.
 M. E. Doyle Ltd.
 A. Drewek
 Dunlop Tire Sales & Service Centre
 Ed's Triangle Esso Service
 E. & C. Sales Ltd.
 Econ-O-Gas Ltd.
 Eldon's Texaco Service
 Electric Supplies Ltd.
 Empire Life Insurance Co.
 Eutectic Welding Alloys Co. of Canada Ltd.
 Firestone Stores
 Forano Limited
 Fort Gary Automotive Industries
 Fred's Hardware
 Gamble Robinson Ltd.
 Fourth Division Court
 Pacific Finance Credit Ltd.
 General Appraisal Co.
 Gestetner Canada Ltd.
 Gilles & Warren
 Gil's Radio Electric
 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 H. R. Hamilton Ltd.
 Hanchett Manufacturing Co.
 George O. Hill Supply Ltd.
 S. J. Hill & Sons Ltd.
 Halman Bros. Canada Ltd.
 Hydro Electric Commission of Fort William
 Hynna Ltd.
 Imperial Oil Ltd.
 International Business Machines Company Ltd.
 Iron City Cleaners
 Iron Range Bus Lines Ltd.
 Iron Range Painting & Decorating
 D. J. Kelly Ltd.
 Klockner-Moeller Canada Ltd.
 Lakehead Freightways Ltd.
 Lakehead Motors Ltd.
 Lakehead Scrap Metal Co. Ltd.
 Leishman's Pharmacy Ltd.
 Levitt Safety Ltd.

Toronto, 1
 Atikokan
 Montreal, 3, P.Q.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 Don Mills
 Willowdale
 Atikokan
 Fort William
 Port Arthur
 Ottawa
 Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Fort Frances
 Fort William
 Atikokan
 Atikokan
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Fort William
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Winnipeg, 2, Manitoba
 Kingston
 Montreal, 9, P.Q.
 Atikokan
 Plessisville, P.Q.
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Fort William
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Vancouver, 5, B. C.
 Fort William
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Winnipeg, 12, Manitoba
 Atikokan
 Big Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.
 Fort William
 Port Arthur
 Kitchener
 Fort William
 Port Arthur
 Don Mills
 Fort William
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Fort William
 Granby, P.Q.
 Port Arthur
 Port Arthur
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Winnipeg, 10, Manitoba

Lowery's Limited
 F. E. Macartney Inc.
 Peter McParland Ltd.
 Madison's Canadian Lumber Reporter Ltd.
 W. H. Marr (Twin City) Ltd.
 Martin's Men's Wear
 Merchants Distributors Ltd.
 Midwest Mining Supplies Ltd.
 The Miner Rubber Co. Ltd.
 Moore Dry Kiln Co. of Canada Ltd.
 Morris Camp
 Robert Morse Corp. Ltd.
 Mel Newman Ltd.
 Nor-Shor Motor Hotel
 Nor Video Services Ltd.
 North American Lumber & Supply Co.
 North American Life Assurance Company
 North Star Electric Wholesale Ltd.
 Northern Engineering & Supply Co.
 Northern Telephone Ltd.
 Northern Ontario Timber Operators Assoc.
 Norwich Union Life Insurance Society
 Ontario Hospital Services Commission
 Ontario Hydro
 Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association
 Ontario Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co.
 Felix Pepin
 Physicians Services Incorporated
 Pioneer Airways Ltd.
 Pitney Bowes of Canada Ltd.
 E. W. Playford Co. Ltd.
 Alton Pollard
 H. K. Porter Co. (Canada) Ltd.
 Powell Equipment Co. Ltd.
 Harry Price Manitoba Ltd.
 Prince Arthur Motor Hotel
 Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Canada Ltd.
 F. R. Quinn Ltd.
 Radisson Motel Ltd.
 Remaco Ltd.
 John Rosetti
 Royalite Oil Co. Ltd.
 Royal York Hotel
 Rutledge Stationery Ltd.
 Safety Supply Co.
 Shop Easy Stores Ltd.
 August Siegfried
 Simonds Canada Saw Co.
 Snap On Tools of Canada Ltd.
 Stone Stran Corp. Ltd.
 Superior Lumber Co. Ltd.
 Swift Canadian Company Limited
 Texaco Canada Ltd.
 Thunder Bay Bearings Ltd.
 Toastmaster Sales Ltd.

Port Arthur
 International Falls, Minn.
 Islington
 Vancouver, 1, B. C.
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Fort William
 Fort William
 Winnipeg, 2, Manitoba
 Brampton
 Atikokan
 Toronto, 18
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Atikokan
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Fort William
 Fort William
 Atikokan
 Port Arthur
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 Toronto, 7
 Fort Frances
 Toronto, 7
 Fort Frances
 Atikokan
 Toronto, 7
 Atikokan
 Toronto, 5
 Montreal, P. Q.
 Fort Frances
 Guelph
 Port Arthur
 Winnipeg, 19, Manitoba
 Port Arthur
 Ottawa
 Atikokan
 Atikokan
 Toronto, 19
 Port Arthur
 Calgary, Alberta
 Toronto
 Fort William
 Toronto, 2
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 Atikokan
 Granby, P. Q.
 North Bay
 Toronto, 14
 Port Arthur
 Fort William
 Toronto
 Fort William
 Fort William

Eric Tomblom
Township of Atikokan
Underwood Ltd.
Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union Local 2693
J. A. Vance Co.
Volcano Ltd.
Waverley Hotel
Weiler, Weiler & Maloney
West End Motors (Fort Frances) Ltd.
Western Grocers Ltd.
Willson Stationery Ltd.
Alex Wilson Publications Ltd.
Wire Rope Industries Ltd.
G. H. Wood & Co. Ltd.
Len Wood Supply Co. Ltd.
Ron's Service

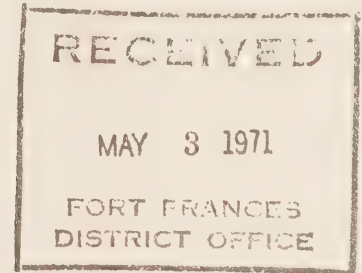
Atikokan
Atikokan
Fort William
Port Arthur
Winston-Salem, N. C.
St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.
Port Arthur
Fort William
Fort Frances
Fort William
Port Arthur
Dryden
Montreal, P. Q.
Toronto, 18
Port Arthur
Atikokan

101-10-10-10

Dryden DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEMBER: CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ONTARIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
AND PATRICIA REGIONAL TOURIST COUNCIL — DRYDEN, ONTARIO

April 20, 1971.



Mr. R. T. Tomson,
Chairman,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

The Dryden and District Chamber of Commerce recently received a copy of a brief presented to you by the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce.

At a recent meeting of our Chamber a motion was made to add our support to the points mentioned by the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce.

We hereby add our endorsement to the brief as presented to you.

Yours truly,

DRYDEN AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

C.W. Sveinson - ms

C.W. Sveinson,
President.

CW/ms

1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
c/o Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

We have studied the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce #112
Brief on Quetico Park which was submitted to you on March 1, 1971.

Please consider this letter our endorsement of the
Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce conclusions.

Sincerely,

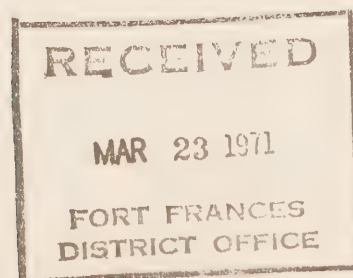
Mervin Neidrauer

Mervin Neidrauer,

Secretary,

Manitouwadge Chamber of Commerce

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THE TOWNSHIP OF TERRACE BAY

Municipal and Hydro Offices — Simcoe Plaza,
Terrace Bay, Ontario — Telephone 825-3315



W. J. HANLEY
Clerk-Treasurer

March 24, 1971.

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
c/o Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

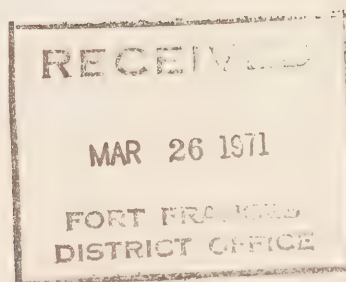
We have studied the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce Brief on Quetico Park which was submitted to you on March 1, 1971. #112

Please consider this letter our endorsement of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce conclusions.

Yours very truly,

Clerk-Treasurer.

cc: Hon. Rene Brunelle,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.



RED LAKE DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



INCORPORATING

RED LAKE - MADSEN - MCKENZIE ISLAND

BALMERTOWN - COCHENOUR

March 31, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
c/o Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thomson;

We have studied the Thunder Bay Chamber of
Commerce Brief on Quetico Park which was
submitted to you on March 1, 1971.

Please consider this letter our endorsement
of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce
conclusions.

Yours truly,


J. C. Blom, President
Red Lake District
Chamber of Commerce

JCB/hrw

RECEIVED

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FORT FRANCES
DISTRICT OFFICE

1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
c/o Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

We have studied the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce (#112)
Brief on Quetico Park which was submitted to you on March 1, 1971.

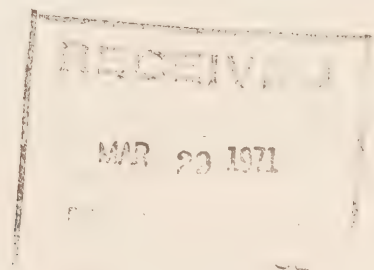
Please consider this letter our endorsement of the
Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce conclusions.

Sincerely,



Kenora & District Chamber of Commerce.

*Don
Sweeney*



Emo Chamber of Commerce

EMO, ONTARIO

March 24/71

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ont.

Dear Sir:

This letter is to advise that we have endorsed
the brief on Quetico Park, submitted by the
Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce. (#112)

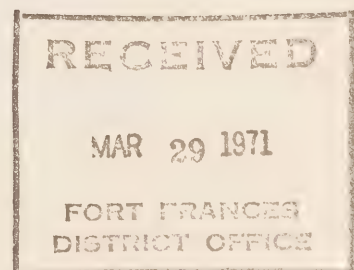
Yours truly,

Emo Chamber of Commerce

Pres.

John Meyers

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A Brief
to the
Quetico Park Advisory Committee

from the
Ontario Forestry Association

February, 1971

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2. Discussion of Forestry Principles
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 - e) Quetico
3. Recommendations
4. Appendix - Ontario FORESTS

1. THE ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

OBJECTIVE

The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION exists "to promote sound land use and the full development, protection, and utilization of Ontario's forest resources for maximum public advantage."

PROGRAMS

To this end it conducts a number of educational programs in forest fire prevention, encouragement of good outdoor manners, conservation courses for young and old and sponsors a youth program called Resource Rangers. It publishes a quarterly magazine called Ontario FORESTS. Encouragement is given to improvements in conditions - political and economic - which will benefit the practice of scientific forest management on public and private forests.

MEMBERS

Members of the ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION are drawn from a wide cross-section of society and include individuals, companies and government. This breadth of membership makes it mandatory that it not support special interest groups to their advantage if that is in conflict with the public welfare. Its approach to such matters as park management must, consequently, be broad.

2. DISCUSSION OF FORESTRY PRINCIPLES

a) Forest Demands

There are numerous legitimate demands made upon Ontario's forest lands. As our population grows these pressures will increase. These demands range from wilderness preservation through non-consumptive uses to harvesting of the forest crops grown upon them. Each demand has its own peculiar effects upon the resources of the particular piece of land in use and that surrounding it. The extent of these effects is not fully understood and a great deal of research is needed to determine in detail the short and long term implications of each use. Even raw wilderness has changing properties and influences. When subjected to modest management undertakings - fire protection, for example, - there are variations in the environment which may have disastrous results to the forests and related resources of the area and its surroundings. It is essential that man comes to understand natural forces and the effects of his management choices upon his environment. Some of these effects are known, of course, and more is being learned about them continually by biologists, ecologists, foresters, meteorologists, geologists and others. The point is that the wisdom of all is needed to determine the effects of user demands upon resources and to

a) Forest Demands (Cont'd)

minimize the unfortunate side effects that each use produces.

The trappers, dam builders, wildlife managers, hunters, fishermen, and others each creates changes upon the total environment.

The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION believes that the reasonable demands of all forest users can be satisfied but is convinced that careful planning of resource use is fundamental to this. It is concerned that uses be integrated effectively to make the finite land resources of the Province serve all citizens of Ontario over the longest possible time and in the best quality attainable. Users will have to agree to cooperate with each other or society will risk the consequences.

In satisfying the demands upon the forest it is essential that the capacity of the lands to satisfy various demands form the basis of designated land use priorities. For too long the tendency has been to put lands into uses which are irreversible or too costly when alternative demands arise which are in the public interest. This can occur in a number of ways but examples would be the Toronto waterfront on which recreation potential has been lost and the development on prime soils in the Niagara Region. There is a feeling evidenced that

a) Forest Demands (Cont'd)

forests can be grown productively on any lands and that attention need not be given to setting lands aside for the primary purpose of timber production. This is a dangerous assumption. As the demands for wood increase and alternative uses of land develop there will be mounting pressures to grow more wood on fewer acres. This is not an impossibility on the better sites but many areas classed as forest land did not and will not yield forest crops of desired quantity and quality. Added to this is the withdrawal of productive forest lands around lakes which are held as protection forests and lake reserves. The future is likely to see the economics of forest tree growth require that lands for timber production be such that only the best sites will be considered worthy of such an investment.

Timber production lands, of course, have been shown to be capable of supporting many secondary uses and although control of secondary uses will be necessary to meet the demand at least some of them are compatible with that primary purpose. Such is not the case with lands designated to fulfill the purists' view of wilderness where practically any alternative use is intolerable.

The demand for wilderness is a combination of many demands and the distinctions between them

a) Forest Demands (Cont'd)

are important. There are the purists who wish to consider natural processes scientifically in the most nearly natural conditions possible. There are those who conceive as wilderness as canoe routes, habitat for their favourite species of flora and fauna, as camping and hiking lands and areas of relative freedom from man's intrusion. There are others to whom wilderness is a townsite in a northern location!

The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION respects the variety of these wilderness demands and the desirability of society attempting to satisfy them. There is a great need for wild areas for ecological research, for preservation of scenic wonders, for canoe routes, historic features and places to get away from it all. The problems arise in providing for these and other demands within a reasonable distance, at a reasonable size and at a reasonable cost.

One aspect of demand which is frequently neglected is the aspect of time. As times change needs and wants may be altered or satisfied in different ways. Forests grow over relatively long periods of time and consideration of "usable time" for alternative uses during rotation periods could increase the user potential of many forested lands.

a) Forest Demands (Cont'd)

Another aspect of demand needing attention is that of preferences. Forests in which recreation is to hold priority in the user list may hold less attraction through successional changes in the forest. While these changes are a function of time the use may be based upon choice or preference. (It is claimed that in England oak is the chosen tree while red pine is preferred by many campers on this side of the ocean, for example.)

b) Environmental Management

Forest management has come a long way since the first tree was felled by a white man in Ontario. We would not be ashamed to suggest that it has still a long way to go. As more is learned about it there will be more variations possible in man's manipulation of the forest with known results. In the meantime a great deal is known about the methods of harvesting and growing timber and while more information is wanted the existing demands on forests can, it is felt, be met without impairing the ability of the resources to reproduce another crop of trees with all their desirable effects. The future, as might be expected, is not so certain.

b) Environmental Management (Cont'd)

It has been suggested by some that this is a good reason for establishing wilderness areas. Fortunately Ontario has considerable wilderness and though much of it is not now greatly productive of timber or recreation it may serve us well in the future. In the meantime it is about as close to wilderness as it is possible to get on this planet. Unfortunately it is not readily accessible but it is just this inaccessibility that permits it to retain its wilderness character. There is a need, however, to set aside areas in all parts of the Province which are representative of various types of existing "natural" environments. Much debate has been undertaken respecting the size of these and the answer must be "as small as possible but large enough." Experimentation and research is needed to follow the natural processes of these areas and to record the causes of the changes and the results of changes upon them over long periods of time.

On larger wilderness areas it has been proposed that "environmental management" take place. To some this includes logging as a management tool, to others it does not. The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION contends that forest management is a form of environmental management. To some this

b) Environmental Management (Cont'd)

means producing preferred environmental conditions but by others it means only providing the major disturbances that normally occur in nature but which, because of fire protection, do not occur on wilderness areas. There is a wide range of possibilities to be considered here including the steps required to produce certain tree species, for example, and the resulting effects upon water, soil, wildlife, etc. Even prescribed burning with which foresters have had some degree of success, is not an easy tool to use and combined with the suppression equipment required may be more damaging to the purists ideal of wilderness than a selective logging program would be. Air pollution, while natural in a sense, is a problem associated with fires. The difference between the "natural" result of man-made fires and man-made logging is a matter of contention in some circles.

Of particular concern to foresters in the matter of forest management is the difference possible in the degree of application. Some techniques of management are being applied in Ontario's forests but all known successful techniques have not yet been applied for a variety of reasons of which cost is a major one. To suggest that foresters have been oriented towards timber production undoubtedly true

b) Environmental Management (Cont'd)

in the past but this was where their talents were put to work. As their services are required in other aspects of environmental management the professional foresters of Ontario are certain to be the leaders. The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION recognizes the contributions made by foresters towards the care of our environment in the past and looks to the profession for continuing leadership in the wise use or management of our forest lands.

The aspect of environmental management in which the ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION has been concerned for a number of years is in the area of preventing wildfires of careless origin in the forest and the encouragement of good outdoor manners. The symbols of these programs - Smokey Bear and Litter Pickin' Pete respectively - have been helping to encourage the kind of care of our parks and recreational areas that has now been recognized as necessary by so many others. Control of the garbage and litter problems on all our lands is a necessity. Of importance, too, is public understanding of the principles that are involved in the management of our forests. To this end the Association conducts many programs.

c. Parks

In the Province of Ontario at this time there are approximately 108 provincial parks, numerous town and city parks, a number of "conservation areas" and some small national parks. The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION recognizes the need for more parks, particularly close to settlements and within existing city boundaries. It recognizes the importance of parks serving different needs so that not all are highly developed and not all have elaborate facilities. A range of park types is best and the need for close coordination between all levels of government responsible for parks is obvious.

The management of the park environment beyond the picnic table - road - wharf - museum stage to the manipulation of the forest environment within the park for deliberate aims other than timber production is relatively new. The maintenance of a healthy environment within parks has really only become generally recognized as a need as forest fire protection and over maturing of stands within established parks has become apparent. It is also true that recreationists and forestry operations have only begun to come in close contact with each other in relatively recent times as the magnitude of both has grown. Added to this has been the increase in leisure time and affluence which have

c. Parks (Cont'd)

permitted the public the opportunity to consider its environment and the educational progress which has been made to permit it to learn more about it.

When parks were established in earlier times the reasons for them varied and the selection of their boundaries was frequently one of political convenience. The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION welcomes the increased public awareness of the environment and is anxious that this be followed with an understanding of resources and action which will result in their care and wise use. It deplores actions, however, which are in selfish interests and not those of the common good. In the case of parks it sees the need for a variety of park categories and the provision of areas to meet park needs. It also recognizes the other needs of society, however, and the importance of satisfying these, also. Improvements in resources management are the answer in accomplishing these needs within and beyond park boundaries. It does not attach blame to those who have done their best to bring management forward to its present level but it does plead for continued progress to this end.

Management, at any level, requires an objective or set of objectives and a commitment of funds to accomplish it. Securing these funds is

c. Parks (Cont'd)

essential to the success of management programs. If the objective is a wilderness area there is a cost involved which must be borne by all of society, not just other forest users. Recognition of the magnitude of costs and means of meeting them is essential.

d. Politics and Anti-

Apart from the legitimate demands upon our resources and the complexities involved in managing resources are other matters which complicate the picture. As might be expected there are many factions at work pushing for this use and pushing for that use with no abiding interest in the use or in the resources themselves but only in the game of manipulating people and ideas. Frequently there are claims made which take on a degree of importance whether or not they are germane to the matter under debate. Anti-American, anti-industry, anti-rich, anti-establishment and anti-everything feelings tend to blind the clear eye with the hot blood of emotion to the point that the original matter of contention becomes less significant and the "anti" feeling is inflamed. Just as games tend to assume more importance than the fun they were to provide the flames of hatred are stirred against the common benefactor

d. Politics and Anti- (Cont'd)

instead of winning his support to the cause. The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION notes with alarm the increasing trend in this direction and fears that the ultimate goal of improved resources management to satisfy clearly defined objectives may be lost in favour of impractical and undesirable programs designed to quiet the disenchanted of the moment.

e. Quetico

In considering the matter of Quetico Park and its future the points raised in the foregoing are of basic importance.

The relationships of the resources of the area and other parts of the province, of the variety of possible objectives of the park, of the variety of potential users, of the management techniques possible, of the costs incurred in managing the park to attain the objectives and of the suitability of the resources present to satisfy the stated or alternative objectives must all be considered.

There is recognized potential for the area contained in Quetico to serve many purposes. It would seem to the ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION that there is a need to establish priorities for resources management in the Province that would place

e. Quetico (Cont'd)

the area contained in the Park in its true perspective and which will take into account the preceding points and the effects of time and possible shifts in real needs as these develop in the future.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION recommends that:

- a) Park boundaries be alterable to put lands into their best use as determined by their capabilities.
- b) That those portions of land which best meet the requirements of a primitive area and no other purpose as efficiently be put to such use.
- c) That those portions of land which have a high potential for continuous forest crop production be designated for such use.
- d) That those portions of land which have a high potential for intensive recreational use be so designated.
- e) That the cooperation of all land users be encouraged to maximize the integration of uses of forest land with due consideration being given to the need for priorities and compatibilities of uses.
- f) That the classifications of parks as developed by the Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests be reviewed to take into account the productive potential of lands and waters.

- g) That the potential of logging as an environmental management tool be studied in depth and reported upon to the public with recognition of environmental and economic aspects receiving attention.
- h) That the Dept. of Lands & Forests, which has accepted the role of manager of Ontario's forests, and the forest industry make their respective role abundantly clear to the public and that each accepts its full responsibility in the conduct of its affairs which relate to the public interest.
- i) That the Dept. of Lands & Forests and the Dept. of Tourism and Information state clearly on all occasions the primary purposes of each park and the opportunities each affords to prevent any misleading of potential park visitors.
- j) That the future of Quetico Park be considered on the basis of the capabilities of the lands contained therein and that Park boundary alterations be made if necessary.
- k) That any changes in the present situation deemed advisable be phased over a sufficient period of time to minimize hardships to those affected.

- l) That a network of primitive areas and a program of ecological studies be established in significant environments throughout the Province and that use of these be restricted to ecological study.
- m) That the 640 acre maximum permitted under the Wilderness Areas Act be reassessed.
- n) That an expanded program of historic and scenic site reservation be undertaken.
- o) That public acceptance of logging as a legitimate activity be recognized by society and the role of forest industries better understood and appreciated.
- p) That the interest and knowledge of the public in matters relating to the care and wise use of their lands be given increased attention. by resource managers, forest industries, the Dept. of Education, Dept. of Lands & Forests, Dept. of Agriculture and the Dept. of Energy & Resources Management.
- q) That the principle of integrated resource use is sound and its application essential to the well-being of future citizens of Ontario and that while accepting the need for single use areas every effort be made to improve manage-

g) ment techniques which will permit the increased demands anticipated to be met by sharing the limited land resources of the Province.

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Ontario FORESTS



Publication 1

— THE ONTARIO VEGETATION

ONTARIO FORESTS

Vol. XII No. 1

December, 1970

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Editor: J. D. Coats

Cover: Courtesy Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry

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Subscription is by membership which is open to all at \$5 annually. Donations are income tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

To: ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

229 College Street, Toronto 130

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DONATIONS: TAX EXEMPT

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Ontario Forestry Association

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The Pollution of Principles

As serious as the pollution of our air, our land and our waters is the pollution of our principles; the rules of conduct which determine right from wrong.

Generations ago there was not the necessity for many written or unwritten laws. Thus, the rules of conduct were simple and easily understood. Today, in our complex society, there are thousands of laws, often varying from municipality to municipality, province to province, country to country.

In recent years, teaching our children to understand and obey the laws and principles we have established has become more difficult. They learn from what we practise rather than what we preach.

Dad and son are driving to the store. Son says, "Daddy, you're going over 30." Dad replies, "Oh, there's no traffic." Sometimes he adds, "and there are no cops around." Dad parks the car. Son says, "it says no parking anytime." Dad laughs and retorts, "My, you're fussy, we're only going to be a few minutes."

The 'phone rings. Mum answers, listens, coughs and says, "we'd love to go but I have a bad cold." That gives daughter a laugh. She knows Mum never felt better.

There are scores of other ways, by deed and in conversation that we reveal to others, and particularly the young, that we are not always too concerned about honour and integrity, in social life, sport and business.

Whatever you care to call it... our principles, our ethics, our morality, our conduct... they have become polluted. And that is why our environment is polluted. Very few care anymore. What we are slowly but surely beginning to realize is that if we do not reform, the whole structure of our civilization will eventually collapse. *So, as we, at Petersen-Hulme celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of our firm, we are doing some re-assessing, and hope that other will do likewise.* (Marketing Oct/70)

Quetico

The Ontario Forestry Association is dedicated to the wise use of natural resources. It is in favour of sound land use. "Wise" and "sound" are not easily measured and many judgments are needed to arrive at the "best" use. Popular ideas are not always good ideas for reasons unknown or obscure. People can be "for" or "against" because of "feeling" rather than reason. Public opinion may be polarized in two directions when, in fact, several deserve consideration.

Wilderness preservation, unique to North Americans, has become a crusade of our time. There is much to commend it providing it is approached with some degree of practicability to support the emotional zeal. The cause has produced countless environmental experts on the public platform but in the ranks of the professional ecologists, biologists, foresters and others there seem to be some basic concerns:

How wild should wilderness be? What is environmental management? Why suggest an area is to be as "nature" made it if you plan to practice your brand of management while excluding mine? What is natural about prescribed burning? What has been the experience of environmental management on wilderness areas established years ago? What are the plans for insects, diseases, fire and over-abundant tourists? Will litter and campsite over-use be a problem? What is the actual cost of maintaining a wilderness? Is non-commercial logging more beneficial than commercial logging and if so, why?

Why do all users want the same areas? What will be society's needs in future? How much of the heat about wilderness is generated by politics, anti-establishmentism, anti-Americanism or the frustration of not being able to preserve any of the living things we love in their most desirable condition forever? How many of those requesting that Quetico be a primitive area understand and want restrictions that will be placed on campsites, motor boats, snowmobiles, etc.? Who are the proponents of wilderness and what are their motives? How are numbers of users regulated?

As stated at the outset there are valid reasons for setting aside wilderness areas in which virtually everyone is locked out but in which scientists can collect information about natural processes — or as nearly natural as possible. Some large areas of big trees are also desirable for camping in, canoeing through, and visiting but how big should such areas be and where should they be located? How is the million acre Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Minnesota, of which 400,000 acres is considered virgin, related to the Quetico Park area beside it? Are the two combined enough? What purposes should Provincial parks serve? Can Quetico not serve more than one? In view of the anticipated demands for wood fibre can we really afford wilderness in economically productive areas? What commitments have already been made regarding wood in the park? Parks are for people the

(cont'd on page 4)

Forestry at Toronto

In our June issue we reported that a Committee of the Ontario Professional Foresters' Association had recommended, and the Council had agreed, that undergraduate forestry education in Ontario "should be generalist in nature" and that the Faculty of Forestry be moved from its present site on the University of Toronto campus, provided that forestry education would not suffer as the result of such a move. An OPFA committee was appointed to select an alternative location. At the annual meeting of the OPFA in Toronto on November 16 there was a lively discussion of the matter. The Southern Ontario Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry and the undergraduate's Foresters Club also discussed the matter at a joint meeting on November 26. More recently U. of T. President Claude Bissell spoke of the financial crises at the University which threatened the future of Forestry and other Faculties.

Suggestions have been put forward that Forestry should go to Laurentian University at Sudbury, to the University of Guelph and elsewhere if Toronto cannot provide the funds necessary for the proper development of the Faculty. It has been proposed that it become a

part of a university Department of Environmental Affairs or that it become a school of Resources Management. Money is a factor in all cases as is the breadth of scope of courses offered by each institution considered.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in Toronto in 1904 the then President at U. of T., Prof. James Loudon, introduced a discussion on "Education in Forestry, the necessity for it, ways and means for its practical realization." He congratulated the CFA for "the preliminary work done by your Association. Information on the subject has been thus diffused, public interest has been aroused, in short you have contributed largely to provide that basis of public opinion which is necessary for any important movement." He pointed out that the Yale curriculum of the day had been used as a model for a course of study laid down by the Senate of the Provincial University in the curriculum adopted in November, 1902. (The Senate statute embodying the curriculum was not approved by the government.) Prof. Loudon was loud in his praise of the work of and need for professional foresters. Follow

(cont'd on page 4)

slogan says. Some feel that parks are not for many people, they are for nature. Some assume that the aftermath of logging is necessarily complete ruin, others point out that logging has beneficial aspects. Nature has made some apparent errors, too, they say. Recent strides in forest management are helping reduce the incidence of fail areas, they suggest.

For each of us, as individuals, it is easy to decide what we would like Quetico to be. None of us, I suspect, knows exactly how he would go about maintaining it or what he would want of it in years to come. Imagine the complexity of the situation when making the decision on behalf of the population of Ontario! Such is the unenviable assignment of the Hon. Rene Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests. He has chosen not to be stampeded into a decision and has appointed an advisory committee to help him weigh the pros and cons. What appears as a good idea to him now may look better or worse in future. It is worth exploring its merits to be sure — like the hot tip offered on the stock market. Endless exploration of the facts loses opportunities, of course, but it is to be hoped that the Advisory Committee, which has invited briefs prior to March 1st, will not be too tardy in reaching its conclusions. In the meantime some of the heat may be replaced by more light in more places. Many of those who have been claiming this as a stalling technique may find it an opportunity to increase support for their views.

Concern about the behaviour of the environment under various management programs, the effects of time and the needs of all segments of society now and in the future need to be considered. Whether it is labelled wilderness, primitive, multiple-use or removed from the park classification altogether the area is under "management" of some kind. It is the quality of this management in relation to the objectives that the area is to serve (whatever decisions are made on this) that concerns us most. To achieve any of the ends proposed satisfactorily will require the application and improvement of known management skills and techniques plus, of course, cooperation from all segments of society. Public support for these advances in science and technology should not be withheld because a particular land use decision does not go "our" way this time. The scientists and their skills are needed — even in the wilderness of 1971. ■

ing his address, professors from Queen's, MacDonald College and Guelph all spoke of the suitability of their institutions for a Forestry Faculty. All had done some work in forestry by this time. The result of the discussion was a resolution "that the Ontario Government be and is hereby requested to make an appropriate grant for the operation of a Provincial School or Schools of Forestry."

A Royal Commission on the University of Toronto in 1906 deemed Toronto, as the state sponsored school, the one to operate a Forestry department since the province had such great interests at stake in its forest lands. There was some bitterness expressed in the press of the day that Toronto was trying to steal the idea from the others.

Have we gone half circle to the point that others now are trying to secure the Faculty for themselves? Not so in the views of most who have commented upon the matter. Lakehead University offers a portion of a degree course which can be completed at Toronto and may wish to grant their own degrees in Forestry but have not suggested it be at the expense of Toronto. There is doubt that two degree granting schools are needed and one good effort would be better than two of lesser standard. Forest technical courses offered at Lindsay, Sault Ste. Marie, Pembroke and the Lakehead are producing a sizeable number of graduates and these young men and women are filling some of the positions formerly open to foresters thus freeing foresters to play their professional roles.

Added to this activity is the forthcoming retirement of Dean J. W. B. Sisam. A Committee has been appointed to select his successor and presumably Toronto plans to retain its Faculty of Forestry. Developments appear to be moving along quickly.

This Association, as the offspring of the Canadian Forestry Association and now a full member in it, is naturally interested in forestry education and is anxious to see it given every opportunity to flourish successfully. The next few months may see forestry taking on some new and exciting dimensions. ■

7 Billion People by 2006 — The latest United Nations' demographic yearbook reports a global population of 3,552 million as of July, 1969, with 1,988 million living in Asia. Africa has 345 million, Latin America and the Caribbean 276 million, the Soviet Union 240 million and North America (excluding Mexico) 224 million. While world birth and death rates are down there will be an estimated seven billion people on earth by 2006.

Forestry Workers and Cowboys — Chaps, those protective leg coverings worn by the cowboys, are now available for forestry workers. Of particular value to those using chain saws the chaps come in regular and long lengths, made with outer shells of 12.29 ounce army duck covering multiple layers of ballistic nylon cloth. Price is under twenty dollars per set. For information write Fabric Products Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 1284, Springfield, Ohio 45501.

Multiple Use

P. G. Rimmington

What has happened to multiple use? The concept, at first espoused by the advocates for more public recreation areas, and which later became the most popular catchphrase of resource managers during the fifties and early sixties, has fallen into disrepute in many quarters. It is now not even fashionable to use the term, but rather to refer to the concept as integrated resource management, or some other such phrase.

Multiple use came into prominence as resource managers became aware of the necessity to utilize the world's limited land resources more efficiently. The concept of integrating land uses as a means to increase productive capacity was very appealing to the resource manager who was becoming concerned about the intensifying demands for natural resources. These demands in Canada and particularly Ontario were created by a growing population, expanding urban areas and increasing needs for agricultural produce, wood fibre, and outdoor recreation. Multiple use seemed to offer the best of all worlds — increased productivity, more efficient use of land, and as a result a greater per unit return on land investment.

What could have gone wrong then? In part at least, the concept of multiple use was a victim of its own success. As it became more and more popular, it was accepted as a universal necessity in land management. It was applied with equal enthusiasm almost everywhere. As a result, storm clouds began to appear on the horizon.

Multiple use never was intended to be applied everywhere, but many groups accepted it that way. It was not intended to replace single use in all situations, but many criticized land managers who did not abide by the concept until finally, in the late sixties, the misunderstanding and controversy boiled to the surface in the confrontation between recreationists and the logging interests in Algonquin Provincial Park.

At least part of this controversy results from the failure of the groups concerned to understand the position of others. In addition, many of those who are now involved in the public debate on multiple use are not very knowledgeable about the factors involved.

Many of the recreationists who demand that logging be stopped in provincial parks have never seen the parks or the logging operations about which they speak. Many know nothing of forest succession and its effect on the visual beauty which they now associate with provincial parks. There is also a failure on the part of recreationists from the diversified urban centres of Southern Ontario to appreciate the absolute dependence of many northern communities on woods operations.

Those who demand that provincial parks such as Algonquin and Quetico be freed of logging and preserved as absolute wilderness are also quite unrealistic. The campgrounds, picnic areas, privies, and even the canoeists themselves, by their sheer numbers, are quite

incompatible with this purist wilderness which it has been assumed should apply to Algonquin and Quetico. Indeed, it is quite possible that the recreationists streaming through these parks in recent years are having a far more devastating and lasting effect on the environment than has 100 years of logging.

On the other side, however, there are many who support the cause of the woods industry, who fail to appreciate the true value which some recreationists place on a peaceful and undisturbed environment. They are unable to understand the disappointment of a canoeist who has paddled and portaged for three days only to find himself on a lake within earshot of the rumble of logging trucks and the whine of power saws. Many industry people find it difficult to comprehend some of the new public values which place a higher emphasis on environmental quality and aesthetics than on the economic return from harvesting wood. There are still those who when they look at a mature stand of pine can only see "x" dollars at the mill. Increasingly, in the future, industry must recognize the intangible (non-monetary) benefits which accrue through the alternate use of many of our natural resources.

A good deal of the controversy about multiple use in provincial parks today revolves around what a park really is. The Oxford Dictionary defines a park as "a large tract of land kept in natural state for public benefit". It is apparent that multiple use is not entirely compatible with this definition, and this is the position which is taken by those who do not want logging in provincial parks.

This argument is not valid, however, when one examines the context in which the larger provincial parks were established in Ontario. It was never intended that recreation should be dominant in the interior portions of Algonquin and Quetico to the exclusion of all other activities. To be sure, the other uses must be compatible with the primary use (recreation), but the critical question occurs where the different uses come in contact. If these sensitive contact points are kept to an absolute practical minimum, then in most instances, multiple use can work.

In large parks such as Algonquin and Quetico the recreation areas are relatively small in comparison to the total areas of land involved. Probably over 99% of the recreational use in these parks is confined to the developed campgrounds, canoe routes, and a short distance on either side of the rivers, lakes and portages. There is an additional area of visual concern for canoeists along shorelines, but this skyline vista seldom extends more than a mile and in many instances is much less.

The extraction of natural resources in a park need not conflict with the enjoyment of the recreationists. Periods of operation can generally be scheduled so that noise does not become a problem. Bridges which cross

(cont'd on page 11)

newsletter

OFA Directors Visit Pulp Mill — On September 28 Directors and Councillors were guests of the Ontario Paper Company, Thorold. A tour of the plant was undertaken during the afternoon and a meeting and dinner followed. The manager reported upon two education conferences he had attended. He then introduced Project Forester David Allen who reported upon a youth conference at Ottawa. J. F. Walker, Director of Forestry, O.P. Co., introduced members of the company present including J. Simons, Vice-President, Woodlands, W. F. Fell, Staff Process Engineer, and Gordon Godwin, (a past-president of OFA) Executive Vice-President. Mr. Fell spoke on the company's pollution control program. The mill has operated alcohol and vanillin plants for many years with each reducing chemical wastes to a degree. A progressive program for the reduction of



J. Simons, R. Percy, G. Atkins, D. K. Richardson

suspended solids has also been followed. More recently, a comprehensive waste reduction program has been embarked upon. A clarifier installation treats 3.5 to 4.0 million gallons per day of water containing wastes, and removes 8 to 10 tons per day of suspended solids. An ion exchange system is nearly completed to reduce the sodium sulphate discharged by up to 40 tons per day. A fluidized bed process is in an advanced design stage for the removal of the major part of the remaining dissolved solids. This Copeland Process system will involve evaporation of water and incineration of the organic matter. It will effectively remove foam and colour originating in the mill. This is expected to be in operation by early 1972. A later stage will be the installation of washers to optimize the recovery of spent sulphite liquors. The program amounts to some \$8,600,000 in capital expenditure. The total capital expenditure, including by-products plants and waste reduction, will amount to almost \$20,000,000 when it is

completed. With respect to air pollution abatement, the mill has entered into a long term gas contract for its fuel supply. Plans for modifications in the steam plant are also underway.

17th Tree Bee Winners — The winning team in this year's Tree Bee Competition came from St. Anselm's Separate School, Toronto. Swansea Public School placed second and the Toronto French School, third. There were seventy-seven teams of three grade VI pupils each taking part. Mrs. J. B. St. John was in charge of the overall program again this year. She was assisted by Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Baillie, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Charles, Mr. & Mrs. R. Belfry, Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Taylor and W. Graham, Science Consultant, Toronto School Board. Mr. Gary Hunt, former science consultant currently at York University, shared Chairman's duties with Mr. Graham. Four Resource Rangers from Etobicoke District were ushers and assisted in test marking. Prof. K. A. Armson presented the prizes. Approximately two hundred



Tree Bee Winners

parents, teachers and friends of the competitors attended. The Tree Bee consists of a tree identification and conservation quiz open to pupils from all of Metro Toronto attending grade VI. Top prize is the Men of the Trees Cup. Connected with the program since its inception by the Men of the Trees, the Ontario Forestry Association assumed sponsorship of it two years ago.

Presentation to Department of Education — On October 30 the manager met with representatives of the Department to discuss possible areas of cooperation. It was agreed that a proposal regarding teacher training courses would be prepared for later submission. On December 8th a proposal was submitted and is being considered.

Regional Rep. Zaremsky Active — The President's special representative at Thunder Bay, Wally Zaremsky, has been active presenting lectures in schools and is securing new members for OFA. His efforts are greatly appreciated.

New Film in OFA Library — The Great Lakes Paper Co. has generously made a print of its film *"Technology in the Forest"*, available on long term loan. It is an excellent film and members are advised to book it well in advance. Members pay mailing charges *both* ways. There is no rental fee. The film depicts modern logging and regeneration methods. A new film catalogue is in preparation.

Student Memberships Approved — OFA Directors have approved a \$2.00 student membership in the Association. Details of privileges and benefits are being developed but memberships are available NOW. One benefit is Ontario FORESTS.

Leaders Workshop Held — Resource Rangers leaders met at the Glendon Hall Research Laboratory, Toronto, on December 5 to discuss camp, special projects and the training program. A tour of the forest research facilities was led by Prof. K. A. Armson. Organized by David Allen, speakers included Wm. Jones, leader of West Toronto Optimists District No. 5 and James Agnew, Camp Director.



W. Jones, D. Allen, J. Agnew

Resource Rangers Advisory Committee Meets — The Committee met at the home of Chairman D. A. Jackson in Oakville on September 24. A review of the program

was undertaken and approval granted to an army cadet unit to undertake the Resource Rangers program. G. Cooke, L. Reynolds and E. L. Ward are members of this committee.

Natural Resources and their Management — The third annual series of lectures under this title is being presented on Thursday evenings in cooperation with the Extension Division, University of Toronto. Directed by Prof. K. A. Armson, there are fifteen participants. Lecturers are from a wide range of specialties including forestry, soil, water, wildlife, air management, mining and geography.



K.A. Armson, T. Cross, speaker on air management.

Brief on Quetico Park to be Prepared — In response to the request of the Minister of Lands and Forests Advisory Committee, the Ontario Forestry Association is developing a brief for presentation. Members wishing particular views to be expressed are invited to write Brief Committee, O.F.A.

Annual Meeting Date Set — The OFA's annual meeting will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, 3:00 p.m., Wednesday, January 20th. All members are invited to attend. The annual banquet will follow with a consideration of the Mid-Canada Corridor by Richard Rohmer. Members are invited to bring their friends.

Chairs Program — OFA Manager Jim Coats chaired a morning program at the Ontario Professional Foresters' Association annual meeting, Inn on the Park, Toronto, November 17. The session dealt with the Forester in Environmental Management. Of particular concern were the Forester in the urban environment and in pollution control. Extensive use of audio-visual aids was made.

Manager Speaks on Forest Fire Prevention — OFA Manager Jim Coats presented a forest fire prevention program to six classes of first year students at Sir Sandford Fleming's Natural Resources Division at Lindsay on October 20th. Mr. Jack deLestard, Fire Science instructor, introduced him.

CFA Executive in Toronto — The executive committee of the Canadian Forestry Association was guest of OFA in Toronto at a Director's meeting of the latter on November 23. E. G. Shorter, Vancouver, CFA President, spoke on the importance of the work being conducted by the respective associations and the need for cooperation.



Left to right: D. Allen, J.F. Walker, E.L. Ward, J.R. Walker, W.T. Foster, R. Percy, F. Leslie, A.D. Hall, J.D. Coats, D.C. Matthews, L. Lepine, E.G. Shorter, D. Naysmith, P.S. Bower, T.E. Mackey

Telephone Number Changes

Ontario Forestry Association's telephone number will change on March 21st from 927-3986 to 962-3986.

MULTIPLE USE (cont'd from page 5)

waterways or roads crossing portages present a contact which is generally not acceptable to recreationists. These problems can be minimized through the scheduling of work during off recreation periods, and camouflaging the evidence of road or bridge from view.

The argument against logging in the interior of parks where it in no way interferes with recreational activities is not valid. The opposition to logging in parks simply as a matter of principle is not only irrational, but it may ultimately do more harm than good. If the principle of no logging in parks were adopted, there would be a great deal of opposition to the establishment of any new large parks in the future, since this would remove areas from wood harvesting. The retention of large tracts of land for public recreation in the form of provincial parks is very useful. It permits the regulation of many activities, modes of travel, and the disposition of land for the benefit of public recreation. If the anti logging lobby is successful and the establishment of future provincial

parks is curtailed, then the real losers are the people of Ontario.

What is required in this emotion-charged situation is a very real attempt by all those concerned about the management of our natural resources to understand and to tolerate the needs of others. Inflexible attitudes must be modified and new ideas permitted to alter our traditional approaches to the management of our natural resources. Only in this way can we hope to maintain our economic prosperity while protecting the quality of the environment for future generations. ■

Snowmobile Trail Proposed

The Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs has published a paper by John Perry which was prepared for the Urban Field Seminar of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, in June of this year. It is an interesting document. Titled "The Impact of the Snowmobile on the Urban Field" it deals with the activities, incomes, interests, expenditures, etc., of the owners and operators of these machines and with some of the effects of snowmobiles on the environments in which they operate. Pointing out that there were over 100,000 snowmobiles in Ontario in the fall of 1969 the report shows that Canadians and Americans spent more money on snowmobiling than they did for golf or fishing equipment. Eighty per cent of those surveyed in Toronto use their machines at their cottages. Most of these Toronto owners spend nearly \$2,000 to get equipped in the first year. All earn over \$5,000 annually and half over \$10,000. Over a third are in managerial positions. Distances travelled range up to 100 miles or so with a variety of outdoor experiences being sought. As might be expected the surge is northward as in the summer.

The urbanite takes his style of living with him. His life space is expanded by his mobility but not changed. Many areas formerly active in summer only, however, have had new stability as a result of the winter crowds.

There is an excellent section on the side effects of snowmobiling with particular emphasis on conflicts with others and the natural environment. It points out the trespassing, vandalism and safety problems. A code of ethics, if adhered to by all, would enhance the reputation of the snow set immeasurably. Another chapter deals with the agencies concerned with the sport and gives great and due credit to the Department of Lands & Forests for its efforts to accommodate the snowmobilers.

Most important, perhaps, is the proposal for a system of trails about Ontario and the urging of the Ontario government to spearhead an assessment of areas and to consult with other agencies to set up a long-range plan for this proposed system. Such a trail system could serve summer users, too. It goes on to suggest that other operations should accompany the design program in establishing the trail network — notably land use control and education.

The report is significant because it deals with the first questionnaire to snowmobilers in Canada. ■

The Forestry Notebook

Getting The Wood Out is the title of a Conference in Blacksburg, Virginia, on January 12-13. It is sponsored by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia Forests, Inc. Topics include Operations Research, Equipment, Research and Development (by Ross Silversides of Ottawa), Cable System Logging and Manpower.

Canadians Spend More Than Tourists Bring In — Canadians spent \$1,355 million for the year ending June, 1970, when outside Canada as opposed to our visitors who spent \$1,137 million for a net loss of \$218 million.

Seventh Marathon Conservation School Held — American Can of Canada Ltd., the Department of Lands and Forests and the Marathon High School cooperated again to run an outdoor education program begun with the help of the Ontario Forestry Association in 1964. Held on September 24 and 25 the program dealt with in the field observations of natural resources and their management. An excellent manual is provided the students who are in grade XI.

Volume Table Slide Rule — Ralph Nyland has published a report at the Applied Forestry Research Institute, State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, which contains plans, cursor and self-sticking scales for a volume table slide rule. It is for use in estimating volumes of tree-length hardwood logs up to 60 feet long using top diameter, butt diameter and log length. The measurement is made for Doyle and International Rule calculations.

Fire and Scarification of Non Regenerating Burns — Fire can clear raw humus and leave a thin residue of organic matter and patches of exposed mineral soil for conditions favouring spruce regeneration but if the burn is not complete enough the burn is worse than none. Researchers of the Canadian Forest Service in Newfoundland believe this to be the cause of many poorly stocked spruce sites there. On lightly burned areas site preparation by scarification followed by seeding is recommended.

What Makes Elm So Tasty? — Researchers at Ohio State University have found that two chemical compounds, new to science, when occurring together as they do in the bark of elm twigs, attract the European elm bark beetle to feed. The beetles are responsible for transmitting Dutch elm disease to hundreds of thousands of elms annually and have already killed 40% of the U.S. elm population. The chemicals? Would you believe "(+)-catechin-5-beta-D-xylopyranoside and lypeyl cerotate? Meanwhile other scientists are checking on the attractive scent of virgin female beetles, parasites, feeding stimulants and safer insecticides.

International Fire Prevention Signs — Eight symbolic fire prevention signs have been approved for use in Mexico, U.S.A. and Canada by members of the Forest Fire Control Working Party of the North American Forestry Commission. Some of the signs were inspired by signs developed in Quebec.



Waste Management Act - Sept 1, 1970 — Under this Act all waste disposal sites and waste management systems, existing or proposed, will require a certificate of approval from the Waste Management Branch, Department of Energy and Resources Management. The regulation applies to public and private operations.

Tracker Aircraft After Fires — A CS2F tracker aircraft off the old "Bonaventure" aircraft carrier is being converted to a fire retardant chemical dropper. The land based aircraft will carry four tons at 200 miles per hour. Two land based Avenger Torpedo Bombers stationed at Dryden this summer were used in fire suppression activities with success.

30% Increase in Park Visitors — Lake Erie District, Department of Lands and Forests, reports an increase of visitors in its ten parks from 2,418,692 in 1969 to 3,233,150 in 1970. Camper numbers increased from 237,748 to 257,422.

Fox Squirrels Released in Ontario — C. E. Livermore of the Lake Erie District, Department of Lands and Forests, reports that forty fox squirrels were released between September 1969 and February 1970. With a body 10-15" long and a tail 9-14", yellowish rust above and yellow to orange below, they have a tail which is rusty with a buff border. "Big Red" reproduced one litter at least.

Beetle Moves Into Ontario — SEMANOTUS LITIGIOSUS has been found to be incurring losses in wood quality in spruce logs of northern Ontario. Adults are slender, black, longhorned and less than 1/2 inch long. These wood-borers emerge in late April or early May from eggs laid under the outer bark. The larvae bore into the inner bark and later into the wood to about 2 1/2 inches. Pupation takes place in the wood at the end of the second season and it overwinters in the wood as an adult. L. M. Gardiner, Canadian Forestry Service, Sault Ste. Marie, writes in the Canadian Forest Industries magazine of July 1970 that this pest is common in the west and across to New Jersey but is new in northern Ontario.

Bruce Wilson, Superintendent, Georgian Bay Islands National Park — effective Sept. 1 Bruce Wilson succeeds Jim Hodges at the 50 Island Park in Georgian Bay. Headquarters at Beausoleil Island. Gordon Robblee has been named Superintendent of St. Lawrence Islands National Park which consists of a mainland headquarters property at Mallorytown Landing as well as 17 islands and 80 rocky inlets in the Thousand Islands Region. Mr. Robblee comes from the Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck, N.S. He succeeds George Balding who is Operation Manager, Jasper National Park.

556,543 Cords Cut in Kapuskasing District — During the 1969-70 season the cut in the Kapuskasing District was down 34,000 cords from the previous year, mostly in terms of sawlogs and the unstable lumber market. Tree length logging - wherein trees are felled and hauled to landings or mills before slashing into standard lengths - is becoming more common. 142,345 cords were handled this way in this District.

Hit by Budworm — The most serious insect pest in Ontario this past summer was the spruce budworm. It caused severe damage over 12,000 sq. mi. of Ontario along the Ottawa Valley and north and west of Sudbury. The outbreak detected in 1967 in northwestern Ontario has been removed through aerial spraying. The jack pine budworm is infesting 240 square miles in the Sudbury and Parry Sound Districts. Persistent infestations in stands of scrubby jack pine growing on poor sites has resulted in 50% mortality to the trees. Larch sawfly caused widespread damage. White pine weevil levels continued high in the Lake Simcoe District. Heavy infestations appeared on spruce in the Kemptville District and weevilling of conifers was heavy in parts of the Tweed District. Damage was light throughout North Bay District. Other insects prominent in Ontario this summer were: Large aspen tortrix, the aspen leaf tier, mountain ash sawfly, pine moth, yellow headed spruce sawfly, needle tier, walnut caterpillar, green striped mapleworm, saddled prominent, birch skeletonizer, leaf miners and the introduced pine sawfly.

Tree Diseases Reported — Canker of pine, sweetfern blister rust, globose gall rust, ink spot of poplar, eastern

dwarf mistletoe, Armillaria root rot and a jack pine canker were reported in various parts of Ontario. New distribution records for alternate hosts of tree rusts were established when collections of sweetfern were made near Fort Frances, of toad flax and cow wheat near Kenora, Sioux Lookout and Toronto, and Indian Paint Brush in the Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe Districts. The Dutch elm disease has now moved northward to 47°N Latitude in the Sault District and 46° 40'N Latitude in the North Bay District. Needle rusts and fire blight were common.

Scarification Not New — The dragging of heavy chains, barrels and other items to chew up the forest floor on cutovers to prepare a seed bed goes back quite a few years. We recently received plans for a "Longlac Scuffler," for example, dated Feb. 14, 1952. The "scuffler" was to be drawn by horses and consisted of rocket-like sections joined by chain. The sections were to be 20" and 29" long, made of heavy duty 6 3/4" pipe and armed with fins so that whichever way up the section rested it lay on four of them. Modern bulldozers provide more power and get through slash more easily but a lot of our "modern" ideas are not so new.

Lands and Forests To Reorganize — A major change in Department of Lands and Forests organization will come into effect on April 1. Greater delegation to field staff and streamlining of 15 reporters to the Deputy Minister to eight are its main features. The four new divisions and their directors are:

Administration - R.R. MacBean

Land Management - J.W. Giles

Outdoor Recreation - to be named

Resource Development - A.J. Herridge

Three Regional Directors are: Northwestern — L. Ringham; Central — J. Lockwood; Southern — R. D. Carman. Dr. W. R. Henson continues as Director of Research Branch.

Minister of the Environment — The Hon. Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and Forestry at Ottawa is to be given additional responsibilities with the creation of a Department of the Environment. This will place the Canadian Wildlife Service, Meteorological Service, the water sector from Energy, Mines and Resources and part of the Health Departments' environmental unit under his control. He retains his former responsibilities with Fisheries and Forestry.

Forester Offers Outdoor Education Program — Keith Horton RPF, R.R. 4, Stouffville, conducts programs on his property for school classes. Half day activity trips for elementary grades are planned to suit the season and include a sugar bush outing, the orchard, Christmas-tree cutting. For secondary schools he runs tours on Land Use and Ecology, Woods and Pond Ecology, and Forestry and Conservation. Prices charged are \$25.00 per class for the 1 1/2 hour session, \$40.00 for one half day session and \$75.00 for full day (2 tours). Many Toronto and District schools have visited him.

36th Wildlife and Resources Conference — The Wildlife Management Institute announces their annual conference will be held Mar. 7-10, 1971 in Portland, Oregon. J. A. Keith, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, is on the program to speak on Chemical Contamination.

Dogs Seek Incendiarists in N.S. — The Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests has four German Shepherd dogs which it uses to track down those starting forest fires, those who cause hunting accidents, lost toddlers, etc. Results to date have been mainly psychological but positive benefits have been realized.

Free Fishing If Over 65 — Since resident women do not require a license to fish anyway the following item refers to males of over 65: In 1971 you will need a license but you can get it free. Available after January 1st upon showing proof of age.

Zero Growth Hazards — According to the Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. environmental problems may best be solved by continued economic growth if 1/5 of the growth in Gross National Product is applied to the solutions. The bank concedes that a no-growth policy is possible: "Population could be checked by family planning programs and tax arrangements and the volume of total production (real GNP) could be held level by taxes or direct controls." There are difficulties in this, however. "The nation's international posture and power would be diminished, raising questions as to our ability to survive under a democratic form of government." "The average level of living as measured in conventional terms would also decline because of the cost of dealing with existing pollution and maintaining acceptable levels." "The challenge is to support continued or accelerated economic growth, to invest part of the proceeds in creating a cleaner, healthier, more enjoyable environment, and to evaluate the "produce" of the clean-up process as a component of economic growth."

"Quebec Elm" Caution — The release on the Quebec Elm is considered to have been "premature and misrepresents the facts" according to a Canadian Forestry Service spokesman. "Although the specimen referred to as the "Quebec Elm" has remained immune to Dutch Elm disease following test inoculations made by our Quebec laboratory over a number of years in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, it is a specimen that has shown initial slow growth and is not considered at present as a suitable replacement for the typical American Elm." The original release resulted from a reporter's interview with a staff member in Ottawa and was not an official release of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

Noise Pollution? Plant Trees — Each 100 foot width of trees can absorb 6-8 decibels of sound intensity. Normal speech generates 48 decibels, a screaming jet 140. Over 50 is irritable, over 130 may become harmful. Sound control by trees is affected by their size, position and density and by the weather conditions.

Environmental Education Act in U.S. — President Nixon has signed this Act which gives the office of Education a firm mandate to support bold and imaginative programs in environmental education for pre-schoolers to adults. It permits funding of organizations for the development of curricula where the environment is used as a teaching resource. New techniques are to be developed to study nature "and look at pollution firsthand."

New Bandmill Design — W. M. Edgett, Orillia, has advised that the new Letson bandmills are the only ones "of the high strain type which are designed in Canada for Canadian sawmills." Neither the top or bottom shaft rotates. The wheels are on bearings in the wheel hubs as they rotate around the shafts. Power is supplied directly to the lower wheel. Saws as thin as 19 gauge are being used which produces less waste than thicker blades.

Professional Foresters Meet — The annual meeting of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association was held at the Inn on the Park, Toronto, November 16-17. Elected President for a second term was Kenneth Hearnden, Thunder Bay. Vice President is W. Hall, Renfrew. Councillors include M. A. Wilson, Nipigon; P. Ward, Thunder Bay; R. A. Haig, Sault Ste. Marie; H. J. Henry, Parry Sound; R. N. Staley, Ayr; and Q. F. Hess, Toronto. Theme of the meeting was "The Forester in Environmental Management." The OPFA policy statement was approved: "the Association believes that forest lands can usually be best administered under the multiple-use concept of land management..., that forest lands must satisfy many needs in addition to wood production including outdoor recreation, maintenance of wildlife habitats, protection of watersheds and preservation of environmental quality." Prof. Orie Loucks, University of Wisconsin, foresaw a computer simulation which will enable forest managers to predict fifty years ahead the results of alternative management programs. Dr. Casey Westell, Packaging Corporation of America, Filer City, Michigan, urged foresters to concentrate on managing the forest lands on which forestry clearly pays. Papers by Dr. S. Linzon and K. G. Higgs, Toronto, dealt with "The Forester in Environmental Control" and "The Forester in the Urban Environment."

National Parks Scholarships Awarded \$2,000 each went to Wm. B. Cormack, Agincourt, to study for a master's degree in recreation and resource development at the University of Guelph; to Kenneth W. Cox, Islington, towards a master's degree in research methodology, resource management and urban studies at Waterloo; to Priidu Jurrard, Kitchener, towards a master's in recreation resource analysis at the University of Western Ontario; to Andrew Palmer, Peterborough, towards a master's in marine and Pleistocene geology at Dalhousie and \$1,000 to Felix W. Michna, Toronto, towards a master's in regional planning at Toronto. Mr. A. G. Landals, Edmonton, received a scholarship to study for a doctorate in boreal ecology at the University of Alberta.

Canadian Forestry Advisory Council Appointed — Fisheries and Forestry Minister Jack Davis has announced appointment of this fifteen member body. Chairman is T. N. Beaupre, Chairman and President, Domtar Ltd., Vice-Chairman is Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry. Ontario representatives are G. H. U. Bayly, Deputy Minister, Department of Lands and Forests; W. R. Parks, Vice President and General Manager, Northern Wood Preservers, Thunder Bay, and Gordon Godwin, Executive Vice President, Ontario Paper Company, Thorold.

Forest Fires Up 40% in 1970 — Department of Fisheries and Forestry reports 2,497,000 acres of forest swept by 9,006 fires in 1970 compared with 1,727,000 acres burned by 6,380 fires in 1969.

Parks in Winter — 85 of the 100 provincial parks allow snowmobiling in winter in selected areas within the parks. Three parks, Arrowhead, Sibbald Point and Pinery, will be open for camping 'as usual' with snowploughed roads and campsites, heated washrooms with hot water, central fuel wood and garbage disposal areas and drinking water. Individual water or electrical connections are *not* available for camping units. Regular park fees apply.

Win at Royal — Shelly Anderson of Orangewille won the Spruce class and championship tree class at the Royal Winter Fair Christmas Tree Competition. Miss Ruth Spademan of Markham took 1st prize for Scotch pine, Roy Hall of Apsley came first in the Balsam class and E. S. MacDonald, R.R. 2, Puslinch, took a first with his Austrian Pine. E. F. Johnston, Timber Supervisor, Lake Erie District, Department of Lands and Forests, was the judge.

False Sense of Security — I. H. Peck, Chairman of the Executive Board, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and President of Canadian International Paper Co. had these comments to make to the Canadian Club of Montreal. "... our ability to compete in international markets has a direct bearing on the quality of life Canada can expect to achieve and sustain." "Many governments are revising their tax and other economic policies so as to stimulate exports and blunt some of the import competition they might otherwise expect to face from lower tariff levels. Europe's greater reliance on border taxes, which can be applied to imports and exempted on exports, is one example." "Argentina this year has imposed a 10 per cent duty on newsprint, the revenues to be earmarked for the development of domestic production. Australia has agreed to give preferred access to pulp and newsprint from New Zealand. This represents a significant set back for Canada, which in the past supplied over a third of Australia's newsprint needs." "Britain's entry into the European Common Market, if effected, could erode Canada's trade advantages in that country. Even more worrisome, as far as my industry is concerned, is the likelihood that if Britain enters she will be followed by Scandinavian countries. These important producers of pulp and paper, which

now face the same tariffs as Canada, would gain a substantial advantage in Europe and the U.K." "Today, with new technology, cheaper hardwoods, widely available in the United States and elsewhere, compete directly and successfully with softwoods in many applications. The pine plantations of Chile ... achieve yields three to five times those obtainable from Canada's forests. Russia, with about half of the world's softwood forests within its control, must sooner or later make an impact on pulp and paper markets." "Some Mexican pulp and paper people have predicted that by the 1980's they will be a major competitor in Europe, using bagasse (an annual crop fibre, ed.) as a raw material."

Mr. Tait noted that governments express interest in secondary industries because statistics show primary industries other than agriculture as employing only 3% of the labor force. But if papermills, sawmills, refineries and smelters, all dependent upon basic industry, are included they represent about one third of Canada's work force engaged in manufacturing of commodities. "The point is that Canada would have almost none of these other jobs if the primary sector of production did not exist."

"Everyone wants to see better housing, a cleaner environment and improved cultural facilities. But I am concerned that we may not achieve these objectives ... if we forget that the incomes which support our efforts in this direction must first be earned in the market place."

Canada's overall productivity rose about 2 1/4 per cent per year between 1955 and 1967. It was less than that shown by 14 other major industrial nations of the world.

"While other countries are taking steps to protect or encourage their own production, we in Canada continue to roll with the punch, to make unrealistic assumptions about our export strength, and to burden ourselves with programs which are beyond our means at the present stage of our development." "We must cultivate a heightened awareness that our past achievements are threatened and that our economic performance needs to be improved."

Things We Can't Afford — Eric Beecroft, Director of the Urban and Regional Studies Program, University of Western Ontario, London, told the Soil Conservation Society of America at their August annual meeting in Toronto that: "We can no longer afford the luxury of *political irresponsibility* among scientists and professionals nor the luxury of *scientific innocence* among politicians, lay citizens and private entrepreneurs." He notes "an unprecedented eagerness to encourage a science-based foresight, a concern for long-term consequences of technological innovation — a stern code of economic and social conduct as the price of ecological stability, of a civilized human survival." Great as public interest in the quality of the environment has become he sees little evidence of constructive literature on the political means of solving the recognized social and environmental problems.

Publications of Interest

This Land is their Land — Science Council of Canada, 1970, Report No. 9, is a report on Fisheries and Wildlife Research in Canada. It sets out "What to do at the Top," "What to do at Middle Levels of Administration," "What to do as Scientific Activities," "What Education Scientists Need," "Costs and Benefits" and "Priorities for Action." The report urges creation of an Environmental Council of Canada and a Department of Renewable Resources, enactment of a Canadian Wildlife Act, solution of jurisdictional problems and a plan for future international fisheries problems, long term ecosystem studies are called for and research on Chemicals and Biocides. Social and Economic research related to Wildlife and Fisheries is required. Study of projects environmental effects should be reviewed and other prospects should be exploited. It calls for production of resource scientists with a broad background in the social, economic and political sciences. The aim should be to puncture the water-tight envelopes of arts, science, agriculture, forestry and engineering with specialties being developed at the post graduate level with strong cross-ties. They point out that mathematical ecology needs to be fostered to bring the complexity of biological situations to meaningful focus for gaining insight and prediction making. Also called for was a 54-23-13-10 per cent financial input by Federal-Provincial-Industry and University levels to replace the current imbalance of 85-13-2 per cent in which industry contributes nothing to fish and wildlife research.

The Forestry Reader — Background Papers prepared for the Forestry Seminar, Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, Winnipeg, Nov. 25-27, 1970 available from the Council at 620 Dorchester Blvd. W., Suite 830, Montreal 101, Que. at \$3.00. Organized along topic lines chosen for the Seminar the Reader contains relatively short papers on Supply and Demand, Reforestation, Mutual Aid and General Topics. There are 22 papers in all presented in English and French. Of particular interest to this writer (all of them are of importance) is one by Paul Aird of Hudson, Quebec, titled "Our Forests and Public Concern."

Broadcast Seeding Black Spruce on a Burned Cutover — reports on the broadcast seeding of black spruce by a cyclone seeder on fresh to wet burned cutover upland sites with herbaceous and moss vegetation in central Newfoundland. Very wet sites did not respond as favourably as the fresh to very moist sites. Two sowing rates were tried and both produced more than adequate stocking. Seed amounts were one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand per acre. The report is by J. Richardson. It is publication No. 1272 of the Canadian Forestry Service, Ottawa.

Erosion Control on Logging Roads in the Appalachians, U.S.D.A. Forest Service Research Paper N.E. 158 by Jas. N. Kochenderfer contains some good suggestions. Though prepared for an area where erosion is generally more serious than Ontario we could learn some from it.

Trees and Roads — Conservation Council of Ontario, 1970 — a report on the opportunities of preserving roadside trees. It contains eight recommendations aimed at the Department of Highways.

Developing a Better Environment — Ontario Economic Council — \$3.00 — by Angus Hill, D. V. Love and D. S. Lacate is a book about ecological land-use planning in Ontario. It should be compulsory reading for all who deal with the land. The work is divided into seven chapters. The first deals with general background on how the material came to be prepared and use made of it. Chapter 2 is on land use ecology, plant and animal ecology, human ecology, the ecosystemic basis of land use planning, ecological perspectives, the land-use plan and phases of the planning process. Site classification and evaluation, land classification and evaluation and the role of the soil series in the physiographic classification of land are dealt with in Chapter 3. The Simcoe Ecological Region and Management of the Land Resources of the Simcoe Region make up a chapter each. Chapter 6 is about Basic Concepts of Land Evaluation and their application to the Simcoe Region and the final chapter is "Scenarios For Multiple Use in the Study Area." There is so much interesting information contained in the book that it is something of a surprise to reach the end and find it is only 175 pages.

A survey of Shade Tree Effects on Sidewalks by Jos. Stanovits, a student at Rutgers University in New Jersey, found that red maple, silver maple and basswood caused 45% of the dangerous sidewalk damage though they made up less than 20% of the tree population of East Paterson. 3,779 trees were examined of which only eight were dead but 2% (62) caused sidewalk damage because of their shallow rooting habits. Most of these were in the 50-60 year age category. Norway maple accounts for 60% of the trees planted in the Borough. In the survey the location, diameter, species, condition and items of interest (nesting birds) etc. were recorded. The reason for it being undertaken was two fold — as a preliminary to East Paterson setting up a Shade Tree Department and to avert, if possible, the cancellation of the liability insurance policy by the company which had three claims pending for injuries received by pedestrians falling on the damaged sidewalks lifted by shallow rooted trees. Similar in-town tree surveys could be of interest to school and youth groups.

Thinning 35-Year-Old White Spruce Plantations from Below: 10 Yr. Results — by W. M. Stiell is issued as Canadian Forestry Service Publication No. 1258. With some 18 million spruce seedlings being planted annually in Ontario alone the author suggests that information on its management will be needed soon for a growing number of plantations.

D.D.T. Residues In Forest Soils, by W. N. Yule, Chemical Control Research Institute, Canadian Forestry Service, Ottawa, is a reprint of an article appearing in Vol. 5, No. 2, 1970 of the Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology



**QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK
USE PRESSURE ZONES**

VERY LOW HEAVY
 LOW VERY HEAVY
 MODERATE
 BORDER ENTRY POINTS



Statement on Quetico Park

Hon. Rene Brunelle
Minister of Lands and Forests

In this statement on Quetico Park I want to make two principle points.

First, we are not insensitive to public opinion, nor is it our wish to ignore it. But we do want a broad sample of public opinion. For this reason I have appointed an advisory committee to provide a channel for the expression of public opinion. The representation on this committee is broad and varied. To obtain this public opinion the committee has called for briefs and advertised its intention to hold public meetings. I submit to you that this is the fair way — the democratic way — to achieve meaningful public participation in the planning process. I look to this committee to consider carefully ecological implications when framing their recommendations to me for the management of this park. Already this committee has made a recommendation to me which I have accepted. It is that "This committee recommended to the Minister that the Department continue to refrain from issuing licences to cut timber in the Quetico Park under the O & M Agreement until this committee has made its final report and recommendations to the Minister".

It has been charged that this committee is only a stalling tactic. This is absurd and calls into question the integrity of this committee.

Second, the park is not now being desecrated or destroyed as has been charged. It will not be in the time it takes the committee to hear briefs, gather facts, prepare recommendations and report to me. Nor will it ever be, for that matter. Commercial cutting at this time is confined to the Northeast Section of the park and affects less than a half of one per cent of the area of the park each year. And, I would remind you again that commercial cutting is rigidly controlled to safeguard the pre-eminent recreational values. I should also bring to your attention the fact that our studies show clearly that this area is the least used part of the park and does not compare, in terms of recreational quality and potential, with other parts of the park. In contrast, as far back as 1943, the superior recreational qualities of the Hunter Island area were recognized and the area set aside for exclusive recreational use.

Let me say more about recreational use in the park. To give impact and meaning to my words I have provided you with 2 maps — one showing the subdivisions of the park, the other, use pressure zones. Hunter's Island you will see has the heaviest use, and this area was set aside in 1943 for exclusive recreational use. The Timber Management Unit area in the Northwest (also referred to as the O-M Volume Agreement area) is the next most heavily-used area and rated as moderate to low on our scale. Here a moratorium on commercial cutting has been declared. The Jim Mathieu Lumber Co. area in the Northeast has the lowest use. And this is where commercial cutting now occurs. So you can see

that the possibility of conflict between recreation and commercial cutting in the park today is slight. But we know that high pressure for recreational use may expand to the Northeast. And we know we shall have to review our policy on commercial cutting there from time to time and curtail or eliminate this kind of cutting if either action is warranted.

One more point of interest on recreational use: 95% of the users are Americans, principally because of their better access to waterways leading to Hunter's Island, the prime recreational area.

We have been urged to reclassify Quetico Park from a natural environment park to a primitive park. While the natural environment classification provides for a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities to meet the needs of many interest groups, the present primitive classification imposes very stringent use restrictions which cater to a much narrower range of interests — basically to those interested in wilderness. Such a reclassification would mean, for instance, that the existing organized campground at French Lake would have to be phased out, no roads would be permitted anywhere within the park for any purpose and outboard motors would be completely banned. In addition, of course, no resource extraction would be permitted. We do not feel that it is in the total public interest to take this action at this time, bearing in mind that approximately 50% of the park is now, and has been for many years, set aside for wilderness use.

We have been urged to block the proposed sale of Domtar of its interests in Jim Mathieu Lumber Co. to O & M. O & M is a good corporate citizen of long-standing in the Ontario town of Fort Frances employing over 1000. It will need the pulpwood and chips from the Jim Mathieu Licence and Sawmill at Sapawe for its \$53,000,000 expansion in Fort Frances. And it can provide sawlogs from its licences for the Sapawe Mill employing 225 men. Thus there is sense to the sale. To be clear about this, keep in mind that only a portion of the Jim Mathieu licence occurs in the park.

This government has earnestly sought expansion of the woods industry which accounts for 70% of employment in Northwestern Ontario. I should point out that we have a responsibility to O & M to meet the wood requirements of their expanded facilities.

Finally I want to emphasize that we are aware of the great recreational value of Quetico Park and we intend to preserve it.

MEMBERS!

ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION'S

ANNUAL MEETING and BANQUET

Royal York Hotel

TORONTO

WED. - JANUARY 20 - 1971



2.30 P.M. MEETING — British Columbia Room

PLANNING FOR SEVENTY-ONE

6.30 P.M. BANQUET — Confederation Room

Guest: Richard Rohmer, D.F.C., Q.C.



**"The MID-CANADA
DEVELOPMENT
CORRIDOR"**

QUETICO PARK!.

LET US FIRST SAY, WE ARE PERSONALLY CONCERNED WITH THE SITUATION IN OUR CANADIAN PARKS. IT IS ONLY NATURAL TO BE MORE FAMILIAR REGARDING THE PROBLEMS AND ADVANTAGES WITHIN OUR OWN PROVINCE, HOWEVER WE HAVE DEEP CONCERN WITH REGARDS TO QUETICO. MAY WE ASSURE YOU WE ARE INVOLVED!

OUR FAMILY CONSISTS OF TWO ADULTS, THREE SONS UNDER AGE NINE. OUR PERSONAL DESIRE HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO VACATION AND TRAVEL. VISIT HISTOTICAL SITES, CONSERVATION AREAS, IN GENERAL ENJOY OUR OWN CANADA! BEFORE SETTING OUT TO THE BORDER SOUTH OF US.

AS A FAMILY WE HAVE ENJOYED MANY OF OUR PARKS BY MEANS OF HIKING CAMPING AND EVEN BY WAY OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM!. THIS PRIVILEGE MUST CONTINUE AND BECOME EVEN BROADER IN IT'S RANGE. WE MUST HAVE PRIMITIVE PARKS, IF NOT FOR MYSELF, FOR THOSE ORGANIZATION SUCH AS NATURE CLUBS, SCOUTS, ROVERS, VENTURERS, GUIDES AND ANYONE WHO WISHES TO ENJOY WILDERNESS.

IN OUR HOME IT REPRESENTS PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE.

A
A PARALLEL WOULD BE THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO THE ENGLISH. OUR GREAT EXPLORERS TRAVELLED THESE FORESTS AND RIVERS, LET US NOT DESTROY THESE WHICH CAN NEVER BE REPLACED. SURELY WE CAN USE TO OUR ADVANTAGE THE PAST MISFORTUNES TO OUR BETTERMENT IN DIRECTION AND MORE USEFULL PURPOSE, ALREADY WE HAVE DESTROYED ANIMAL SPECIES THAT CAN NEVER BE REPLACED.

TWENTY YEARS AGO PEOPLE WERE NOT CONCERNED ABOUT PARKS, HOWEVER WITH CROWDED CITIES, URBAN SPRAWL, AND FREEWAYS, PEOPLE ARE SEEKING THE OUTDOORS IN GREAT NUMBERS. IN TIME WE WILL NEED MORE PARKS. WE FEEL PARKS SHOULD PROVIDE A NUMBER OF THINGS TO PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

1. RECREATION
2. ARTS AND CRAFTS
3. CAMPING, BOATING, HIKING
4. NATURE STUDIES.

CONT.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ALL THE ANIMALS PROTECTED IN ONTARIO PARKS
ANIMAL STUDIES, AND NATURE STUDIES.

LUMBERING INTERESTS SHOULD NOT HAVE THE RIGHTS TO THE
TREES IN PROVINCIAL PARKS. THESE PARKS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE
OF OUR NATION TO ENJOY AS A PLACE OF BEAUTY, SURELY THERE ARE ENOUGH
TREES OUTSIDE PROVINCIAL PARKS FOR THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY. WE ARE
QUITE SURE THIS COMMITTEE IS AWARE THE DAMAGE LUMBERING INDUSTRY HAS
CAUSED TO THE ECOLOGY OF THE PARKS

IN THE CASE OF QUETICO PARK WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE CLASSIFICATION
CHANGED TO PRIMITIVE.

IN CLOSING WE WOULD LIKE TO THINK THAT AS A TAXPAYER WE ENTRUST
TO OUR GOVERNMENT THE FUTURE OF OUR PRESENT PARK LANDS TO REMAIN IN THE MOST
NATURAL STATE. QUETICO, PRIMITIVE AND HOPE THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF
PARKS WILL CONTINUE AT AN ADVANCE RATE TO OUR POPULATION REQUIREMENTS.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS

MR. K.J. HUNTER and FAMILY
6113 CORWIN AVE.
NIAGARA FALLS ONTARIO

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "K.J. Hunter", written in dark ink.

B R I E F

TO THE

TULITICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Presented by

CANADIAN FAMILY CAMPING FEDERATION INC.

Ontario Loard oi Directors.

Brief
To the
Quetico Advisory Committee
by the
Canadian Family Camping Federation Inc.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Brief is being submitted on behalf of the Canadian Family Camping Federation Inc., Ontario Board of Directors, and affiliated membership. A federation of 23 camping clubs, with a total membership of 840 families in the Province of Ontario.

One of the objectives of this organization, as outlined in our membership application brochure is "to recommend to the proper authorities, improvements in camping and hiking facilities, promote the aquisition, development or improved utilization and management of our natural resources for future generations. Also to permit Canadians to have a voice in the operation and use of the country's natural resources."

It may be said by way of introduction, that our prime concern is the commercial logging operations within the boundaries of Quetico Provincial Park.

2. PURPOSE OF THE BRIEF

Our object in submitting the Brief is to assist the Committee in its study of the Parks Classification System, and to recommend some changes in the legislation allowing commercial logging operations to be carried out in Provincial Parks. We believe this to be of great value to the residents of Ontario. These changes fall into the following categories:

- A. We propose that all commercial logging be discontinued immediately in Quetico Park, and that no further lumber cutting licences be issued.
- B. We propose recommending the reclassification of Quetico Provincial Park from a "Natural Environment Park" to "Primitive."

POINTS AT ISSUE..

- I. Stopping commercial logging within the boundaries of Quetico Provincial Park. We are aware at time of writing this brief,

of the withdrawal of the Volume Agreement (Number C-1774) that had been held by Ontario-Minnesota on 400 square miles in the northwest corner of Quetico Park. At the same time, Lands and Forests staff had found that the company has sufficient wood available to feed a new mill in Port Frances, without requiring any wood from the park. This leaves another 468 square miles area in Quetico which is still under Timber License.

On October 3, 1970, concerned conservationists from major conservation groups in Canada and the United States met in the park with representatives of the forest industries and civil servants. Out of this meeting some interesting points emerged. For example, it was learned that the direct income to the Ontario government from forestry operations in Quetico is exceeded by government expenditure for forest management, including partial reforestation of the cut-over areas. In other words, the Ontario taxpayer is paying for the privilege of having Quetico Park cut by the forest industry.

Quetico Park was brought into being in 1913 by The Order In Council. It describes it as "a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground, for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario, and for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animal therein." Quetico Provincial Park is not treated as a cultural treasure by the government of Ontario. It is, rather, treated as a timber management area in almost exactly the same way as forested lands, which lie outside the park boundary. It is being managed very largely, for the benefit of commercial forest industry companies rather than "for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people." We believe, that Quetico is being operated in direct contravention of its published statements concerning the park.

It is commercial logging, which has eradicated many of the great stands of pine for which Quetico was once noted. We feel that lumbering is not yet deeply entrenched and can be curtailed without substantial economic dislocation. Quetico contains no tree species in commercial quantity that can not be found outside the park.

II. Reclassification from a "Natural Environment Park" to "Primitive" classification.

Quetico is magnificent country and it is "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent," and "the largest accessible wilderness game area in North America". It is also much more than this. Of all Ontario's major parks, it is by far the richest in terms of human history. Both of the great trunk routes of the northwest fur trade (the "Voyageur's Highway") run through the Park. The Dawson Route, over which Colonel Garnet Wolseley took his troops to confront Louis Riel in 1870, passes through it. The Park boasts one of the heaviest concentrations of Indian rock paintings in North America. Its water routes were

. 3

travelled by La Verendrye, Daniel Harmon, Simon Fraser, Alexander MacKenzie, and David Thompson. Even more important, the park has unique ecological properties, Quetico Park, then is rich in aesthetic, historical, scientific, and recreational values. Like other large parks, it also has an important function as a sanctuary for endangered species such as the bald eagle and timber wolf, both of which are present. It is a cultural treasure, as the Order-in-Council puts it, "for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of people" including those who don't happen to have been born yet.

SUMMARY

If we sit by and allow hypocrisy and the destruction of our natural heritage, we will lose by default and pass on a degraded park system to those who follow us. To allow this to happen, especially at a time when we profess awareness of the declining quality of our environment, would be our disgrace.

This Brief is Respectfully submitted,

Canadian Family Camping Federation Inc.
Ontario Board of Directors,
Box 397, Rexdale, Ontario.

Dated February 24, 1971.

A BRIEF TO THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE REGARDING THE PROPOSED
RECLASSIFICATION OF QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK AS A PRIMITIVE AREA

SUBMITTED BY POLLUTION PROBE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Pollution Probe strongly recommends that the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario reclassify all of Quetico Park (except existing public camping areas) as a primitive area under the official parks classification system. This classification would protect the park from most kinds of ecological damage and preserve its unique wilderness identity.

Specifically, we feel:

- 1) Quetico is the closest thing we still have to a natural wilderness ecology in Ontario which is also reasonably accessible.
- 2) It is an essential asset for the natural sciences as a "base line" in the study of man's impact on his environment.
- 3) It is a refuge for many animal species, including man, requiring a healthy, peaceful, largely uncontaminated habitat in which to escape, sometimes only briefly, from a world all too busy with its own destruction.

These are only a few of the reasons why we would like to see the park protected from logging, mining, destructive recreation, and all such abuses that upset its fragile natural balance. The only "management" that a wilderness area needs is to be left alone as much as possible. We must not necessarily be afraid to let Nature do the job she has been doing so successfully for millenia that we now have areas like Quetico to study and enjoy.

We are a society with almost unlimited ability to change, usually for the worse, our environment and our natural heritage. We should all regret the loss of Quetico if not for ourselves then for our children who one day may ask "What was a wilderness" and who may take us to task for not consulting them before its elimination. There must come a time and a place when we say to ourselves as a society interested in more than short term goals - "Hands off!" The time is now and the place is Quetico Provincial Park.

Respectfully submitted by
Terry Aldon
for Pollution Probe at the University
of Toronto

February 26, 1971

25 February 1971

R. T. Thomson
Secretary
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Dept. Lands & Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario

Sir:

This brief is to set forth considerations which it is suggested should be part of any decisions relating to management of Quetico Provincial Park.

The Quetico Provincial Park is an area which, along with adjacent Superior Forest, is a wilderness unlike any other area in the world.

Among its resources are its plant and animal life, its solitude, its vastness, its silence, its beauty, its primitive character and the clean clearness of its waters. Once lost, they would be irreplaceable.

If the function of the Park is to preserve these resources in this unique setting, it is assumed any management procedures should aim to enhance, rather than diminish the qualities indigenous to the area.

The enjoyment of this area should not require changing it to satisfy those desiring more modern conveniences or easier access. For those who prefer comforts and activities more man-made, other parks have been set aside and equipped-- and should be so used.

Many recreation areas benefit from programs of managed lumbering and grazing. Such areas often are improved in beauty and abundance of wild life as well as useability by properly managed multiple use. Such is not the case, however, in Quetico. It's value lies in keeping it as it is.

In planning or permitting any action, the effects of such action should be considered, as well as the possibility of better alternatives.

1. Will it improve present qualities?
2. What will be the short-range, immediate effects?
3. What might be the long-range, ultimate effect?
4. What are the possible or probable side-effects?
5. What alternative action might be better?
6. What other areas might be more suitable for this action?

LOGGING: Realizing that in some areas therapeutic cutting can improve the character of the forest and conditions for animal life, the consideration of the favorable effects must be balanced against the inevitable side-effects.

In the Quetico, the primitive character is part of the reason for its being preserved, and an "improved" forest is not necessarily desirable. And, what of the side-effects? For logging, roads would be necessary. With roads providing easier access this would invite the possibility of over-use, miss-use, pollution and loss of many of the intangible resources making up the primitive character of the area.

PESTICIDES: Aerial spraying with pesticides would have a similar effect of changing the natural processes, possibly upsetting the ecological balance and, even more possibly, contaminating the water.

TRAPPING: Limited trapping might be permitted within the scope of effective wildlife management. However, the important consideration is not any economic pressure, but the ecological balance of the area.

MINERALS: Drastic negative effects could only be expected to result from mineral mining or exploration, with the accompanying effects of roads, pollution, and driving out of the wild-life.

OUTBOARD MOTORS: Use of outboard motors, while a convenience for some, would adversely affect the character of the area and its appeal to those attracted by the clean solitude of the Quetico. A policy of "canoes only" is strongly recommended.

SNOWMOBILES: Indiscriminate use by snowmobilers could reduce the sanctuary to a race track, while limited use might be permitted only when accompanied by park officials or through permits issued only to known responsible individuals. But, would any such use be worth the probability of driving animals from their winter habitat, just for another "convenience"? Again, a policy of "snowshoes only" would be the recommendation.

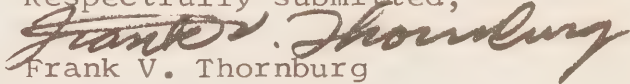
25 February 1971
Quetico Brief - 3

It is hoped that the Quetico Provincial Park will always be there for people who do not want to change it, people who appreciate it for what it is....this unique part of the world.

Change its character and it will not be possible to return it to its present state of being. It is fragile. It is irreplaceable.

Preserve it by concerned and thoughtful management and you pass along to future generations what we have been fortunate to have experienced -- the heritage of what the Quetico has, what it gives -- by being what it is.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank V. Thornburg". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "F" and a cursive "V".

Frank V. Thornburg

4085 Idaho Ave. No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Southfield, Michigan
February 23, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson, Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Dept of Lands and Forests
Fort Francis, Ontario

Committee,

I am a high school student at Wylie E. Groves High,
and a member of the Groves Ecology Club. I have been to Quetico
a number of times so I know what I am talking about when I
will refer to the Park. This will be a statement of my views
and no one elses and will serve to show what my stand is on the
subject.

First of all I will state my stand on this issue and go
on from there.

"I request that Quetico Provincial Park
be re-classified under the classification
of provincial parks in Ontario as a
Primitive Park!"

The first thing is "Why log at all?" Quetico is located
in such an area that to do this would be pure insanity. The
type of soil in which these trees grow is very poor in mineral
content and also very acid that logging this area and letting
the rain wash what nutrients that are in this soil would surely
render this area infertile, unless huge amounts of commercial
fertilizers were used, which then would pollute the glacial lakes
so severely that the damage could be irreversible. Another thing
is the time in which it took to grow the trees. The conditions
be what they are in the park with respect to plant growth, that these
trees must at least be a century old or more with an average
diameter of eight inches. Those are very old trees with respect
to their size; I know this for a fact because I sat down and
counted the annual rings of one such tree.

The second thing I would like to talk about is the road ~~that~~ which is going on in the park right now. Have you ever thought of what the consequences might be in building a three lane wide logging road-well I think you better start soon before you make Quetico another Algonquin Park. In making such roadSyou make it more accessible to the undesirable type of camper. The type is well known around Michigan, he is the guy who brings the forest fires, the thousands of pounds of garbage, and he is also the guy who wants to bring home with him- campers campers and more trailer campers; you know what that brings about, just look at Yellowstone in Wyoming. I am sure glad you people are weighing all the disadvantages against the one advantage; why one advantage because all you really get out of logging is money AND THATS ALL!

Thank you for your consideration in placing this on the record.

Sincerely,

Neil F. Havenstater

A B R I E F

T O

Q U E T I C O P A R K A D V I S O R Y C O M M I T T E E

S U B M I T T E D B Y

T H O M A S A . B E C K E T T

H A M I L T O N

O N T A R I O

February 25th, 1971.

This brief is submitted by THOMAS A. BECKETT, Hamilton lawyer and conservationist. Mr. Beckett has been the Chairman of the Hamilton and Region Conservation Authority since its creation in 1966, previous to that was Vice-Chairman and subsequently Chairman of the Spencer Creek Conservation Authority, its predecessor. Mr. Beckett has been a Director of the Conservation Council of Ontario, representing the Committee of Conservation Authority Chairman. He is the first honorary life member of the Algonquin Wildlands League. He was the first recipient of the Niagara Region Development Council's Green Space Award for leadership in meeting outdoor recreational needs in 1966. He was Chairman of the task force of the Liberal Party of Ontario to develop a policy on the Department of the Environment. His policy paper was adopted in open convention earlier this year. He is presently a candidate for the Liberal Party in the provincial riding of Wentworth North.

B R I E F

TO: Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests

This brief is submitted in the hope that in some small way it will assist your Committee in coming to the conclusion that Quetico must be saved from commercial exploitation and zoned a Primitive Park. Nothing that I could say here could add much that is new to the learned arguments that have been made on both sides of the Quetico issue. There are, however, some points on which I feel compelled to comment. One of the persistent arguments heard in support of logging in Quetico (and in other Provincial Parks) is that certain economic benefits accrue to individuals working in the industry and perhaps to Ontario generally. Viewed in narrower terms, this is no doubt so; in its broader aspects it is at least questionable. But has our society now stooped to the point of selling our precious wilderness refuges, our few remaining natural open spaces because it is economically "profitable"? Surely, this philosophy is sick, barren and destined to convert all our parks into large tree farms. If it is economical to harvest timber in Quetico at the present rate, will it not be even more economical to increase the rate of cutting as the demand for wood fibre increases? When the population of North America doubles and redoubles, when the ability of the United States' forests to supply vastly increased demand falters, will we allow more and more cutting, simply because it is economically beneficial? Mr. Rene Brunelle himself confessed in Sudbury last fall that eventually logging will have to

be phased out of our parks. Must we wait until our primitive park has been ecologically transformed? Can we not yet see the folly of allowing economic considerations to predominate over sound ecological considerations?

Mr. Rene Brunelle and other proponents of cutting in the park, in an effort to stave off the impression that they would sell out our park's resources for a few dollars, try to convince us that clear cutting in our parks is necessary to keep the forest healthy. At the risk of passing an opinion on a technical matter, I submit that this suggestion is ridiculous nonsense and an insult to the intelligence of the people of this province! One forestry professor recently told me that wilderness forests are "unhealthy and undesirable", that one would not want to visit a wilderness forest. (There are not any left, according to him, thanks to the forestry industry.) Can these men in their efforts to serve the interests of the pulp and paper industry really believe that intelligent citizens will swallow such ill-disguised propaganda? Can these men really think that they can convince the people of this province that our forests were sick and unhealthy when Champlain arrived on the scene? (My forestry professor friend says that they were.) Were the vast hardwood forests of Southern Ontario sick and diseased? What happened to the magnificent pine forests of Ontario -- died from natural causes or from the woodman's axe? Even if there were substance to the argument, surely, somewhere in our vast province people are entitled to preserve for themselves such "unhealthy" wilderness areas. The next thirty years in North America will bring unprecedented demands on all our resources; minerals, pulp, lumber, water, etc. But most especially will these demands grow on our recreational resources. A reliable estimate suggests that demands

on our parklands in Ontario will increase eight to tenfold in the next decade! This is easy to understand in the face of not only dramatic increases in population but in the face of profound changes in the life-style of this multitude. We have seen the 6-day week become 5; the 4-day week is nearly here; the 3-day week is just over the horizon; an ever greater proportion of this increased population will have the facility and the financial ability to flock to our parks in leisure time. The parks today are over-used; the probability is now that the demands of parkland of all categories will far outstrip the supply. The rationing of parks use is already a probability. Is it not, therefore, obvious that the increased recreational demand on Quetico will more and more come in conflict with the demands for commercial exploitation of the park?

The fact that the Government of Ontario has found it necessary to set up a committee to help it decide whether Quetico should be used for commercial exploitation or used for the recreational enjoyment of the people of this province only underlines the fact that the government does not yet understand or appreciate the wider environmental problems. Surely, it would have been more appropriate to set up a committee in Ontario to decide how wood fibre can be recycled in our society, thereby reducing the demands upon our forests and our parks, to say nothing of the reduced demands upon our solid waste disposal capacities. But the proponents of logging in the park cite the multiple use approach, that logging in the park is only a reasonable compromise with the recreational uses in the park. With all respect, this is like asking a fieldmouse to work out a reasonable compromise with a large elephant that has amorous intentions. In any event, to use the expression 'multiple use' with

reference to a park in such a way that it permits commercial exploitation is a gross distortion of the meaning of the words 'multiple use'. It was never intended to mean a multiplicity of uses, whether recreational, industrial, commercial or otherwise.

One of the other arguments that I have heard used by those in favour of logging is that saving Quetico as a primitive park will be of benefit to but a small minority at the expense of all taxpayers. Such an argument is fallacious and reveals a lack of understanding of our park system. Wilderness and primitive areas by their very nature, by definition, will see relatively few humans at any given time. Is it, therefore, to be argued that we should have no primitive parks, simply because everybody isn't in physical shape to canoe or hike through them? Are we not big enough, rich enough, mature enough to have a whole range of parks in this province, all the way from the baseball park to the wilderness park? Need this point be argued any further? And is it really true that a person has to physically visit a park in order to use or enjoy it? I have never visited the great game preserves of Africa but I would feel a personal loss if they were destroyed or lost. I have not visited many of the beautiful places on this earth, and probably never will, but would I not suffer a feeling of loss if such places were destroyed? Can I not enjoy many of the worlds works of art simply by knowing that they exist; would we not all feel a sense of loss if the Mona Lisa was destroyed, even though many of us have not personally seen it? Can one not enjoy a wilderness just by knowing it is there, by feeling that perhaps some day I'll be there, or my children or their children might go there? This vicarious enjoyment of wilderness is second only to actual enjoyment.

I have never been to Quetico; I have read of it in our history; I have seen it in films and I dream of the day when I, too, can paddle my canoe through its great magnificence. But does the fact that I haven't been there deprive me of the right to be concerned about Quetico's destiny? I think not.

The allegation is that the Quetico issue involves only a few conservationists, ecologists and bird-watcher types is entirely fallacious. Public opinion is, in my judgment, preponderantly in favour of stopping the exploitation of our park. One could expect opposition to commercial exploitation from such organizations as the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Algonquin Wildlands League, the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, the Conservation Council of Ontario, and Pollution Probe, etc. These organizations are knowledgeable in their concern for environmental matters; but this Committee should be aware of the huge numbers of people that are demonstrating their concern about the future of Quetico. It is interesting to note, as an example, that the Liberal Party of Ontario at a recent policy rally in Toronto overwhelmingly adopted a policy statement to the effect that a Liberal government would immediately end logging in Quetico, while at the same time protecting the economic interests of those who would be adversely affected by the change in government policy. Although it might be enjoyable for some people to believe that the Liberal Party of Ontario represents only a small minority in the province, it would, in my respectful submission, be an unfortunate error.

Public opinion is changing. The way people think about their environment is changing; we are giving up the notion that nature is to be conquered, that the forest is to be conquered. If

government opinion had been able to keep up with changing public opinion, this issue would have been resolved long ago.

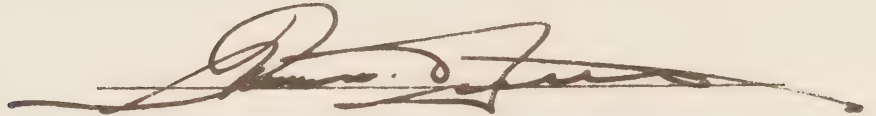
Let us hope that this Committee can make the recommendations that must be made to save this park. This decision, with all respect, is not and ought not to be a technical one. It is a political decision, a social decision. Society must decide how its parks are to be used, society must decide if the machine will be allowed within the boundaries of Quetico park, simply because valuable resources are there to be harvested. I cannot quarrel with the expertise of the professional forester in his ability to grow trees as a crop but, surely, we must recognize by now that that is not the point.

Finally, I want to say a word about emotionalism. There are those reading this brief who may say that it is based on an emotional argument, that many of the preservationists base their appeal on emotion. To this there can be no doubt. Quetico involves emotions, wilderness experience is an emotional experience. If one cannot sense deep emotion while camped on the shores of some placid wilderness lake, hearing the cry of the loon, he will never understand the pleas of those who would save this great park, and for that person I offer the emotion of pity and sadness.

No doubt our society will eventually be judged for how it has treated its wilderness and its environment. Your Committee has a unique opportunity to make for itself a place in the history of this country. Although it may not be true that your recommendation to zone this park a primitive park will automatically render you national heroes, I am convinced that if Quetico is not saved now from the loggers' machines, our children and their children will

curse those responsible for destroying a heritage which is theirs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Thomas A. Beckett', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

THOMAS A. BECKETT, Esq.

18 February 1971

613 Merton St.,
Toronto 7, Ontario

To the members of the Hon. Rene Brunelle's Advisory
Committee on Quetico Wilderness Park

Gentlemen:

I have never before submitted a brief, and do not know the correct terminology to use, if there is any! But I want Mr. Brunelle, the Government of Ontario and you, gentlemen, to know my thoughts on Quetico.

You will notice that I frequently say "in my opinion" for I am well aware that I am not an expert on natural history, plants, trees or wildlife. Nor am I a member of any society that represents these interests (though I can well see that it is time I did become a member!) but from reading the newspapers I conclude that writing to the Advisory Committee is the correct repository for my opinions and thoughts.

The first reason for submitting this brief is this: I enjoy fishing and camping, and am prepared to portage my tent, canoe and gear to the required water (although it would be nice if quiet "fishable" water were near to hand). I say I am prepared to do this, but I am NOT prepared to find myself in areas where logging personnel have been working and wrecking the area, plus man-made, ugly artificial roads. In short, I am not prepared to have to spend my short vacation in places where I can observe the results of man's havoc and devastation and greed.

This may seem to you a selfish and entirely self-motivated opinion, and that it is, I am prepared to concede.

But I also feel that it is not ethically correct for any of our natural parks to be sold to the highest bidder; it is not right ecologically, in my opinion, for the wildlife's shelter and food to be destroyed so that birds and small game are dying, being denied their natural environment.

To my thinking, it is not right to sell a tree for profit. If trees in our parks are diseased, then it is the responsibility of the Dept. of Lands & Forests to investigate and either restore the trees or have the area re-forested. (After all, if it were not for me and thousands like me, the Dept. of Lands and Forests wouldn't be employed)

It does not affect me that American as well as Canadian companies share this profit-making. It would still be wrong for a private company of any nationality to destroy Canada's natural beauty.

(More)

The Hon. Rene Brunelle's
Advisory Committee on
Quetico Park.

613 Merton St.,
Toronto 7.

- Page 2 -

I am aware that the government, forced into a corner, may come up with the plea that many men will be deprived of work; I am not an economist, but I believe that there exists, or should exist a department for finding and offering alternate work, since the number of men involved cannot run into the hundreds of thousands. As an argument, this falls into the category of "What is going to happen to the casual snow shovellers in summer time?"

If there are mining rights on Park land, that is being used for the benefit of the public, then these rights should be bought out or cease to exist in some way. (I told you I was not an expert!)

To sum up then: in my view, Quetico should be put into a category where no commercial interests are permitted to operate at all. Even if the large percentage of the public only use the campsite, and do not wish (as I do) to explore and portage, then the whole park should still be left for the benefit of future generations (and look how rapidly we are expanding, with some youngsters never even having seen a "wild" animal).

= I am aware that Canada has millions of miles of land in the Far North, but I am referring generally to parks that are easily accessible, though I do not much want to see the Arctic and its animals destroyed either.

So please place this brief with others of the same opinion:

I WANT QUETICO TO STAY AS IT IS, NATURAL AND BEAUTIFUL WITH NO COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OPERATING.

Thank you for your time,

Sincerely,

Dorothy E. Robb
(Mrs.) Dorothy E. Robb

187 PARK ROW
Woodstock, Ont. Febr. 23 1971

Mr. R.T. Thompson,
Secretary Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Port Francis, Ont.

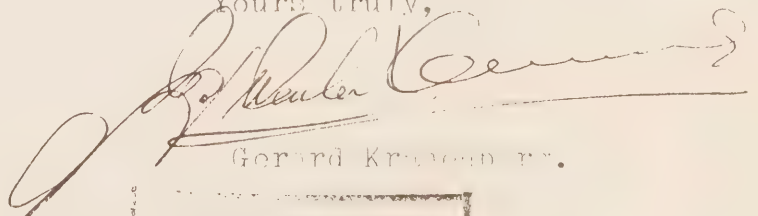
Dear Mr. Thompson,

THIS IS A BRIEF REGARDING QUETICO PARK.

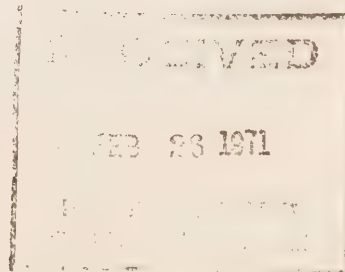
I, Gerard Kranenburg, 187 Park Row, Woodstock, Ont. am against logging in QUETICO PARK for the following reasons:

1. The reason it was made a PARK was to preserve some wilderness in its original state for the future generations to enjoy. I like to be sure that my childrens children and their children will have a small place to go to and study the beauty of this earth before it is totally destroyed by man himself.
2. The scientific, cultural and aesthetic values are incalculable.
3. Shallowness of the soil in this particular park makes it very difficult for replanted trees to grow and any damage done by logging will take decades to recuperate.
4. The use of outboard motors, snowmobiles and other means of mechanical transportation for pleasure should be banned, in order to secure peace and quiet for those who seek it. Not to mention POLLUTION.
5. I am against spraying of insecticides as this will not solve anything in a park and only adds to our pollution problem.
6. There are enough forested areas around the park to permit logging. Logging companies should be forced to replant any area they are finished with under strict government inspection. Only then can we be sure it is done and will there be trees again for future logging!

Yours truly,



Gerard Kranenburg.



Statement Regarding Master Plan for Quetico Provincial Park

The Provincial Parks of Ontario, especially those in the south, are experiencing great pressures from the many visitors that frequent them. In many of them, it is hard to experience a true wilderness experience due to overcrowding. Expanding Canadian population growth and increased leisure time of citizens will make great demands for much more recreational space than is presently available.

Quetico Provincial Park offers people the chance for true wilderness camping. The increasing popularity of canoe camping in the province will make large demands for more parks of a wilderness nature for such a pursuit. But the biggest threat to such recreational use in the Quetico is the present policy allowing logging in the park. With all the timber and pulpwood reserves in Ontario, it is impossible to understand why wood resources from the park are necessary. Even the most modern logging techniques in practice today are ecologically destructive besides the problem of esthetic ruin to those who wish a wilderness experience. If curtailment of logging in the park would bring economic problems to those in the area, surely the Government of Ontario could compensate them and assist in relocation of those effected to other areas of available forest resources.

The wildlands of Canada are a part of a precious heritage for all of its citizens, both those here today and those to come. We recommend that all logging be stopped in the park and it be used for recreational purposes only. Once a wilderness is destroyed, man and his technology cannot create a new one.



Dr. and Mrs. Walter Glooschenko
2074 Deyncourt Drive
Burlington, Ontario

Daryl Howes-Jones
279 Edgemont St. S.
Hamilton Ont.

Dear Sirs.

A BRIEF ON QUETICO PARK

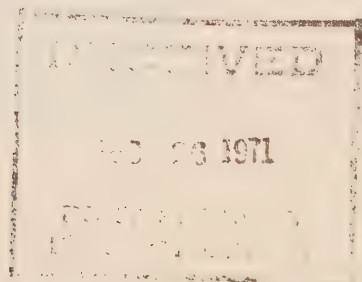
All logging operations and mining operations must be stopped immediately and Quetico park must be reevaluated as a primitive park, my reasons are as follows.

1. As a naturalist and a future scientist doing work in Canada the need for areas of untouched land, of ecosystems whose stability is controlled solely by intrinsic variables unharmed by mans intrusions, are becoming scarcer all the time. Indeed if they disappear a vast storehouse of knowledge of the regulation of natural systems of food cycles and populations will be lost. Consistently I have papers on population dynamics whose results have been foreshortened by human variables such as pollution, disruption of habitat, farming methods etc. Thus a thorough understanding of the natural system will be lost. Since Quetico remains mostly as a climax region its species composition and population are relatively stable thus it offers excellent possibilities for study because there are few other places in Canada and indeed the world that resemble Queticos unique characteristics or is in a climax state as Quetico is. In this day and age a thorough understanding of our natural environment is a necessity and Quetico can greatly add towards this purpose. What we gain in knowledge about Queticos natural uniqueness will far outweigh the temporary gains of commercial exploitation. If natural wilderness areas such as Quetico continue to disappear scientists such as I will leave the country in search of better areas to work in. This viewpoint is also shared by a number of my colleagues.
2. Due to Queticos unique system of interconnecting waterways any pollution discharged in one area will spread to many regions affecting many animal species and populations not just a few. Therefore lumbering and mining must be terminated in all areas immediately before its effects can be felt and Queticos scientific values are altered, eg_ as mentioned above.

3. Limited access should be made for people to the periferal regions of the park. The interior should remain intact and free from access by roads. This can be done because people have little affect on the enviroment-if not in to great a number-thus Queticos unique characterisistics will not be destroyed nor its natural ecosystems affected. For this reason Queticos interior can be opened to a limited number of canoeists.
4. I have heard from a number of sources that the people of Ontario have to pay for the privelege of having their province logged. Thus as a taxpayer I strongly oppose having to pay money grabbing industrialists to ruin what I want to keep as is and indeed pay for its destruction.
5. Except for Quetico there is no other accessible primitive park in Ontario. There is no other place people can go to be alone and free except Algonquin which now has already to many people and is being ruined by logging and commercial exploitation due to the number of tourists. Therefore Quetico must be saved now and be classified as a primitive park.
6. If Quetico is to be made a primitive park it should be left as the name implies, a primitive region. Spraying operations, snowmobiles, road construction, trapping and hunting should be banned from the park. If these activities were allowed then the scientific value of the park would be destroyed as was mentioned in number one.
7. In conclusion I support all the recomondations put forward by both the F.O.N and the Algonquin Wildlands League.

Yours truly

Ray Jones - Jones



Brief to the Department of Lands and Forests
Minister's Advisory Committee on Quetico

Submitted by

Charles Bouskill 3 Ridgeway Rd., Islington
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Charles Bouskill

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Toronto

February 24, 1971

The cosigners of this brief share long experience as campers and staff at Taylor Statten Camps in Algonquin Park, and we have each under the auspices of the camps canoe tripped in Quetico Park and the Quetico-Superior boundary waters to a cumulative total of 265 days. This brief is being submitted independently of and without consultation with the Taylor Statten Camp Company. Nevertheless we might point out that the Taylor Statten groups sent out each summer since 1965 have to our knowledge made the camps the largest single Canadian users of the park interior in recent times.* Our primary approach, however, is as citizens of Ontario, familiar and concerned with low intensity recreational wilderness use not only in Quetico but also over wide areas of the province.

We wish to make some reservations about the methods of solicitation of public opinion being used by the Government. When public hearings were held on the subject of Algonquin Park in the autumn of 1968, Ontarians had an opportunity to assess government policy as set out in the provisional master plan and suggest alternatives, using this concrete proposal as a point of departure. The lack of substantive proposals for Quetico Park means that the public must attempt to grapple with presently ill-defined and nebulous policies, particularly with respect to timber cutting, and must in criticising try to anticipate future government action and non-action.

Also the apparent policy of treating parks and wilderness regions individually and in isolation from each other is shortsighted and misleading. A general policy of park use must be formulated for the province on the basis of province-wide considerations and in particular the provincial distribution of population and economic activity. We do not object to the idea of multiple use of provincial parks and other crown lands, when "multiple use" means multiple and complementary uses within the provincial system and not necessarily multiple use within every park.

Multiple use, including intensive recreation and logging, is acceptable within some provincial parks, including Algonquin. We do not consider multiple use to be acceptable within Quetico Park. The keystones of Quetico Park policy should be:

- 1 The principal use should be low density wilderness recreation; i.e., canoe tripping and equivalents.
- 2 High density recreation - camping and commercial development - should be restricted to the present site at French Lake.
- 3 There should be no logging, mining, or any other form of resource exploitation within the park.

We recognise that serious wilderness canoe tripping, whether carried out by highly capitalised children's camps under the supervision of trained leaders, or by well-equipped and highly skilled individuals,

*Between 1965 and 1970, approximately 150 individuals in 15 groups completed trips averaging 24 days each.

is at the present time a recreational pastime used disproportionately by upper middle class and upper class citizens. This in no way reduces its objective value as a recreational and learning experience. The fact that wilderness canoe tripping in an area like Quetico far removed from the bulk of the province's population requires leisure time and money such that it is beyond the reach of most is a wider social problem. It is in no way met by reducing opportunities for this type of recreation in order to further mass recreation in areas ideally suited for low density use.

Quetico is such an area. It is so far removed from large centres of population, especially Ontario centres, that it cannot compete successfully as a major mass recreational attraction. It is also unique in several respects:

- Next to Algonquin Park, Quetico has the greatest variety and flexibility for canoe tripping of any region in the province.
- Unlike Algonquin Park and most other forested areas south of the height of land, Quetico has not been submitted to the depredations of heavy and continuous logging in recent times, or of major human settlement, or of heavy recreational use; and its watercourses have not been significantly altered by hydroelectric or control dams.
- Quetico contains in the Dawson Trail and boundary waters routes one of the most significant and historic parts of the trans-Canada water route. These routes are unique in that they remain in appearance and atmosphere for the most part the same routes as used by the Indians, the voyageurs, and the Wolseley expedition. Few areas in Canada can match the possibilities herein for identification with our history, an identification that depends upon continued low density wilderness use.
- Quetico combines the above features with considerably more natural beauty than most other forested areas, including, in our opinion, Algonquin Park.

If our society cannot afford to set aside a few small and unique areas such as Quetico - four-tenths of one per cent of the province's area - and prohibit therein any exploitative or recreational use which might significantly affect the natural order, then we show a terrible lack of respect for and faith in anything but ourselves and our fleeting momentary needs and desires.

We appreciate the arguments made on behalf of restricted logging operations in provincial parks, in particular their economic importance to marginal communities and their consumption of good timber which might otherwise rot. The economic arguments carry considerable weight in some areas, but not in Quetico.

The population supported by lumbering in Algonquin Park is large and extensive. The population supported by lumbering in Quetico Park is much smaller and much more concentrated. It will be relatively easy

for an enterprising and determined government to find alternative employment for the workers of Sapawe, even ignoring the fact that Quetico is but one small region in a vast area of exploitable forest. Algonquin, on the other hand, is a virtual island of fine pine forest mostly surrounded by cleared land.

The exploitation of timber, no matter how carefully carried out and seasonally restricted, requires roads and trails which scar the landscape, and it requires tree cutting which alters the development and inhibits the maturation of the biotic community. The principle that a few significant areas of wilderness should be allowed to develop and change on their own, relatively free from human intervention, is both aesthetically and scientifically defensible. Quetico is perhaps the best place in the province to apply this principle. Killarney and Lake Superior parks might be others. The only place this principle has been recognised - and we are not belittling it - is in Polar Bear Park which is virtually inaccessible to the public and is intended to remain so. This principle need not be recognised in Algonquin Park, however, which, for better or for worse, has not been "wilderness" for many years, and which of all the large parks is best located for and best suited as a centre for high and medium density mass recreation.

The only place for mass recreation in Quetico is at the off-highway campsite at French Lake. Any new project would require construction of interior access roads. This would be disastrous to any wilderness concept. Also essential to the wilderness principle are the following restrictions:

- No motorboats nor private aeroplanes should be permitted to use the interior waters of the park.
- Motors used on the boundary waters and French and Pickerel lakes should be 20 horsepower or less. Aeroplane landings thereon should be at bases and elsewhere by permission only.
- No snowmobiles should be permitted within the park.
- All those taking out interior camping permits should be required to produce and account for their garbage when leaving the park. Disposal regulations should be strictly maintained and enforced and penalties assessed against violators.

The financial policy of the provincial parks administration requires some comment. The inadequacy of fee receipts has been used as justification for resource exploitation and has lately been employed to suggest possible restrictions on public use in 1971. At the same time, Ontario citizens, already paying most of the cost of their parks through general taxation, are expected to pay fees for park entry and roadside and interior camping which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called nominal. If fees are to be paid by park users, the brunt should be borne by extraprovincial visitors. We recommend that fees for Ontario citizens be lowered to nominal levels and that fees for

visitors be raised considerably. An intermediate range for visitors from other provinces might be considered. In any case we feel confident that most of the Americans who make up an estimated 95% of Quetico Park users would accept the imposition of higher fees for the use of a precious commodity which we can provide much more readily and ably than can their country. More stringent efforts should be made to ensure that all park users purchase and carry the appropriate permits.

As we were completing this brief, a two page advertisement placed by the Department of Tourism and Information in the February 1971 issue of Saturday Night came to our attention. It uses Jock Richardson, a man familiar to all of the cosigners of this brief, to tell us of the attractions of Northern Ontario and particularly of Quetico, "a land little changed since history began". We agree. The present policies of the Department of Lands and Forests can only serve to undermine the validity of that statement. Ultimately such contradictory policies will destroy the confidence of Ontarians in their government, as well as destroying the grandeur and uniqueness of Quetico.

We appreciate the opportunity presented by the minister's advisory committee to contribute to the development of coherent and consistent policy for Quetico Park. We would like to re-emphasize, however, that Ontario's parks and wilderness areas cannot be considered in isolation from one another. We request that the Government establish some form of public inquiry into wilderness use in Ontario, to consider in particular a province-wide parks and wilderness policy, and the equally pressing question of the use and disposal of Crown land.

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BRIEF OPPOSING LOGGING, MINING OR OTHER COMMERCIAL VENTURES IN QUETICO PARK

Mr. T. Thompson, secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ont.

R. R. 1, Fort Frances, Ont.,
February 28, 1971.

Dear Sir,

This Ontario family, as undersigned, wishes to go on record as opposed to the exploitation of Quetico Park at the present time by commercial lumbering interests, or future commercial ventures of a similar nature- including mining, which is apparently possible because of unextinguished mining claims. We believe that outboard motors, snowmobiles, trappers and hunters have no place in this park. Nor should there be any large-scale spraying of insecticides. In other words, this park should be allowed to revert to what the Ontario Government in its own literature about the provincial parks system has described Quetico Park as: a primitive park.

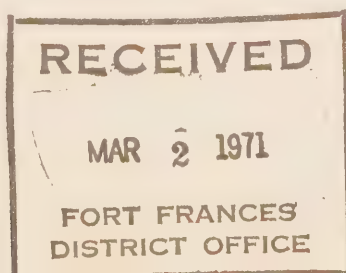
A "Park" should belong to the people now, and their posterity, a place set aside from whatever every-day activities may occur elsewhere. Many of us have never recovered from the sense of outrage, on first learning that this was not so; that timber rights and mining claims still exist inside any of the tracts of land designated as Provincial Parks; that those holding such legal permission for commercial operations might proceed at any time. Surely this makes a mockery of the idea of a park as anything unusual.

It is difficult for us to quote facts and figures with respect to park assets. Indeed, this is, assuredly, THE objection to the attitude of the present administration: monetary considerations, expressed in dollars or board feet constitute the only valid criteria. In correspondence with Mr. Brunelle, one wonders if the same language were being used, the points of view were so divergent!

It does seem to be becoming evident that very few new jobs for local residents will be created by the new mill in town. The woods work force is largely non-resident in the environs of Quetico Park. Now is the time to stop before a sizable town does develop, dependant on what will certainly be ever-expanding logging - if allowed to proceed. Why have near-by people been encouraged to set up business to cater to the needs of tourists? Now, there is no such place anywhere, the park gates.

Furthermore, this very pressure on the park timber resources seems to underline the need for increased vigilance to keep some few such areas to become climax forests, and even "post-mature" for the living communities they permit. Why not woodpeckers; cavity-nesting birds; why not the mosses and lichens which grow on fallen trees, reconverting them to forest floor? Why not the peace, now, of undisturbed wilderness; unpolluted waterways?

Mr. Pat Reid, M.L.A. for this district, is on record as opposing any lumbering in Quetico; Mr. Harvey Moats, N.D.P. nominee for this riding is in agreement with his party, which opposes the exploitation of park natural resources. We, the undersigned, support the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in its brief on this urgent matter.



J. Gene Park
Quetico Park
V.A. Paul

26th February, 1971

Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances,
Ontario.

Attention: Mr. R. T. Thomson

Dear Sirs,

I wish to urge that Quetico Provincial Park be reclassified as a primitive park.

A main argument of the opponents of reclassification (especially timber interests), is that the cutting and removal of mature trees is essential to prevent the development of a sick and ugly and dangerous forest. If this is so, why does the Ontario Government include in its park classification a "primitive" category which clearly prohibits any such practice even though it does not yet apply this category to Quetico?

But the argument is not really between which of two approaches is the best way to reach an agreed upon goal. Undoubtedly a certain kind of regulated biological system is consistent with and

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maintained by the best long sighted commercial timber operation. This regulated result, even though it be discreetly carried out is not what others mean by "primitive wilderness" - and it apparently is not what the Government means, otherwise it would not have included the primitive classification in its list.

Those who argue for the preservation of the "true" wilderness area or "museum" are well documented by their own scientific supporters of acknowledged stature. They are aware of the natural changes, including fire, which must be expected to occur in such an unregulated region. They see a larger context in which the decay, disease and death abhorred by their opponents are part of the growth cycle of the whole biological community. Old life yields to new. New forms feed on their predecessors and prepare an altered environment for what follows.

This community, allowed to unfold its natural history with a minimum of human interference, is what the champions of the primitive park are asking for. Such a park should be of good size, and should be reasonably accessible for the general public. At present, the only primitive park in Ontario is Polar Bear Park, which is accessible only by private or charter aircraft.

It is surely clear that an ever increasing number of people are wanting the preservation of real wilderness while others are content with groomed and regulated forest preserves. A characteristic of civilization is the variety of choices it makes available to people of varied tastes and needs. The interest in and demand for real wilderness is increasing with the increased urbanization and mechanization of modern life. At the same time we are moving towards a society where leisure and recreation are of increasing importance.

Great wilderness areas must be preserved now or lost forever. There is a cost - in terms of money, effort, political stress, vested interest, but nothing worthwhile is free of charge.

A hundred years ago the legislation and procedures which might have prevented the pollution of the Great Lakes would have been fearfully unpopular. But today, looking back, the cost would have been very little by comparison with the obligation now confronting us in that area.

Today we have a live and growing concern for the preservation of our environment. Handled with imagination this can provide a political base for the statesmanship which is required to save the values which are threatened.

In conclusion I urge the following:

1. that we clearly distinguish between two types of wilderness
2. that the demands of the advocates for the preservation of significant samples of truly natural wilderness be recognized as of increasing validity
3. that Quetico be reclassified as a primitive park (see note below) and that measures be undertaken to provide alternative employment for those affected by the cessation of commercial timber operations therein.

Note: If it is acknowledged that there are big changes taking place in our thinking about our parks and our environment generally, it may well be that the existing classification of parks should be re-examined not only regarding the application of classification to specific areas of Ontario but also with regard to the definitions of each of the various categories which make up the classification. In other words, the existing "primitive" classification might need to be re-defined if it is to be adequate in the long run to the growing need for "true wilderness" areas as discussed above.

Yours very truly,

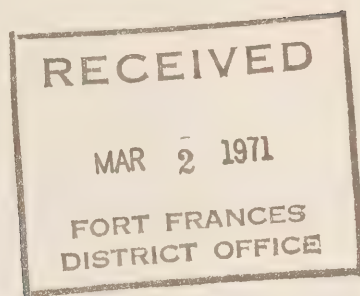


Francis Chapman

93 Roxborough Drive,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

1409 Isabella Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
February 27, 1971.

Mr. R.T. Thompson, Secretary
Quetico Advisory Committee
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario.



Dear Sir,

The opponents of a primitive park designation for Quetico stress the importance of the timber operation but neglect to say that, except for Quetico with 50% logging rights, 95% of all provincial parks are now available for timber cutting. Beautiful Lake Superior Park has not one designated primitive area. Nor do they broadcast the fact that the management of our forest resources outside the parks is very poor. The quotas for cutting become larger and larger and the regeneration falls further and further behind. Our northern forests are especially slow to regenerate because of climatic conditions and thin soils

During a series of forestry lectures, I have seen picture slides of poplars and birches, of no economical value to the loggers, left standing alone either to die or to be blown down, and saplings bulldozed indiscriminately and left to rot with other slashings.

In historic Quetico, when one sees these and other harmful, wasteful practices applied, such as a bridge building over a voyageur route, defacing and obliterating portages, and constructing major roads, one cannot support the claim that logging companies benefit the park, rather one wants to shout for proper management by conservationists.

As for the monetary gain to the people of Ontario, the Department of Lands and Forests is paid \$60,000 every year in stumpage fees but the Department in turn spends more than that on replanting. It has been determined that the logging company operating in Quetico can procure its quota outside the park.

The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce says that "the decisions on the future of Quetico should be people oriented rather than land oriented." How can these concepts be different? Quetico belongs to the people and how they use or abuse this land is the vital issue.

Those who desire a primitive park want it for the public to enjoy as a wilderness, a remnant of that vast Ontario wilderness which so impressed our forefathers. Now we have nothing but historical records to tell us of the size of the trees and the extent of the southern hardwood forests, and a white pine forest, in all its majesty, we shall never see again.

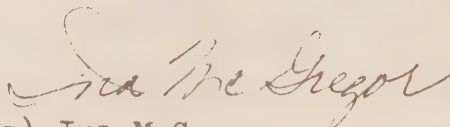
Does it not benefit the public of Ontario to conserve and study one of its last forests relatively undisturbed by man? Should not the public have the privilege to canoe and hike in peace in the only easily accessible wilderness in Ontario?

Besides logging we have to consider another facet of the multiple-use principle. Naturalists and other conservationists are accused of being narrow-minded when they ask that motor boats, snowmobiles, more access roads and more camping sites be forbidden. Motor boats alone have damaged portage trails and swamped loons' nests with their waves. They have brought enormous amounts of litter to the park to be removed at public expense.

In most places people are allowed to indulge in noisy recreation which pollutes our environment. Let them not insist that incomparable Quetico be also sacrificed to their selfish pursuits. Instead let us ~~save~~ Quetico for a growing, educated population of wilderness seekers, who realize that our natural resources are finite and indispensable to our very existence.

I wish to submit this letter as a brief in favour of a primitive park designation for Quetico.

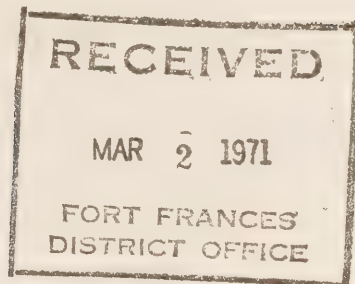
Yours very truly,



(Miss) Ina McGregor
Member

Thunder Bay Field Naturalists Club,
Federated of Ontario Naturalists
and
Algonquin Wildlands League.

19 Fairview Blvd.,
Toronto 6, Ontario.
February 27, 1971



Quetico Advisory Committee.

Gentleman,

We believe that Quetico should be designated a true wilderness area for the following reasons:

1. The explosive growth of human population and technology is exerting a growing pressure upon other species and ecosystems. Many species are consequently declining to the point of extinction while humanity is only beginning to appreciate the direct dangers to his quality of life and possibly to his own survival. We believe that it should be public policy to preserve other species and ecosystems from human pressure by the designation of significant representative locations as wilderness areas wherein human impact will be minimal. If we are to attempt the preservation of other species we must ensure the survival of their environments. These preserved environments must be dynamic and allow the natural processes of succession to occur to the greatest degree possible without human intervention. These aims are not consistent with the management of a forest for lumber production.
The control of competing species, uniformity of age, the use of herbicides and pesticides, the removal of nutrients in the form of extracted lumber and the exclusion of fires are a few of the unnatural consequences of timber management.
2. Natural environment areas can also provide educational experiences for the general public as well as natural laboratories of priceless scientific value for the academic.

3. In the area of recreation there is a significant minority who seek peace and solitude in a natural setting. It is not sufficient to attempt only an illusion of peace and solitude, we would like access to truly undisturbed areas.

Networks of roads, facades of trees around lakes and portages and temporarily stilled machines can only contribute to the impression that we have been cheated of our natural environment.

The fact that many of our citizens do not wish to experience wilderness directly is fortunate because the wilderness obviously cannot sustain large volumes of traffic without being destroyed.

We must however provide for a population that will double in thirty-five years, as well as for a population with increasing leisure and affluance.

4. The reasons that we do not have any significant wilderness areas in Ontario, with the exception of Polar Bear Park, seem to be primarily economic.

The direct financial benefit to the Province appears to be minimal although, so it would seem that the maintenance of jobs is a prime concern. To put this into perspective however it is apparent that the logging industry has greatly increased productivity and is making considerable efforts to continue to do so. The present level of manpower can therefore only be maintained by continual increases in timber production.

Timber production must eventually be limited and we must eventually pay the cost of providing alternative employment and possible relocation and retraining for lumber workers. It will be tragic if we procrastinate until our potential wilderness environments are destroyed and the problems of providing alternative employment have grown to greater dimensions.

We therefore urge that these problems be faced now and that Quetico should be preserved as a truly wilderness area.

Yours very truly

Mr. & Mrs. A.F. Adams

Mr. & Mrs. A.F. Adams



HUMBERMEDE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

60 PEARLDALE AVENUE,
WESTON 4B6, ONTARIO.

TEL. 749-5631

February 26, 1971

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Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Quetico Provincial Park,
Fort Francis, Ontario.

Dear Sirs;

As a resident of Ontario who enjoys the out of doors, who teaches science, who has spent the past summers camping, and who hopes to continue camping in Quetico Provincial Park for many more years, I ask that the ideas expressed in this brief be taken into consideration when you are deciding the future of Quetico Provincial Park.

Issue #1 Should snowmobiles be allowed in Quetico?

No snowmobiles should be allowed in the park for recreational purposes. If they are allowed in, animals will be frightened away from their natural habitat, animals will be chased for sport as they were in Alberta, and the result will be an ecological upset or the annihilation of more of our wildlife. A fine for those people who break this rule should be implimented and carried out. The snowmobile is a practical mode of transportation in the winter and, therefore, Rangers or the Park's maintenance staff should be allowed to use them for their work.

Issue #2 Should motorboats be allowed in Quetico?

No motorboats should be allowed in Quetico. All should be banned from every lake of the Park regardless of the size of the motor. There are enough lakes outside the Park area to accommodate those people who wish to use motors. As a result of allowing these boats in the past years, French and Emerald Lakes have been overfished or the fish have been frightened into deeper water. Last summer I could smell and taste the oil and gasoline when I swam at the French Lake campsite.

Issue #3 Should the number of campsites be increased?

If Quetico Provincial Park's popularity increases as rapidly as it has in the last few years, I think additional campsites will be necessary.

Issue #4 Should they continue to use pesticides to clear hydro-line areas?

No more pesticides should be used. It is too easy to forget about pesticides and insecticides that have been used elsewhere because they were so practical and harmless in such small quantities. It is only now that we are being made aware of the accumulative destruction that has been carried out in the name of "practicality". Already traces of D.D.T. have been found in previously clean Northern Ontario lakes.

Issue #5 Should the extent of logging be increased?

It is impossible for someone who is not trained in conservation or ecology to state in square miles or acres the extent of logging that should occur. A certain amount of management is needed in a forest if it is to be fully productive and the amount of logging necessary for maintenance should be decided by a group of specialists not by a group of politicians. Hopefully, but not necessarily, the extent of management logging will be extensive enough to allow work for residents in the surrounding area.

Issue #6 Should they continue to allow or increase trapping in the Park?

Once again, only specialists can answer a question such as this. Only people trained in animal population ecology can determine if a certain amount of trapping is necessary to keep a balance.

If the advisory committee allows itself to be pressurized by unqualified people, some concessions, small or large, are bound to be made. Next year more will be made, and the year after, even more. Eventually, the whole concept of Quetico Provincial Park will be lost and people who are willing to travel nine hundred miles to a rustic and untouched land will find themselves walking across paved roads on their nature hike, competing vainly with high powered motor boats on once quiet lakes, getting sick from the oil that will slop up on once white beaches, and eventually giving up camping because it doesn't offer an escape from the soot filled and noisy cities that so many Ontario residents live in.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Helen Bradstock".

Helen Bradstock (Mrs.)

February 1971

BRIEF

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

W.S. GARD
628 Windermere Ave
Ottawa 13, Ont.

Gentlemen;

I am a camper, both wilderness and organized site, and the father of two children whom I am attempting to raise with an appreciation of their environment and of the need to preserve it, including some areas which I feel should remain as wilderness. To further this objective, I have become a member of the Algonquin Wildlands League, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Canadian Audubon Society. I welcome the opportunity, therefore, to submit this brief for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W.S. Gard", written in a cursive style.

W.S. Gard

BRIEF

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my voice to those who are against logging in Quetico or any other Provincial Park. Having attended the conservation conference in Quetico on October 3, 1970 and viewed firsthand the Domtar road and camp, and seen in areas adjacent to the Park the destruction inherent in any efficient forestry operation, and having travelled several times through Algonquin Park, I am convinced that logging is detrimental to such Parks.

As you are well aware, the Government of Ontario advertises Quetico as a "wilderness park to be reserved from any development which might destroy the wilderness environment." Clearly, this is contradicted by the present policy of allowing the D Domtar highway and subsidiary roads to be built, and the forest to be devastated by an efficient and mechanized commercial logging operation. This road will undoubtedly become the first link in a trans border road from the U.S. through the Park, thus opening the interior to easy penetration of motorboats and snowmobiles. At a time when all Parks in North America are coming under increasing recreational pressure, this piercing of one of the last, if not the last reasonably accessible wilderness environments on the continent is extremely unwise. Too easy an access to the interior will lead to overuse, with the resultant wearing out of campsites and pollution of lakes, with possibly the destruction of the features such as the Indian paintings, a unique feature of Quetico.

The logging operation itself destroys the wilderness environment, which is the very (advertised) feature which attracts wilderness lovers. It is no longer sufficient even to leave a

cosmetic veneer of trees along waterways, for with canoe routes and campsites becoming more crowded, off-waterway backpacking will become more popular, and cutover areas unacceptable.

It is extremely unlikely that today's children will ever see a large yellow birch tree in eastern Ontario - the lumber companies have seen to that - but they should be afforded the privilege of seeing a large wilderness area and experiencing the wilderness environment, no longer possible in Algonquin Park, but still possible in Quetico if commercial exploitation is halted immediately, and if motorized access to the interior (motorboats and snowmobiles) is prohibited.

It would seem that the reason the commercial interests are attracted to parks for logging purposes is that the wood can be obtained more cheaply there than elsewhere. At the Quetico conference it became apparent during the discussions that the fees paid to the government were barely adequate to less than adequate to cover the cost of reforestation and cleanup of the logged areas, and that the Ontario taxpayer pays the difference, or in effect subsidizes the lumbering operator to leave him a degraded forest. To this I strongly object both as a conservationist and as a taxpayer.

With respect to employment, two points came out at the conference - (1) The logger is considered an itinerant who goes where the job is, and if the job wasn't cutting in Quetico, it would be cutting somewhere else. (2) If it were more economical for the logging company to substitute machine for man, this would be done. In support of this latter point I also refer you to the Globe and Mail of 19 March 1969 which contains a report of the convention of the Pulp and Paper Association at which Mr Nielson, vice president of the Woodlands Division of Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, estimated that within 5 to 8 years a technical revolution is going to sweep through the industry, cutting the number of woods jobs between 50 and 70 percent

and stated that all levels of government will have to plan for the social changes in the labour force. The article notes that about 50,000 men work in the forests east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Nielson is quoted as hoping that governments can employ them in parks or in depressed areas where regional development programs are operated. Later he is quoted as saying that it would be unfair to the industry if use of the unadaptable workers limited the productivity of the machines.

Please note that it is expected that governments will take care of the 25,000 to 35,000 people thrown out of work. Please consider also the size of the borrow pits required to build the size and depth of roads necessary to accommodate the new machines -- in the Parks?

Surely a province as large and as rich as Ontario can afford to leave certain areas such as Quetico, Killarney, Superior and Algonquin in the state intended by the original legislators for the benefit and enjoyment of present and succeeding generations of people who regard a tree as something more than a resource to be evaluated only in terms of cents per board foot.

In summary then, I respectfully urge the Advisory Committee to recommend that;

- (1) Quetico be classified as a Primitive Park as defined by the Department of Lands and Forests in 1967.
- (2) all logging be forbidden in Quetico (and other Provincial Parks)
- (3) all mining claims in Quetico Park be extinguished.

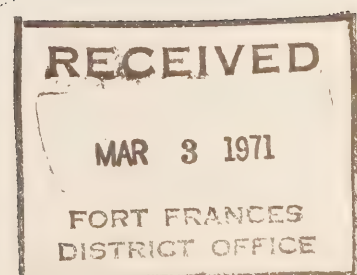
Thank you.

Personal brief by Roger Wilkes of the Faculty of Environmental Studies of York University.

To the Advisory Committee on Quetico Park.

Regarding the cessation of logging operations within Quetico and recommending the designation of Quetico as a primitive park.

Perspective: Some historical-philosophical arguments for wilderness.



The Atikokan Chamber of Commerce brochure describes Quetico Park as "truly a wilderness Water Way, the largest tract of mid-continental land still in a wilderness state. It offers the holiday supreme to all lovers of forest primeval." The brochure goes on to assert that "this vast outdoor playground is under the strict control of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and will continue to remain in its primitive and unspoiled state to preserve its charm of virgin forest and unpolluted waters." As it is the object of any Chamber of Commerce to attract people to its area, the above quotation obviously seeks to emphasize the primitive, untrammelled nature of Quetico as the main "drawing card" of the area. The fact is, however, that Quetico along with Algonquin and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area represent the rare examples of parks on this continent managed as semi rather than true wilderness reserves. The concept of traditional or informal semi-wilderness wherein some logging and other commercial activities are permitted was recently ossified under Ontario's park classification system. Inroads of civilization, however restricted by law, do not augur well for the future, for once the precedent has been set in practice and legislation, calls for the establishment of improved public roads for easier motor access, for more sophisticated public recreational facilities, for use by the myriad forms of mechanized recreation, for the modern amenities of resorts, and for the granting of summer home leases, may not be easily turned aside. A rapidly growing population with ever greater mobility and amounts of leisure time may foreseeably create a recreation boom of the type which has already been successful in foisting such "improvements" as asphalted nature trails on many American parks. Can we rely upon the sensibilities of future policy-makers to resist developing a wilderness area for the benefit of those demanding nature diluted and supplemented with the ease and convenience of the technological mold? If the decision-makers can point to the existence of a long-established commercial operation within the park boundaries, a "foot-in-the-door" mentality might prevail to sanction logical extension of this policy of wilderness compromised. Thus, timber rights leased to a private concern within any sector of a public park not only represent trespassing and poaching on the last vestiges of pre-Columbian North America, but also pose the hazard of a relaxation of the present constraints upon exploitation of this cleansing wild. Even the suggestion of words such as "vestiges" or "remnants" sends a shiver down the spine and brings to mind the words of the song "you don't know what you've got til it's gone." Perhaps we should be thankful that we now have the opportunity to save such an outstandingly beautiful part of our country as an inviolate natural environment. In this regard, we should investigate more closely the legacy which history has left us in the form of Quetico Park, before we even consider the question of tampering with the land, trees and waters which are kept in trust within the park boundaries for all the generations of Canadians to come.

Although situated in different countries, Quetico Park and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area are geographically and historically

symbiotic and, therefore, a knowledge of the background of the latter is instructive in the parallel Canadian context. Both park areas were established in 1909 and until World War I the entire area was viewed more or less as conventional forest land in need of roads and development. Thereafter, perception of Quetico-Superior's resource potential began to change. Proposals for an extensive road system were rejected, and a landscape architect, Arthur Carhart, employed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1929 stressed the value of the increasingly rare virgin forests and undeveloped waterways. Thus, we see the beginnings of the value attached to wilderness as a resource in its own right, not as a lush plum to be plucked and exploited for the convenience of commercial interests. Carhart believed, however, that a certain degree of commercial advantage could be managed within the park confines and from this grew the concept of semi-wilderness or multiple use. Carhart's proposals, which were gradually espoused by private groups and by the Forest Service itself, permitted logging as long as natural scenic beauty was presented to the visitor along the waterways and as long as automobile oriented types of recreation were excluded. This concept of multiple use has tended to become entrenched in park policy and has led to the rather flippant dismissal of conflicting interests: "what they can't see won't bother them." That is, as long as the machinery and trappings of modernity are hidden just out of sight of the traveller's customary paths, he won't realize that he is experiencing a sham and an illusion rather than the reality of unspoiled wilderness. But as so much of the modern environment is illusory, plastic, ersatz and a Disneyland-like facade, the visitor seeking temporary immersion in a natural environment may be "turned off" by the slightest reminder of the noise, clutter and artificiality of the world he has left behind. "Beware of direct experience and first-hand contact" intones 1984, but hopefully, we continue to reject an enforced blanket of conventions and inventions blunting the senses and shielding us from direct experience with the natural elements from the cradle to the grave. Disillusioned, the visitor who discovers that the forests lining the Quetico waters may be a "front" camouflaging the scars of logging may be disinclined to return to a multiple use park. Why trouble oneself to explore Quetico when one can find roads created by cutting a swath through forests, or bridges disturbing the flow of streams much closer to home?

There have been numerous changes in park management policy on the American side of the border since the days of multiple use ideology, however. While there was vacillation on the question at first, the decision to exclude public roads was firm after 1926. The International Joint Commission's announcement in 1934 was instrumental in rejecting the idea of large scale dams proposed in 1925:

The boundary waters referred to are of matchless scenic beauty and of inestimable value from the recreational and tourist viewpoints. The Commission fully sympathizes with the objects and desires of

the State of Minnesota and the Quetico-Superior Council that nothing should be done that might mar the beauty or disturb the wildlife of this last great wilderness of the United States. (1)

A slight crack in the "no dam" policy, which said that some carefully controlled dams might be permitted with the approval of both countries, was effectively sealed by the Shipstead-Nolan Act of 1930, prohibiting any water level alterations in the Minnesota portion of Quetico-Superior. Under the same act, private property leases were banned from federally owned land thereby halting the construction of more cabins or resorts within the park. Also, specific forestry protection regulations prohibited logging within 400 feet of the shores of navigable lakes and streams. In 1941, the Forestry Service extended the protection provided under the Shipstead-Nolan Act by defining a no-logging zone covering the northern third of the area, and in 1948 even wider no-logging waterfront strips were established in locations where topography would expose cutting to canoeists or boaters.

Following World War II, private aircraft use increased sharply within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Amphibian planes provided easy access for fishermen and day-trippers; the sounds of the wilderness were not heard above the drone of motors; large fish catches threatened to deplete the lakes. In an age which reveres the freedom and rapidity of movement provided by air travel, the banning of airplanes was one of the greatest struggles in the ongoing battle to protect the area from the multiplicity of forces which would despoil it. In 1949, President Truman signed an Executive Order declaring the area below 4000 feet above sea level an "airspace reservation". The courts upheld the declaration and the park regained the peace and freedom from strident intrusion that it knew in the days of the voyageur and the birchbark canoe. President Truman's foresight should serve as a fine example of determination of principle in present and future conflicts of interest. Had such courage been lacking, the battle to maintain a piece of wilderness in the midst of busy, anything-for-progress North America would surely have been lost. Parts of the landscape would have been submerged for hydroelectricity; roads would have carved up the scenic beauty and the rushing, honking automobiles would have been heedless of the cry of the loon; lumber interests would have slashed the vast acreage, home of the moose, deer, caribou and of all the small creatures.

By 1948, 14% of the area of Boundary Waters was privately owned, comprising 45 resorts and 100 cabins within the supposed wilderness. In that year, the Thye-Blatnik Act was passed to

(1) International Joint Commission on the Rainy Lake Reference, Final Report 48, 1934.

authorize acquisition of private property and to appropriate funds for purchases so that the entire area could be returned to public ownership.

Proliferation of motorboats has also been viewed by the U.S. Forest Service as inconsistent with efforts to conserve the area as the world's finest canoe country. Policies concerning this problem have been cautious partly because of the popularity of motorboating especially on the larger bodies of water along the border and partly because of uncertainty regarding jurisdiction over navigation which is largely a state responsibility in the U.S. and which is complicated by the fact that border waters fall under the aegis of the International Joint Commission. The only effective restriction of motorboat use is the 1963 regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture which prohibits leaving trailers, boats and other equipment unattended on National Forest Land. It is found that this prevents caching of boats on portages and on interior lakes and thus reduces the amount and extent of motorboat activity.

Except for the question of private ownership of land, absent in the Canadian case, Quetico Park has shown problems and policy responses generally similar to those of Boundary Waters. The history of park policy since the creation of both parks in 1909 has been one of increasing value placed upon the wilderness qualities of the canoe country. The area to be preserved as wilderness was first defined and then standards were gradually imposed to ensure perpetuation of the qualities which are a balm to the urbanite, the outdoorsman, the naturalist, and to enthusiastic children. Consumptive enterprises and mechanized forms of recreation have been restricted so that man's all too infrequent opportunities for contact with natural surroundings will not be marred. The current controversy over elimination of timber leases in Quetico Park can be seen as a logical continuation of the process of excluding inappropriate uses from a wilderness reserve.

But the push to eliminate inappropriate uses from the Quetico-Superior wilderness did not occur and is not currently occurring in a vacuum: it is an indication of the re-appraisal of wild lands as a resource in their own right, that is, an incipient wilderness ethic manifested in private conservation groups, in public agencies, and in the general mounting concern over environmental degradation. Although difficult to define precisely, the American Wilderness Bill of 1961 perhaps comes close to what most people today would classify as wilderness:

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. (1)

(1) The Wilderness Bill, S. 174, 87th Congress, 1st Session, 1961.

It would be helpful in evaluating the importance of wilderness in present-day Canadian society to have some perspective of the historical and cultural forces which have led us to this new-found appreciation.

In North America, it is not difficult to imagine how the idea of wilderness as a threat to be conquered came about. Pioneers were in reality primitive men, cringing in tiny clearings while the **virgin**, seemingly endless forest pressed in upon them. For centuries wilderness on this continent has been viewed only as land to be developed--cleared and farmed, mined or logged. Always, undeveloped land has been seen as a challenge with material benefit accruing to its victor. The process of transforming wilderness into civilization has heretofore been the preoccupation of the North American economy and its criterion of progress. Therefore, it is somewhat ironic that civilization's march across North America is the basic reason for the rise of wilderness appreciation. As an ever greater percentage of the population adopts an urban life style, an intellectual context is fostered in which the wide-open spaces are viewed as a desirable alternative to the "human zoo" of the cities. Considerable impetus was provided to the view of wilderness as a societal good by the writings of the 19th century romanticists. On top of the excitement and appeal which these writers attached to nature, a certain nationalistic pride in scenic beauty and a growing scientific interest in the earth and biological sciences lent legitimization to aesthetic considerations. The closing of the American frontier in the late 1800's sounded the death knell of the exploitive cowboy-pioneer practices in theory, if not in the American mentality. This crucial factor in the change to a favorable attitude towards wild lands emphasizes the human trait of brinkmanship: the real and intangible values of a resource are not appreciated until the spectre of extinction and deprivation looms large. As almost complete conquest of Pre-Columbian North America gave a scarcity value to the wilderness remnants, an agonizing re-weighing of priorities and value systems was necessitated. Juxtaposing the non-dollars-and-cents worth of preserving a climax forest and the immediate and fleeting value of "cashing in on it", Thoreau expressed his feelings succinctly and effectively:

Think how stood the white pine tree on the shore of Chesuncook, its branches boughing with the four winds, and every individual needle trembling in the sunlight--think how it stands with it now--sold, perchance, to the New England Friction-Match Company! (1)

Canada has been in a favorable position in regards efforts to preserve tracts of our country as nature fashioned it, not reaped by a voracious expanding economy. Whereas the closing of the American frontier was required in order to focus a sense

(1) Wm. Douglas, My Wilderness: East to Katahdin, Doubleday & Co., New York, 1961, p. 109.

of the urgency involved and the immediate action demanded, Canadians can theoretically use the American example in developing long-range plans to protect wilderness areas while extensive and varied parts of the natural environment remain to protect. There are dangers in a smugly superior attitude, however. It is far too easy to enjoy the luxury of rhapsodizing over the "virtually inexhaustible" open expanses of Canada with its comparatively miniscule population, thus adopting a procrastinating "cross-that-bridge-when-we-come-to-it" mental set. Furthermore, the existence of inaccessible undeveloped areas in Canada's far north is little benefit or solace to the Canadian people, the vast majority of whom, due to economic and social factors, will continue to inhabit the more hospitable climes and arable lands of the southern part of the country. Considering an estimated population of 40 million by the year 2000 and a doubling time of 35 years, now is the time to be establishing more primitive areas in the proximity of the population belt. And it would certainly seem inopportune to be discussing a compromised stance regarding existing wild country by allowing a creeping sacrifice to the profit motive in areas already wisely set aside. As population and industrialization increase, land use practices will generally become more intensive in character and an ever increasing percentage of the land will be committed to some sort of use. Thus, the range of choices will diminish as land use practices become more firmly entrenched and inflexible and competition mounts for the remnants of unused land. If foresight is not exercised now to preserve untrammelled nature, the seeds of far greater conflict are sown for the not far distant future.

Unspoiled refuges such as Quetico are of vital importance to Canada as a whole for many reasons--none of which can be quantified in mundane economic terms. The interest value of the area's geology, flora and fauna could be stressed, but this should in no way denigrate the need, in a utilitarian age, to instill pure aesthetic appreciation of natural, wild beauty. The anthropological value of such remnants of the Ojibiwa Indian civilization as the petroglyphs or rock paintings would presumably remain even if trees are cut, mines dug, and commercialized tourist facilities provided. But the psychological, inspirational value of these tenuous links with, and reminders of, past ages would pale unless preserved in their original surroundings, untouched by the incongruity of incompatible, jarring twentieth century civilization. These strange likenesses of animals, birds, of suns and moons, canoes and figures of symbolic meaning must remain for the quiet visitor to appreciate in the wild country and in the same environment that inspired the stone age artist. To force a comparison with flashy modernity would indeed demean the "puny" ancient manifestations of the spirit of a people who once lived in harmony with the Quetico ecology. In this context, objections to the intrusion of the lumberman's chainsaw within the fragile bounds of Quetico Park are unabashedly intangible. The fact that such abstractions matter

to people at least as much as concrete realities is reflected in the findings of the Wildland Research Centre which indicated that 75% of travellers within Quetico-Superior were strongly opposed to the idea of logging in the park, even though a mere 8% reported seeing any actual evidence of timber cutting operations.

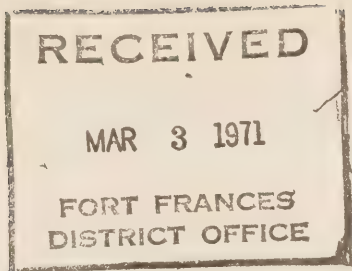
In the same ideational category, scoffed at by the pragmatist is the opportunity to travel the original voyageur canoe routes as did the Canadian explorers and pioneers. Keith Denis eloquently describes the emotional aspect of this experience:

Portages where the earth is still hard-packed by the moccasined feet of the voyageurs lead to realms of solitude. The trails of Indian, fur-trader and immigrant can be followed with an inner surge of adventure. Relaxation comes with the dip of the paddle, the flight of an osprey or in watching the leaping tongues of flame in the evening campfire while the loons call across the lake. (1)

There are those such as Governor Ronald Reagan of California who crassly proclaim that "once you've seen one redwood, you've seen them all," and those who would be content to see an animal species become extinct as long as a few stuffed samples remained in museums for posterity. Hopefully though, the day will be carried by people determined to preserve our wilderness, not as a token or museum piece, but as a living and ongoing part of our lives.

If, as Oakley Dalglish comments, conservation in settled country implies use in the materialistic sense of the word, then a different philosophy of conservation would seem appropriate to an unpopulated wilderness such as the Quetico--a philosophy well characterized by the words "Let it be."

(1) Keith Denis, Canoe Trails Through Quetico, Quetico Foundation University of Toronto Press, 1967, p. 5.



February 19, 1971

Brief presented by Nickel Capital Campers Chapter of National Campers and Hikers Association in Ontario to the Quetico Park Advisory Committee.

We of the Nickel City Campers feel quite strongly about the uncertain future of Quetico Park. We of the Sudbury District are well aware of the desolation and disruption of ecology created by lumbering and/or mining operations.

Quetico Park was established in 1913 for the enjoyment of the people of Ontario and we now consider it a part of our heritage, well worth protecting.

We accept the fact that lumbering operations are essential to the economy of our North Country, -but why choose Quetico Park? If prime lumber is obtainable only in the long protected confines of our parks, out of this vast area of the north, then surly this is proof positive of the necessity to continue such protection.

The industry will try to assure us that with modern machinery and proper planning the disturbance to nature will not be too severe. But the best of planning and machinery does not always prove successful. The honorable Minister and his colleagues must admit this upon recalling the events of Feb. 12, 1971.

We urge that these American owned industries be denied the right to exploit Quetico Park. Let this not be considered as anti-Americanism. We know that the real American people are on our side when it comes to preserving the integrity of our forests and waters. We recall the international incident created at New Brunswick when some gallant Canadians dammed a river to prevent the despoiling of Canadian waters. Americans from every part of the U.S.A. offered their assistance to these Canadians in their battle against Washington and industry.

We, as citizens of Ontario would expect our government to pay more heed to its own people, rather than the voice of American Industry.

The Honorable Minister may talk about job losses, unemployment etc but lumbering can surly be carried on elsewhere in Ontario-and recreation and tourism will create many job oportunites. Let the government cater to the great demand for outdoor recreation and thereby create jobs also

In closing we ask only one thing-Let Quetico Park be marked for recreation-not desecration.

Conservation Chairman

Louis Charron

W. Mason for
Nickle Capital Campers
Chapter 39 of
National Campers And
Hikers Association

THE OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB

THE CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

A Brief on Quetico Provincial Park

Submitted by The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, 25 February 1971

The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club would like to present the following views on the future of Quetico Provincial Park.

We believe that because of the environmental crisis, parks, and especially wilderness parks, are now assuming a new and important role in people's lives. We believe that Quetico is worth preserving as a primitive park for a number of compelling reasons.

1. Wilderness has an intrinsic value of its own ... as wilderness. Once altered, a wilderness area loses all this value, and it never can be restored.

2. Quetico is the last remaining large wilderness area in the heavily forested zone of Ontario, and the Government will never have a better opportunity than today to ensure its preservation as wilderness.

3. Governments have a responsibility to see that some of the land under their jurisdiction is retained in its natural state.

4. The city-dweller of today, because of the complexity of his life, has a right to be able to enjoy and experience wilderness as a form of recreation. Government policy should guarantee this right by protecting lands such as Quetico.

5. As land management becomes more sophisticated, man needs controls or norms with which to compare variously managed regions. Wilderness is the best and most absolute norm, because it has survived for eons.

6. Quetico Park has numerous unique ecological, historical, and archeological assets that are worth preserving, and that would be constantly threatened if the park is not declared under the "primitive"

category.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. We recognize that lumber is one kind of resource, and that Quetico contains substantial quantities of it. But we feel that the wilderness that is Quetico today is a resource of infinitely greater value than the wood products it may yield. As the years go by, its value as a wilderness cannot help but increase, whereas its value as timberland will diminish.

Perhaps above all, we wish to tell you that Quetico is our park, and that we place a high value on this park as unspoiled wilderness. The Government has a deep responsibility to ensure that it is the wishes of the people of Ontario that are reflected in its parks policy, rather than the profit-seeking interests of foreign-owned timber companies.

To ensure that Ontario has sufficient wood products supply, the Government should move toward far wiser management of timber lands outside Provincial parks.

We are confident that the Government of our province will respect the expressed wishes of the majority of its citizens by designating all of Quetico as a primitive park.

Wm. H. Brode for:

Dr. Theodore Mosquin

President

Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club

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FORT FRANCES
DISTRICT OFFICE

BRERETON FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB

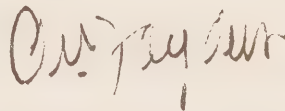
159 Owen Street,
Barrie, Ontario.
February 26, 1971.

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

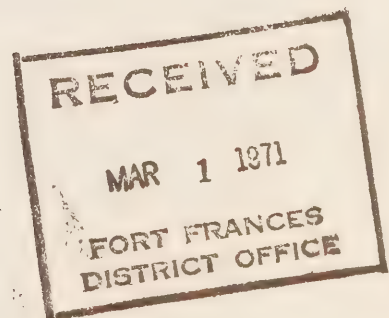
The attached brief is submitted by the Brereton Club
of Barrie to impress on the Ontario Department of Lands and
Forests the importance we see in having Quetico Park re-classified
as a Primitive Park.

Yours very truly,



President.

CJMacFayden/L
Emc.



BRIEF ON QUETICO PARK

TO: Advisory Committee on Quetico Park

FROM: Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie, Ontario.

1. This Club, for a number of years, has been following with alarm, the trend in Park management in Ontario, and wishes to go on record as strongly objecting to the present logging operations being carried out in Quetico Park.

2. Quetico Park, as the Ontario government has advertised, is "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent" and "the largest accessible wilderness canoe area in North America". The need for primitive and accessible areas seems obvious, particularly in view of the proliferation of the human species. The next few generations should not be prevented, through our selfishness or folly, from enjoying and studying some small ecological system, completely managed by Nature. Parks managed by man are not the same. They will, of course, have the soil gradually depleted of nutrients by the removal of timber and the original ecological system will be destroyed. It is also evident in this area, where the government has done an excellent job on reforestation, that the new timber stands are almost devoid of wild life and have been described as "biological deserts".

3. The only primitive park in Ontario at this time is Polar Bear Park which is somewhat inaccessible and not representative of the types of growth and wilflife found in the more southerly part of the province. Quetico represents only 0.4% of Ontario area. Surely this is not too large a primitive area to pass on to the next generations.

4. This Club firmly believes, therefore, that Quetico Park should be classified as Primitive and that all logging in the park should be stopped immediately.



C. MacFayden, President.
February 26, 1971

Re: Quetico Foundation Brief, dated February 26th, 1971, to the
Quetico Park Advisory Committee.

Para. 2, line 3. 1,500,000 is a typographical error; it should read 1,150,000.

The Quetico Foundation acknowledges a deep debt of gratitude to the public-spirited citizens who initiated the setting aside of what has become known as Quetico Superior Country and to those whose efforts over later years have succeeded in preserving its wilderness character. The area teems with history, containing the early canoe trade and exploration routes to the west. With its natural beauty and varied water trails, it offers the finest readily accessible wilderness canoeing and camping in North America.

In 1909 both Canada and the United States set aside large tracts of land in Quetico Superior Country for park purposes. These ultimately became Quetico Park of approximately 1,500,000 acres in Canada and Superior National Forest of approximately 3,000,000 acres in the United States.

The attached "Notes on the Quetico Superior Movement in Canada" gives a brief account of the efforts of the group formed in 1935 which, in 1954, became the Quetico Foundation. This attachment is also intended to indicate how important is understanding and cooperation in solving management problems on both sides of the border.

As the Foundation has always desired clear-cut public statements of Quetico Park management policy and to have such policy supported where possible by legislation, it compliments the Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. Rene Brunelle, for establishing, in June 1970, his Quetico Park Advisory Committee. The briefs submitted to the Committee and its public hearings should not only stimulate interest in the use of the Park but promote a wider understanding of its history and significance.

The Foundation has, over the years, enjoyed the opportunity to follow the development of management objectives and practices on both sides of the border. Although it has not always been in agreement, it has developed a considerable respect for the

integrity of the responsible officials. They have been and are capable and qualified, though in Canada lacking in numbers and dollars.

This being the case, we do not propose to present a Management Programme in detail. The Committee, in our opinion, has ready access to all the requirements in this regard. We shall confine our recommendations as far as possible to some suggestions we regard as basic to the continued good management of the Park for its primary purpose -- wilderness preservation for recreation and scientific use.

We do not quarrel with the present classification of the Park -- Natural Environment -- under present circumstances, but we do think a practical method should be established to afford opportunity for improvement.

One should recall that most of the forests in Quetico Park in the past have either been burnt over or lumbered. The present forest cover, therefore, is, in the main, natural regrowth. However, the sharply increased recreational use over the past few years and the prospect of continuing increases in the future makes us fear that a conflict between recreation and other uses might arise.

Any Management Plan should, therefore, contemplate that there should be no "cutting" other than for therapeutic reasons. Examples of instances where the latter may be necessary are the hurricane of a couple of years ago which disastrously felled all trees over hundreds of acres in the southern portion of the Park; the relatively recent discovery of spruce bud-worm in the southwestern portion of Quetico, and the substantial mature or approaching maturity stands in the northeastern portion of the Park.

In this regard we were very disturbed on learning two or three years ago that the boundaries of a Volume Agreement entered into several years ago overflowed into the Park to the extent of 256,000 acres. Although no cutting had occurred, the Volume Agreement would have permitted cutting, if such were necessary, to supply material for the large new pulp mill at Fort Frances. We strongly recommended that sufficient sources of raw material

for the mill be found outside the Park. We were gratified when the Minister of Lands and Forests announced on January 15th 1971 that all the Volume Agreement area had been excluded from Quetico Park.

As a means of thoroughly establishing the primary wilderness recreational use we suggest the establishment within the Park of three separate zones:

1. The Boundary Waters
2. Hunters Island
3. The Mathieu licensed area

1. The Boundary Waters Zone -- The extent of this zone would be the area necessary to comply with the terms of the Webster Ashburton Treaty of 1842. This Treaty makes transportation, water control and certain other matters an international affair. Its terms suited the then existing circumstances but times have changed. Its terms should be amended better to control water quality and levels and particularly mechanical transportation. We suggest an appropriate amending Reference should be addressed to the International Joint Commission through the facilities of the existing Quetico-Superior Joint Advisory Committee (see page 9, 1st paragraph in the Appendix).

2. Hunters Island Zone -- This area comprises approximately 550,000 acres of probably the choicest canoeing country. It should be classified "Primitive", thereby eliminating the use of motorized boats of any sort, creating an environment conducive to scientific study and continuing as a "no-cut" area.

3. The Mathieu Licensed Zone -- This comprises at present approximately 300,000 acres but should promptly be reduced by some 30,000 to 40,000 acres to establish a non-cut corridor through the French Lake - Pickerel Lake portion. Plans should be made to return this zone as promptly as possible to a no-cut area, considering the difficult economic problems which would accompany a phasing-out process. In the meantime, all the present restrictions re roads, shorelines, etc. should be strictly enforced.

The continuing and substantial increase in recreational use particularly poses problems concerning litter, water pollution,

further camping sites and the possibility of traffic control. As around 95 per cent of the canoe camping population is from the United States these matters should have the continued serious attention of management on both sides of the border. An increase in the non-resident fees appears to be essential.

To encourage greater use by Canadians at least two additional entry points should be established, one in the northern portion of the Park and the other in the eastern portion. Proper parking areas for cars and trailers should be created in the buffer zone at these entry points.

We have always been anxious that the boundary area east of the Park, say to the Height of Land, be established as a park or parks with appropriate classification. We are happy to note that some excellent planning has already been done in this direction.

Generally speaking, motorboats of any type in the Park should not be more than motors of 6hp other than for administration and emergency uses.

Although many other present management practices and regulations should be continued we particularly draw attention to and commend the following:

- Continuation of elimination of snowmobiles
- No mining, with necessary arrangements made to assure this
- Continuation of present flying restrictions with an attempt being made to establish a low flying limit of 4,000 ft. similar to that which exists over the U.S. Boundary Waters Canoe area.

Further information supporting our contentions will be supplied, if desired.

THE QUETICO FOUNDATION
John B. Ridley
Chairman

February 23, 1971.

THE QUETICO FOUNDATION
Suite 305, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, 1, Ontario.

NOTES ON THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA

The Quetico-Superior movement, involving as it does large contiguous areas along the International Boundary between Ontario and Minnesota, has had different but related organizations on each side of the border, although from its inception close liaison was maintained and there seems to have been general agreement on policy matters among the enthusiasts for this area in both countries.

In Canada it must have started before 1909. Arthur Hawkes, Winnipeg and Toronto Journalist and one-time Superintendent of Publicity for the Canadian Northern Railway, gives an authentic account of the beginnings in a feature article published in the Minneapolis Journal of November 27, 1927. Mr. Hawkes tells there that W. A. Preston, then MPP for Rainy River, was greatly concerned over poaching on the Canadian side by hunters from the United States who shot moose in the summer for their velveted horns. In fact he counted nine such moose carcasses destroyed in one summer. He asked the Canadian Northern Railway's help in trying to get part of the forest, river and lakeland country on the Ontario side of the boundary set aside as game preserve. He felt that a reserve on the Canadian side should be complemented by one on the Minnesota side. His request to the Canadian Northern was the start of enduring co-operation between these two men.

The North American Fish and Game Protection Association authorized Messrs. Preston and Hawkes as a committee to ask the Ontario and Minnesota governments to take the necessary action. On April 1st, 1909, the Ontario Government set aside approximately 1,120,000 acres as the Quetico Forest (and Game) Reserve and the Minnesota Legislature established a similar reserve of 1,400,000 acres adjoining the Quetico reserve to the south. The same year President Roosevelt established the Superior National Forest which included the Minnesota Game Reserve. Sir James Whitney was Premier of Ontario at the time and the Hon. Frank Cochrane Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests. Thus, as Mr. Hawkes concludes in the historical section of his article "a private citizen, working for a godless corporation, had done the ambassadorial work, and had not even regarded the job as of sufficient dignity to report the results to either of the high parties concerned." (See Attachment 1)

Other Canadians who were then, or shortly thereafter, associated with the Canadian movement included John W. Dafoe, Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary of the International Joint Commission from 1911, and J. Preudhomme, K.C., City Solicitor of Winnipeg. Undoubtedly, there were many more. The Quetico Forest (and Game) Reserve was, by Order-in-Council, made a provincial park in 1913, although at that time access from Canada was difficult indeed. In 1912 the boundaries of the Superior National Forest were extended to include more of the wilderness canoe country.

After World War One a considerable group of U. S. citizens and some Canadians became concerned at the destruction of the wilderness character of Minnesota with the intrusion of industry. One result of this concern was the formation of the Quetico-Superior Council in Minnesota, an organization that was to fight tooth and nail for the retention, and even extension, of roadless wilderness areas and the preservation of the existing amenities along the boundary waters.

In 1920 proposed highways into the interior specifically threatened the wilderness character of the region and in 1925 a proposal for waterpower development along the international boundary was, after bitter argument, referred to the International Joint Commission. In passing, some of the proposed dams and resulting lakes would have been eighty feet high.

During the 1920's and 30's many Canadians associated themselves with the Quetico-Superior Council in the United States as an Advisory Committee. Attachment No. 2 gives a list and Attachment No. 3, dated November 1st 1936, enlarges on the subject. Although there was interest and perhaps some apprehension in Canada, Quetico Provincial Park was almost inaccessible from Canada and the danger of roads and cottages was minimal at that time. The interested Canadians do not appear to have had any formal organization and most gatherings were quite small in attendance. In 1927 the American Quetico-Superior Council developed a programme for the protection of the whole Rainy River watershed, the major portion of which is in Ontario. One item in the programme called for a treaty between the United States and Canada which, although not infringing on the sovereignty of any political entity, would guarantee retention of this international wilderness area in a wild state and with developments on both sides of the border running parallel courses. In 1929 both the American Legion and Canadian Legion endorsed the Quetico-Superior programme and urged that the area be dedicated to the veterans of both countries as an International Peace Memorial.

The efforts of the pioneers from Messrs. Preston and Hawkes down to later recruits for the Quetico movement, were kept alive to a considerable extent by periodical visits to Canada of three American pioneers in the fight to keep a wilderness in Northern Minnesota, Ernest C. Oberholtzer of Rainy River, Sigurd F. Olson of Ely, Minnesota and Samuel Tyng, then Chief Assistant to Thomas E. Dewey, in New York. These gentlemen made many trips to Toronto, Ottawa and other Canadian centres promoting the preservation of the wilderness characteristics of the Quetico-Superior area and a treaty to perpetuate them. Mr. Clifford Sifton, who was an ardent supporter at that time, recalls having taken one or more of these gentlemen to lunch on numerous occasions to canvass the existing situation and future prospects. It would seem as if every Ontario Minister of Lands & Forests, and possibly every Premier of Ontario, received visits from one or more of these gentlemen from the early 20's.

Just when the various members of the Canadian Advisory Board to the Quetico-Superior Council in the United States first had an interest in the Quetico Movement is not certain, but Attachment No. 2 shows they covered every field of Canadian life. The Right Hon. Vincent Massey became acquainted with the work being done on the American side while first Canadian Minister in Washington in 1926-30 and has never relaxed his interest in the Quetico Movement.

The United States Forest service in 1926 made initial wilderness reservations, to be kept free of roads and private development, in the northern portion of Superior National Forest along the international boundary. In 1934 the International Joint Commission recommended denial of the 1925 application for water power development on border lakes, stating as its conclusions that:

"The boundary waters referred to in the Reference and the territory tributary thereto are of matchless scenic beauty and of inestimable value from the recreational and tourist viewpoints. The Commission fully sympathizes with the objects and desires of others who take the position that nothing should mar the beauty of this last great wilderness."

That same year President F. D. Roosevelt appointed the President's Quetico-Superior Committee under the Chairmanship of Charles S. Kelly Esq. The Committee included representatives of the United States Forest Service and the Department of the Interior, besides private individuals. Another landmark on the U.S. side occurred in 1939 when the U.S. Forest Service enlarged the roadless area of the Superior

National Forest to embrace a total of 1,038,743 acres of wilderness canoe country and in 1941 prohibited timber cutting on 362,000 acres of land adjoining Quetico Provincial Park on the international border. The Province of Ontario in 1941 tightened its restrictions on shoreline cutting and other preservation measures. The Ontario Branch of the Canadian Legion and the Canadian Conservation Association in 1944 endorsed the Quetico-Superior programme and urged that the proposed dedication of the area as a memorial include veterans of World War II in both countries. The Ontario Department of Lands & Forests in 1945 joined in the protection of wilderness by refusing to grant leases for private development within Quetico Provincial Park.

After the war the Quetico Movement gained momentum in both countries. In the United States the Government made an initial appropriation of half-a-million dollars for the purchase of privately held lands and properties within the roadless area, supplemented by private funds of the Isaac Walton League and other sources.

As an interesting sidelight to the activities of this period, Mr. Clifford Sifton recalls that public-spirited wilderness enthusiasts subscribed substantial sums to this League for the purpose of buying out private owners. In turn, the Isaac Walton League would sell these purchased properties to the U.S. Federal Government - and use the funds received to repeat the process. The League was able to secure properties at reasonable prices by assuring unimpeded life-time occupation by the one-time owners, and by selling this private property to the government in return for future tax credits.

In 1948 an Executive order by President Truman prohibited commercial flying over the roadless area, effective on a graduated schedule. This was fought through the U.S. Courts with a final decision by the Supreme Court in 1953, upholding its validity. A Canadian air ban followed in 1954.

In 1936 Harold C. Walker, K.C. became active in the Canadian Quetico Movement. With the rapidity of developments, a more formal organization was needed in Canada. As a result the Canadian Quetico-Superior Committee was established in 1949 under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey and the Vice-chairmanship of Mr. Walker. The members' names are listed in Attachment No. 4. Its programme, announced shortly thereafter is given below:

"In the administration of the area the Committee advocates the following principles which it believes, with the addition of zoning, will do the job of preservation of the area:

Full protection of shore-lines. That in all cutting a line of trees be left far enough back from the shores of lakes, islands and canoe routes so that the natural vista is maintained. (There is this type of protection now under provincial regulation).

Prohibition of permanent flooding. That no permanent flooding be allowed unless proven it is in the greater public interest in which case timber bush first be cut and removed from area to be flooded. This practice is now followed by the Department of Lands & Forests. That logging dams have sluices and be blown up once an operation is completed so that natural water levels will be maintained.

Restoration to a natural state. That logging and mining buildings be removed when the operation is completed and their sites allowed to revert to their natural state.

Closing of roads. That when a mining or logging operation is finished access roads should be closed off and allowed to grow in.

Fish and wildlife. That fish and wildlife resources be administered under the best conservation principles to secure and maintain a balanced wild life population. In this regard it is believed that so long as there is moderate difficulty of access to certain wilderness areas there will be a natural protection of fish and game resources.

In addition to these objectives, of course, the ultimate aim is the preservation treaty with the United States."

There was even at that late date considerable skepticism as to the usefulness of the Quetico-Superior programme and real opposition to any type of treaty. However, interest continued to grow and a noticeable change in the attitude of many people in Ontario to the programme became apparent. The early 50's were particularly notable in Ontario. In 1952 the Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce established a Quetico Committee and in 1953 its first report endorsed the preservation principle for Quetico and recommended

a number of guidelines to be followed. Keith Denis of Port Arthur and the late Porter Bailey of Fort William who for years had been vocal in his hostility to any co-operation with the U.S. Quetico-Superior developments, made particularly large and effective contributions to the work of this committee.

In this connection Mr. Clifford Sifton, referring to what he felt could be called the "No truck nor trade with the Yankees", recalls an international conference held at the summer residence of Frank B. Hubachek Esq. on Basswood Lake adjoining the Quetico Superior Wilderness Research Center, in 1955. It was attended by Canadians and Americans - elected representatives, government officials and influential private citizens, all concerned with the Quetico-Superior area and its future. (See Attachment No. 5)

The significance of the conference, according to Mr. Sifton, was quite dramatic:

"The Americans displayed maps of different periods to show the almost unbelievable job that had been done since 1926 - and still was being done - in returning United States property to wilderness.

"Their achievements here dramatically overcame Canadian hostility with respect to active participation with their United States friends. There was tremendous progress internationally after this conference.

"I should also observe that up to this time, generally, Canadian provincial authorities had been courteous to their American visitors but had also been unresponsive to the Americans' suggestions, or even to those of Canadians wishing to foster this development."

The Ontario Government in 1954 announced a new policy on parks, including the purchase programme for privately held lands in Algonquin and the older parks in the province. In the Spring of 1954 the Government announced that Quetico Park had been preserved for perpetuity. At the same time it announced new boundaries including a one-mile buffer zone and stated that great care would be taken in developing the surrounding areas. With this and a subsequent enlargement, Quetico Provincial Park now contains 1,148,800 acres. In July of that year Lands & Forests Minister, the Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram, announced a six-point programme on policy for Quetico Park. It provided:

1. All permanent improvements would be excluded from the Park proper.

2. The Park ranging staff and facilities would be increased in order to provide the best possible supervision and facilities for travel by the public within the confines of the Park.

3. Access roads to the Park boundary would be provided where required.

4. Sale of all licenses would be restricted to the Canadian side.

5. All logging operations within the Park and surrounding areas would be strictly controlled to preserve recreational values.

6. An advisory committee would be established to advise and assist the government on problems pertaining to the Park and its development.

In September the Government announced the establishment of a new Division of Parks by the Department of Lands & Forests, thus for the first time separating parks for administrative purposes. During the winter of 1954/5, the Ontario Government negotiated with the Federal Department of Transport to limit the indiscriminate use of air space over Quetico and Algonquin Parks. As a result six points on the perimeter of Quetico Park were licensed as airports and air traffic was restricted to these points of entry and departure. (Access to Algonquin Provincial Park was similarly restricted to six points.)

In 1954 also, the Hon. Leslie M. Frost officially opened the Atikokan Highway from the Trans-Canada to the town of Atikokan (since extended to Fort Frances), thus making Quetico Park readily accessible from Canada. While before the opening of the highway hardly 5 per cent of the visitors to Quetico were Canadian, in 1964 115 camp units sheltered 4,440 campers, and visitors from Canada totalled 50,487, many of them canoeists.

Even after the Atikokan Highway was first opened, Canadians remained scarce. Several pioneers in opening up and publicizing the country deserve an extra word. In 1950 Peter Fessenden, an ardent Toronto angler, pioneered in Quetico Provincial Park. That same year John Michele, Secretary-Manager of the Toronto Anglers' & Hunters' Association, Dr. Carl E. Atwood, Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, and author-naturalist Fred Bodsworth of Toronto,

explored sections of the Park. An Ottawa group pioneered the international boundary from Grand Portage to Fort Frances in 1954. All Ottawa residents at the time, they trained in the winter for summer canoe trips. Dr. O. M. Solandt, now Chancellor of the University of Toronto and Chairman of the Canadian Science Committee; Eric Morse, National Director of the Association of Canadian Clubs; Denis Coolican, now a Toronto executive; and Blair Fraser, Ottawa Editor for Maclean-Hunter, have kept up their interest arising from their pioneer trips and still indulge their canoeing hobby on the old fur trading canoe routes. The other members of the 1954 trip - Sigurd F. Olson, ecologist and writer, and His Excellency A. H. J. Lovink, then and now Netherlands Ambassador in Ottawa, have also retained the same keen interest. The Ambassador is one of the most ardent advocates of canoeing and wilderness preservation in this country and an informed, sincere and powerful speaker in their promotion.

With the opening of the Atikokan Highway the Canadian Quetico-Superior Committee found itself faced with a larger, more extensive programme of educational work than previously. This required a tighter organization, with the result that the Ontario Provincial Government granted a charter for the Quetico Foundation on October 5th, 1954, under a Chairman and Board of Trustees. Attachment 6 indicates the successful work of the Foundation in scientific, educational and promotional fields since its inception. Indeed in 1956 the Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram, then Minister of Lands & Forests, requested the Foundation to amend its charter in order to extend its activities to all wilderness parks and areas in the province. This was done, new Letters Patent having been received March 1958.

Another landmark, although disappointing in some ways, was the passing of the Wilderness Areas Act, 1959. The Foundation strongly supported this. Unfortunately, mining associations, while not limiting the size of a wilderness area, successfully backed a provision that not more than 640 acres in each area could be permanently closed to prospecting and mining should valuable deposits be found. By the end of 1964, forty such areas had been set aside, ranging from an acre or two to the Henrietta-Maria Arctic Reserve, 225 square miles, and the Puckaskaw area along the north side of Lake Superior of a thousand square miles. The intent is to preserve wilderness representative of the different ecological regions of Ontario - rare species of flora and fauna and truly wild country. Several areas are more nature reserves than wilderness areas and may be closed to the public in cases where use may interfere with preservation of rare species or scientific work.

In spite of increasingly close relationships both officially and unofficially between Canadians and the supporters of wilderness preservation in the Superior National Forest, the early objective of a formal treaty between Canada and the United States, embracing administrative practices on both sides of the border, was modified. It became more practicable, both from the political and legal aspects, to substitute informal agreements looking toward the same end; that is the maintenance of complete sovereignty on both sides of the border but the coordination of planning and the solution of mutual problems. This was achieved by exchanges of letters between the Ontario Government, the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa and the Department of State in Washington. On April 12th 1960 Queen's Park and the U.S. State Department simultaneously announced the informal but effective agreements; among other things the agreements provided for an International Joint Advisory Committee comprising three Canadians and three Americans, who, with their advisers, would meet twice a year to discuss mutual problems and exchange information generally. The results of the International Advisory Committee's work have been solid, and both the American section, under the chairmanship of Charles S. Kelly Esq. and the Canadian section chaired by the Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Minister of Lands & Forests, have expressed satisfaction with the arrangement. The International Joint Advisory Committee meets twice a year in July and January, one meeting being held in Ontario and the other in the United States.

The founders and supporters of the Canadian Quetico-Superior Committee may look with pride on the extent to which their policies have been accepted and acted upon, as well as the educational work of their successors in the Quetico Foundation. While pleased with the successful accomplishments of so many of its objectives, the Foundation's Trustees would be the first to say that the keystone of the Foundation's activities is co-operation with similarly motivated organizations such as The President's Quetico-Superior Committee in the U.S., the Conservation Council of Ontario, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Canadian Audubon Society, the Ontario Forestry Association, the National and Provincial Parks Association, and most importantly, the Ontario Departments of Lands and Forests, and Tourism and Information.

The foregoing account, informal and incomplete perhaps, nevertheless underlines the importance of the continuing role to be played by voluntary organizations, composed of interested and informed citizens, in our complex democratic society.

In an age characterized by an expanding population, a surging economy and increasing urbanization, the preservation of wilderness and wilderness values becomes not only desirable but imperative.

We owe this much to the generations to come. The priceless heritage of wilderness and all it implies belongs as much to them as to those of us living here today.

E. T. Kelsey
September 13, 1966.

Excerpt from The Minneapolis Journal, November 27, 1927

A PLAYGROUND FOR NATIONS

Canadian Conservationist Proposes Canada and United States
Unite in Making Rainy Lake Region Outdoor Museum of Explor-
ation and Happy Hunting Ground for Two Nations

By Arthur Hawkes
Toronto, Nov. 26

Probably the oddest episode in the history of foreign government acting co-operatively in the disposition of their own territory occurred in Sir James Whitney's time between Ontario and Minnesota. Nothing was said publicly about it then, and it is recalled now because the time is ripe for that forgotten precedent in diplomacy to be repeated on a bigger scale, by the setting aside as an international playground of the whole of the Rainy Lake watershed, which is divided between the Canadian province and the American state.

Nineteen years ago, W. A. Preston, the member for Rainy River, asked the Canadian Northern Railway for help in trying to get part of the forest-river-and-lakeland country on the Ontario side of the water boundary set aside as a game preserve. Law breakers were crossing the line and killing moose in summer for the sake of their velveted horns. Preston had come across nine carcasses of moose so destroyed in the preceding summer; and knew of many other defiances of the game laws. A reserve on the Ontario side, he said, should be duplicated on the Minnesota side.

The North American Fish and Game Protection Association authorized Mr. Preston and the Canadian Northern superintendent of publicity as a committee to ask the governments of Ontario and Minnesota to take the necessary action. Before the spring of 1909 the Ontario government by order-in-council established the Quetico forest and game reserve of a million acres; and the Minnesota legislature established a similar reserve of a million, four hundred thousand acres, adjoining Quetico. At the same time, President Roosevelt declared that portion of Minnesota to be the Superior National Forest, wherein scientific timber conservation has been carried on ever since.

Six months later, Frank Cochrane, the Ontario minister of lands and forests, told the railway official he had fooled the government. He had said that if Ontario set up a reserve,

Minnesota would do likewise. Ontario had acted, but Minnesota hadn't done a thing -- and what was to be said for such a breach of faith? Then it was realized for the first time that each of two foreign governments had set aside a considerable slice of its territory for public uses for all time, and so as to make one single block dedicated to one purpose, and that neither government had had a word of communication with the other. A private citizen, working for a godless corporation, had done the ambassadorial work, and had not even regarded the job as of sufficient dignity to report the results to either of the high parties concerned.

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April 30, 1935

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In addition to the names above, R. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. H. J. Manion, Mr. J. S. Woodworth and Mr. J. W. Dafoe, while expressing great sympathy for the objectives, felt that they could be of more help off the board than on.

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Copy of letter from Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary, International John Commission, Ottawa, Canada, dated 1 November 1936

Dear Mr. Oberholtzer,

I have just received your letter of the 30th with copy of your letter to Mr. Massey, and list of Canadian sponsors.

I return the list with some slight corrections. Tory is no longer President of the National Research Council, and has been replaced by General McNaughton. This was done by the former Government, and there may possibly be further changes by Mr. King. MacDermot resigned as Secretary of the League of Nations Society, on his appointment as Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto. Dr. Fyfe has resigned as Principal of Queens to become Principal of Aberdeen University, Scotland. No successor yet appointed. I think you could retain his name for the present. Howard Angus Kennedy accepted. His address is P.O. Box 1424, Montreal. He is National Secretary of the Canadian Authors Association. Dandurand is "Hon." not "Rt. Hon." He is now a member of the Cabinet and Government Leader in the Senate. Arthur Meighen was Leader of the Senate and is now Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. I think you could retain both names.

We experienced the novelty of a very decided earthquake shake here last night.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

P.S. These might be worth adding, if not on your list: Dr. Pelham Edgar, Victoria College, Toronto, National President, Canadian Authors Association; Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Prof. E. R. Adair, McGill University, Montreal, President, Canadian Historical Association. I know Edgar and Adair, and will write them; Bracken you can get through Winnipeg friends.

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President's Quetico-Superior Committee
Basswood Lake, June 24-25-26, 1955

In attendance:

Committee:

Charles S. Kelly, Chairman, Chicago
Ernest C. Oberholtzer, Ranier, Minnesota
Paul Clement, Minneapolis
H. Dean Cochran, Regional Forester, Milwaukee
W. G. Guernsey, Associate Director, Bureau of Land Management,
Washington, D.C.

American Guests:

The Honorable Len Jordan, Chairman, United States Section
International Joint Commission, Washington, D.C.
The Honorable Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.
The Honorable Ervin L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of
Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Richard McArdle, Chief, United States Forest Service,
Washington, D.C.
Mr. Galen W. Pike, Supervisor, Superior National Forest, Duluth
Mr. Harold A. Svensen, Assistant Regional Forester, United
States Forest Service, Milwaukee
Mr. J. Wesley White, U.S. Forest Service, Duluth
Mr. Sigurd F. Olson, Consultant to the Quetico-Superior Committee,
Mr. F. B. Hubachek, Chicago - Host Ely
Mr. F. B. Hubachek, Jr., Chicago
Mr. Clifford E. Ahlgren, Resident Director of Research Center,
Basswood Lake

Canadian Guests:

The Honorable William G. Noden, Member for Fort Frances, Ontario
Parliament
Mr. W. B. Greenwood, Chief, Division of Parks, Department of Lands
and Forests, Toronto
Mr. R. Boulton, Regional Forester, Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances
Mr. W. T. Foster, District Forester, Department of Lands and
Forests, Fort Frances
Mr. M. S. Fotheringham, Trustee, The Quetico Foundation, and
Chairman, Quetico Committee of Northwestern Ontario, Steep
Rock Lake, Ontario.
Major Clifford Sifton, Treasurer, The Quetico Foundation, Toronto
Mr. R. V. Green, Member, Subcommittee on Zoning of Quetico Com-
mittee of Northwestern Ontario, Fort Frances
Mr. W. Porter Bailey, Member, Subcommittee on Zoning of Quetico
Committee of Northwestern Ontario, Fort William
Mr. Donald P. O'Hearn, Secretary, The Quetico Foundation, Toronto
Mr. Easton T. Kelsey, Associate Secretary, The Quetico Foundation,
Toronto

THE QUETICO FOUNDATION
Suite 305, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, 1.

Attachment No. 6.

The Present Officers and Trustees of the Quetico Foundation:

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Governor-General of Canada.

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Scientific Advisory Committee: Dr. Carl E. Atwood
Professor K. E. Kidd
Dr. P. F. Maycock
Dr. J. W. B. Sisam
Dr. W. M. Tovell

To stimulate an interest in and the preservation of the wilderness character of Quetico Park the Foundation has prepared and has available the following publications and film:

"The Indians of Quetico" by E. S. Coatsworth

"Quetico Geology", by Dr. V. B. Meen

"Canoe Trails Through Quetico", by Keith Denis

"Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes" by Selwyn Dewdney and
Kenneth E. Kidd

"Canoe Routes of the Voyageurs" by Eric W. Morse

"Quetico-Superior Country" by Bruce M. Litteljohn

"Wilderness Canada", edited by Borden Spears

The film "Quetico" by Christopher Chapman

February 26, 1971.

John Elsen

1416 Elinor Place

Evanston, IL 60201

February 21, 1971

Mr. R.T. Thomson, Secretary

Quetico Advisory Committee

Dept. of Lands and Forests

St. Francis, Ontario, Canada

Dear Sirs:

This is a brief concerning Quetico Park.

Quetico Park is a very unique area and should be preserved. It should be immediately classified as a primitive wilderness area. There are several reasons for this.

1) It is one of the last unspoiled wilderness regions left in North America.

2) It is readily accessible by car and is only a day's drive from a number of population centers in the United States and Canada.

3) Its values to the outdoorsman as an unspoiled wilderness, where he can enjoy wilderness recreation, are unsurpassed.

4) For the naturalist it offers unlimited opportunities

Feb. 21, 1971

for study in biology and ecology, as well as other related sciences.

5) For the angler, it offers some of the finest fishing in the world.

6) Even as the demand for wilderness recreation constantly grows, wilderness areas diminish or disappear altogether.

7) This natural wilderness is a heritage that has been preserved for us to enjoy and should be preserved for the benefit of generations to come.

To allow logging or mining on any scale in Quetico at best endangers, but most probably will continue to destroy Quetico's value as a primitive wilderness recreational area. I am confident that you will have the foresight to preserve Quetico as a primitive wilderness for us today and for our children in coming generations.

Sincerely yours,



John Elsen

THE CASE FOR PRIMITIVE STATUS

FOR

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

A Brief Submitted to the Quetico Advisory Committee

by

Sigurd F. Olson
Ely, Minnesota

As a wilderness guide in the Quetico-Superior Country and a traveller by canoe through much of the Canadian Shield, I have come to know the true value of Quetico Provincial Park. Involved for some fifty years in the many issues threatening the area, I am familiar with its problems and the concern of many people for its protection. As an ecologist, I have served as a consultant on wilderness preservation to the United States government and have carried on research not only in Quetico but in many other areas. As an author I am familiar with the broad public interest and a people's love of the region under discussion.

Therefore, I PRESUME to look at the Quetico through my personal involvement with it, hoping by so doing to be of some service to the Advisory Committee and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. I have grouped my remarks under the following categories:

1. Guiding and canoe travel explorations.
2. Major conservation battles
3. Ecological significance.
4. Cultural values of the Quetico.
5. Summary and conclusions.

I came to this area as an instructor in biological sciences at Ely Junior College. During summers I guided wilderness canoe parties in the

Quetico-Superior Area, learned to know its thousands of lakes and now famous canoe routes on both sides of the international border. I saw how men reacted to the life of primitive travel, became convinced that wilderness was important, satisfying something deep within them. When I began to work north toward Lake of the Woods, the Sioux Lookout country, and the headwaters of the Hudson Bay watershed, the formula was always the same. Eventually I came to know that once great highway of the fur trade, the Churchill River, a thousand miles of brawling rivers and lakes, the Reindeer Lake country and the Fond du lac to Lake Athabasca, Great Slave and the Camell River to Great Bear and the Mackenzie, the Dismal Lakes and Rouvier of the Coppermine drainage. I went down the Hays to Old York Factory, saw God's Lake and the river, the tundra north and west of Fort Churchill, felt at last I had an over-all view of the Canadian Shield, of the routes of the fur trade and exploration toward the nebulous Northwest Passage.

But each time I returned to the Quetico, I said, "This is the most magnificent lake and river country on the continent, possibly in the world. It is the most beautiful and exciting, nowhere such a combination of smooth glaciated lichen covered rocks, red and white pine, great valleys, bogs and forests in such fantastic and glorious confusion. Hundreds of thousands of lakes elsewhere, but nothing like this. Of them all, this is the best, no country to log, or mine, or exploit, this an area to preserve and cherish."

The threats to this area were many; first, roads proposed to the major interior lakes on the U.S. side; then hydro-electric dams that would have raised the water levels of some of the lakes eighty feet destroying rapids, campsites, flooding islands and great stands of virgin timber, making a vast swamp of much of the back country; then airplanes and airplane resorts; acquisition programs on the U.S. side, later logging, mining, and the current problems of recreational use.

If any of these battles had been lost there would be nothing to fight for today, for the country's beauty would have disappeared and its wilderness quality replaced by mechanization, noise, and ugliness.

Most of these vital issues were resolved through cooperative efforts of the governments of the United States and Canada, but always powerful citizen support as well. How well I remember the twenties when Arthur Hawks, a newspaper man from Toronto and Winnipeg, begged support for a great new program, the creation of an International Peace Memorial Forest dedicated to the war dead of both countries as a living symbol of international amity. Citizen support was widespread then as now and all worked toward a common goal, a treaty that would have protected the regions resources and wilderness character for all time.

This cooperation has continued ever since between the U. S. Forest Service and the Department of Lands and Forests, facilitated by the President's Quetico-Superior Committee, the Quetico Foundation and finally by an International Quetico-Superior Committee.

The result of this long collaboration has been a focussing of attention on the wilderness values of the two areas and the growing conflict between the preservation of those values and commercial utilization. With increasing recreational use, the new awareness of environmental concern generally, and the realization by many thousands of people both Canadian and Americans that Quetico and the BWCA are unique and of rare value and beauty, it was inevitable that serious questions would be raised as to government programs on both sides of the border. The conflict of interests facing this committee is therefore not new and it becomes increasingly evident that there must be a cessation of all adverse uses and that Quetico must be considered for its highest purpose, the spiritual, cultural and recreational welfare of the people.

As an ecologist I have long been convinced that Quetico Provincial Park was an ecosystem of special significance, one of the truly undisturbed regions on the continent. Nowhere in all the lake country I had seen was there any that compared in such interlaced and interrelated associations. Where my first interest in the area was physical enjoyment and beauty, it now had a solid scientific base of great scientific value. The stands of beautiful trees, the glaciology with its disturbed drainages, its exposed greenrock and the most complex geological formations in the world, the response of vegetation and wild life to the terrain. Here was an untapped gene pool of inestimable value in a land where disturbance of the ancient ecology was taken for granted. In the years to come this reserve could well be one of the most important resources of Quetico. Here available to scientific research was the living story of the fire ecology of the north and the progression of vegetational types it produced. Paleobotanical research now in progress is reconstructing the phantom forests of the past, here a vast ecological laboratory which, if protected, will make a great contribution to the nation's environmental understanding.

The cultural values of Quetico are as vital as the others. From the standpoint of history alone the area has already made its contribution. Through its lakes and over its portages passed the canoes of the voyageurs on their 3,000 mile trek from Montreal into the Northwest. Here went the explorers, the Mackenzies, the Henrys, David Thompson, a stream of heroic figures searching for the fabled Northwest Passage to the Orient. Over its portages went tons of trade goods and fortunes of fur for the markets of the east, this the route of Canadian destiny.

Museums are places where the treasures of a people are safeguarded. Quetico is one of these museums, a living storehouse of great beauty, historical significance and scientific value.

With all these and perhaps more important than all the rest is its wilderness character, its beauty and solitude, its role of providing enrichment of the spirit for all who go there. It is impossible to say this quality or that is more important for cultural value is a composite of them all.

In view of this experience, I feel strongly that the Advisory Committee would do well to request the Department of Lands and Forests to declare an immediate moratorium on logging or any other contemplated resource exploitation.

That Quetico Provincial Park be given the status of Primitive and that it be kept in such a state in perpetuity.

When it is known that all of the Provincial Parks of Ontario are less than 3 per cent of the total land of the Province with 97 per cent of it available for commercial use, this is not too much to ask.

There are some areas of such great beauty, scientific value, and cultural significance that they should never be considered as ordinary commercial areas. Quetico is without question one of these and merits complete protection as a wilderness. The day will come when the U. S. portion of this Lakeland will also have complete wilderness status. When that happens the two adjoining areas will make a magnificent preserve of over two million acres dedicated to the cultural enrichment of the people.

QUETICO BRIEF

Pollution Probe at Parry Sound would like to thank the Quetico Advisory Committee for this opportunity to express it's views and concern over Quetico Park.

As in any argument there are two sides to the Quetico controversy. One side is represented by the Forest Industries and the other side by conservationists' interests, with the government somewhere in between.

I think it can be safely said that the Forest Industries' defence is twofold: one being the economics of curtailing the logging operation and the other being the need for improved forest management in the park.

If logging in the park is stopped now, perhaps some jobs will be lost. BUT - how much longer can man survive if he keeps putting the dollar ahead of ecology? Surely if the logging is increased and then it is decided again that it should be stopped, more jobs will be lost. However, would it be possible to go out and just buy another Quetico Park? I hardly think so. The Forest Industry does not need this particular lumber; it is just that it is the most accessible.

When one is weighing the economic aspect of this defence, he should keep this quote from the May/June 1970 issue of the Canadian Audobon in mind: "...it was learned that the direct income to the Ontario Government from forestry operations in Quetico is exceeded by government expenditure for forest management including partial reforestation of cut-over areas."

Why should the Ontario public pay for damage done by the Forest Industry?

The second argument put forth by the Forest Industry is that a mature forest is a "pathological hotbed of disease" and without the industries' help the forest will not survive. Of course, this is untrue. These forests have been here for thousands of years and would remain here for just as many if it weren't for man.

Would not the ecological balances in the forest be upset by taking out all this so-called diseased material? Would not surrounding trees be damaged or ruined when removing these trees? Wouldn't more roads have to be built to get to these diseased areas? I think one can safely answer yes to all of these questions.

Many people will probably say that the conservationists' defence is purely impracticable, mainly because no one will gain economically from it.

.....continued

Quetico Brief cont'd

With our growing population and increasing urbanization we need areas accessible to the public that are completely natural. Quetico could fit both these requirements if the logging was stopped. The Canadian public needs areas that are full of "diseased" trees.

Is it wrong to have an area set aside just for it's natural beauty? Is it wrong to have a place where our children can go and see how our forefathers saw this country? I surely hope not.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the decision made here is one of a principle, that being: Is money more important than Nature? Again, I hope not.

"I do worry, however, about whether we human beings have the intelligence, the energy and the wisdom to control and change our environment and our world or to prevent it's misuse so that we will assure our survival and the enjoyment of a good life for all human beings."

--- By Senator N.A. MacKenzie, page 83 "A Conference on Parks and Outdoor Recreation".

David Galloway

David Galloway

for

Pollution Probe at Parry Sound.

Attention of: Mr. Thompson

Secretary

Quetico Advisory Committee

Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests

I wish to thank the Quetico Advisory Committee for this opportunity to express my views concerning the unnecessary destruction of Parks, that were intended for everybody's use, by a few individuals and corporations that would profit from such destruction.

As in any controversy there are two sides to the Quetico situation. One side is represented by the Forest Harvesting Industries' short term profit orientated argument, the other by the ecologists' and conservationists' views that tend towards longer term but somewhat less financially practical recommendations. The government is forced to take up a position somewhere in between the two but because of its own short term, mainly monetary, outlook on all matters finds itself more able to understand the views of industry than of the conservationists.

The forest industry's defense for their actions is basically two fold: One centered on the alleged economic hardship caused by curtailing the logging operations in the parks, the other being the need for "improving" the forest by "therapeutic logging".

If logging in the park is stopped now there will be dislocation of certain jobs and perhaps the loss of some jobs. But if we stop an unnecessary war then soldiers lose jobs too- do the employment opportunities afforded by a war make the war desirable? If there is a chance to stop a war do we refuse the opportunity on the strength of the argument that such a policy would cost soldiers their jobs? The decision to allow the cutting in the parks to continue is much like a decision to continue a war, in this case a war against our own grandchildren. If the forest industry is allowed to blackmail the government into allowing its excesses now on the threat of putting men out of work then their ability to blackmail later on will increase directly as the number of men they employ. If they are allowed to continue they will expand, if they expand they will need more wood; they will demand that the restrictions be relaxed, that they be allowed to cut smaller and smaller trees over greater and greater areas as has happened in other public parks, and with their greater ability to threaten massive unemployment the government will not be able to refuse them.

The Growth Monster must be leashed now by men of logic and clear long term outlook, for if we cannot see the direction this beast is taking us then it will be stopped in an extremely unpleasant manner by ecological imperatives. Our creed of "Growth is good because growth is good" is like a colony of bacteria growing on a limited culture dish - it will exhaust the resources and every creature on earth will suffer for it.

The loggers wish to cut in Quetico because it is easily accessible and the government is very obliging about practically giving away the trees owned by everyone in the province. The government is also very obliging about cleaning up after the, as yet toilet trained, forest industry since the cost of forest management in Ontario exceeds the direct income to the provincial government from the forest industry. I ask why the people of Ontario should subsidize the owners of a few industries by offsetting what should be a required cost?

The industry has an exceedingly bad record when it comes to regard for the environment and now that public pressure is forcing the industry

...for the clearing of its past abuses and for any reforestation that is done.

Both the industry and the government tend to talk as if one thousand acres of new saplings were equal to one thousand acres of mature trees and to equate the forest of a century hence with the one being destroyed right now. Neither realize that it is ridiculous to believe that the ecologically vulnerable simple monocultures of an after mile of the same tree, planted in straight rows, all the same age and genetic stock, all periodically doused with pesticides can ever replace the mature, mixed, ecologically complex, ancient forests that are now being systematically destroyed.

The industry's claim that it is cutting is an effort to improve the forest by therapeutic logging is laughable on at least two counts. One is the impression that the forest has any need for man to impose his rather narrow money orientated views on what is a healthy forest and what is not. The forest had managed to maintain an existence in dynamic equilibrium with other members of the complex ecosystem that made up North America before the invasion of the Money Worshipers. The forest only needs to be "cared for" by therapeutic logging if only the interests of the forest industry are considered. As a pulp and lumber farm the forest may be a "Hothead of disease" but as an ecological community the forest is in excellent health as long as man does not intervene.

The forest industry must think that the public is extremely gullible. The industry is trying to give the public the impression that the loggers will only be removing diseased trees and "over mature" wood without doing any damage to the natural beauty of the forest. In view of past performance no one can believe that the loggers will cut anything but the best wood. Any tree that can be cut without breaking a regulation in plain sight of an inspector will be cut if it is profitable for the industry to cut it. To haul out that wood the industry will cut as many roads as it feels economics warrent. The present park will be reduced to another monumental joke- criss-cross with logging roads, patched with areas stripped of timber, covered with the slash and litter left behind by the loggers. If the industry had any true concern for the health of the forest then it would clean up all its slash, not leave one tenth of the cut trees wasted in the forest, prepare and replant the cut over areas, and return the scars left by logging roads as much as possible back to their natural state. Instead the industry confines its forest doctoring to the cutting of "over mature" wood and the like and leaves the repair and reforestation to be done by the tax payers.

With this record of environmental irresponsibility behind them I believe that the forest exploiters cannot be trusted in any forest and certainly should be refused any cutting rights in any public park.

Quetico is the last best example of a wilderness park area accessible to the people of the province, if we let the loggers continue their destruction of this park it will become a laughable farce of a natural park like Algonquin park has become. There are few places left in Algonquin where the maniac shriek of the chain saw or the roar of heavy trucks cannot be heard. Calling this public sponsored tree farm a provincial park is a cruel joke on the environment.

Must we allow the loggers to extract Quetico from the people of the province as industrial blackmail or are we going to preserve this small area of original Canada for future Canadians?

STOP ALL LOGGING IN ALL PUBLIC PARKS !!!

R. Edward Ambrose
(B.Sc.)

February 26, 1971

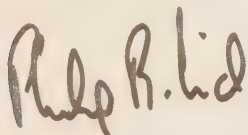
Mr. R. T. Thomson
Secretary
Quetico Park Advisory Committee
Ontario Department of Lands & Forests
Fort Frances, Ontario

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Enclosed are 15 copies of a brief submitted to the Quetico Park Advisory Committee by the Sierra Club.

We would prefer to present the brief publicly in the hearings scheduled for Toronto.

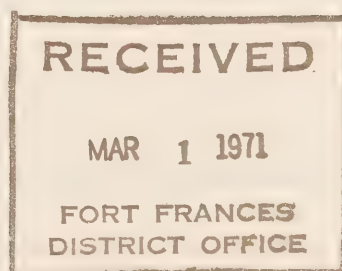
Yours very truly



Philip B. Lind
Chairman

The Sierra Club of Ontario
43 Elm Avenue (temporary address)
Toronto 5, Ontario

PBL/jl
Encl.



BRIEF ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

Submitted by: The Sierra Club of Ontario

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has again placed in question its ability to respond to the will of the people of Ontario. In spite of the many differences of opinion that have evolved over management issues in Algonquin Park the Department of Lands and Forests has maintained licences in Quetico Park.

Quetico, a park of tremendous ecological, archeological and historical interest is treasured throughout North America as a unique and extremely valuable resource, for canoeing it is unexcelled, and yet, inexplicably its value is being measured in terms of board feet. Over and over again this is happening in Ontario, particularly in the very areas that people expect the government to classify as "Primitive Parkland". First, it was Algonquin, where instead of phasing out logging the government continued to allow extensive cutting. It was then revealed that Superior Park was largely under licence and now the government has seen fit to maintain a vast area of Quetico under licence. Indeed, we can be thankful that Polar Bear Provincial Park doesn't have merchantable timber.

Quetico is an important wilderness area. It is a landscape that provides an ideal environment for canoeing which is certainly the most indigenous

and most common form of wilderness travel in this part of North America. Historically the Quetico is invaluable as it provided one of the most important waterways for the Indians and the Voyageurs.

The suggestion has been made that it is difficult to justify the preservation of Quetico for the small number of people that actually use this wilderness. What is forgotten in this type of criticism is that such an environment has tremendous social utility not only for the people who actually use it, but even for many thousands of people who have never actually visited the Park. The fact that it is there, that it is protected and that possibly someday a visit may be made to it is of immeasurable value.

The particular section of Quetico that is threatened at the present time is the over four hundred square miles in the north-eastern section of the Park. This is an area difficult to get to by canoe and for that reason it has the potential of providing a truly valuable wilderness experience for growing numbers of people who feel a very real need for solitude and an escape from the congestion of an urbanized society. It is in this area of the park that two of the longest portages are found, and hence some of the most challenging wilderness travel -- it is essential that it be preserved.

As growing pressure is felt on the more southern parks the Quetico will become even more important as a wilderness park. It must be

remembered that once a natural area is converted to a source of materials it is almost impossible to change it back again. The Quetico should be protected not only from logging but from mining and indeed recreational development not compatible with wilderness use.

There are many thousands of acres throughout the province that are available for logging and pulp wood production. Surely the small percentage of land that is parkland can be spared the onslaught of large road building operations and heavily designed roads to accommodate the very large equipment that is employed. The type of logging that is being allowed in Quetico will result in the introduction of massive, noisy machinery that leaves tremendous scars on the landscape.

Is our government incapable of realizing the value of such a resource? Can they not understand that even in monetary terms the protection of this resource will pay off handsomely not only now but even more so in the years to come? Because the mistake is being repeated with frightening regularity we cannot help but speculate on the ability of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to assess the nature and value of the wilderness experience.

The argument will be given that by preventing logging in the park we are depriving people of work and yet there has not been a traditional dependence on cutting in this park as there has been, for example, in

Algonquin. Even more importantly, it must be known that there are alternative sources in this vast land to satiate our craving for forest products. As far as pulp is concerned there is little doubt that we are wasting our resources, if we were recycling waste paper for example, there would not be near the need for licence acreage that there is at the present time, and this is to say nothing of the positive effect such action would have on our waste disposal and pollution problems. We cannot help but question the desirability of yet another pulp and paper operation in the northwest when already the pulp and paper industry is responsible for the destruction of hundreds of miles of waterways in the region.

The fact that logging is being permitted in Quetico focuses attention on the fact that we are in a "horse and buggy" age as far as parkland management in this province is concerned, and more specifically that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is not being responsive or responsible to the people or the heritage of Ontario, to say nothing of Canada.

The Quetico Advisory Committee for example, is well represented, (nine out of thirteen) by people from the northwest. This cannot help but portray an attitude that Quetico is strictly a local question. If resource planning only exists at the local level the good of Ontario's

Page Five...

residents cannot be served, overall policies cannot be developed and a balanced park system will never develop. The briefs you have received and the recommendations of the Conservation Council of Ontario make it clear that Quetico must be seen within a framework of providing primitive parkland for the people of the province at large.

It is the strongly endorsed feeling of The Sierra Club of Ontario that the Advisory Committee recommend to the Minister that the Province should discontinue logging in Quetico Park. We further recommend that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests re-evaluate their policies so that a concerned populace does not have to be constantly on guard against the loss of the invaluable areas of this province that should be obviously classified primitive (Algonquin, Superior, Quetico).

If such action is not taken it will be the objective of The Sierra Club of Ontario to determine what other actions should be undertaken in order to remedy this extreme social negligence.

Submitted by: The Sierra Club of Ontario

Philip B. Lind - Chairman
Dr. Robert MacMillan - Vice Chairman
George Priddle - Conservation Chairman
I. B. MacOdrum - Secretary

5 Hallcrest Avenue,
St. Catharines, Ontario.
February 22, 1971.

Mr. R. T. Thomson, Secretary,
The Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Basically, the majority of provincial parks in Ontario are camp-grounds and picnic areas with facilities for water-based activities, and, considering the crowded conditions in these places in the summer months, there is a definite need for many more such spots. Of course there are natural spaces in some of these parks but they are too small to be able to maintain their true natural features unaffected by man's actions in the surrounding areas. However, there are many who would like to be able to go camping for the purpose of enjoying the many aspects of nature. All these people require are primitive camping facilities, trails for hiking, waters for canoeing; basically the opportunity to be on their own and discard for a little while the 'advantages' of our modern society.

Sure, these people want these things now for this generation but they are also convinced that morally we owe it to all future generations to curb our greed to the extent of leaving a few spots untouched and unexploited. Maybe these persons should be called 'human' lovers rather than nature lovers since basically they realize how important it is to preserve that which helps to keep men human and maintain their proper perspective. The challenge today should be to achieve quality rather than quantity.

The fact that has to be considered is that there are many citizens who feel that this generation is using up a very important right that belongs to future generations - the right to have wilderness in their civilization, the right to find solitude somewhere, the right to see and enjoy, and to be inspired and renewed somewhere by those places where the hand of God has not been obscured by the industry of man. In a democracy, consideration is supposedly given to the rights of all groups but, so far, this is not being proven true as demonstrated by Mr. Brunelle's reference to the "much narrower range of interests" of those interested in wilderness.

Whether the park is now or will ever be desecrated or destroyed is again a matter of interpretation. If you are concerned only with cutting trees for lumbering for the sole purpose of putting more money in your pocket, then, of course, you are not destroying - you are merely cropping a resource that otherwise would eventually return to the soil and be lost as revenue. With this line of thought, there is no consideration given to the fact that not just the mature trees are removed but that with modern logging equipment the whole landscape is destroyed and the complete ecological system, from the micro-organisms in the soil to the larger mammals that lived in the forest, is totally disrupted. Also, even if reforestation is practised, usually only one or two types of trees are replanted (those that give the greatest monetary return) - a custom that when continued over several forest generations will deprive the soil of the complex organic diversity

- 2 -

which was there until man came. And, of course, again in line with making the most money, sustained yield without initial investment is expected as shown by repeated cuttings without fertilizing. Many farmers have been ruined by the same practice.

We seem to be confused between recreational areas and wilderness. If I am correct in assuming that by recreational use the Dept. of Lands and Forests mean camping, picnicking, motor-boating, water-skiing, paved roads, stores, etc., then these things can be consistent with logging but are in no way compatible with a wilderness area. In a wilderness, the opportunities are available for outdoor activities of distinctive forms of nature study, hiking, climbing, skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing, camping, etc. that may be enjoyed by any person willing to put one foot after the other and leave only footprints in return.

The possibility of conflict between what I conceive as the Dept. of Lands and Forests' idea of recreation and commercial cutting in the park is slight but any commercial cutting at all, as opposed to some necessary forest management, is in direct conflict with the wilderness concept. Some of the benefits to be obtained from wilderness areas are:

- Primary watershed protection.
- Scientific research potentials.
- Essential habitat for many species of scarce plants and animals.
- Pure air and water.
- Reserves of important historical and cultural significance.
- Relatively unmodified natural landscape.
- Opportunity for isolation, challenge and refinement of sensory impressions.
- Wildlife reservoirs which often aid in the natural stocking of more accessible areas.

In reference to the statement about 95% of the users of Quetico being American, studies conducted have led to the belief that many U.S. canoeists start their trips in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area but then enter Quetico Provincial Park to avoid the large number of powerboats using the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Surely this must indicate something

Comparing the area occupied by all of Quetico with that area of the province that is still forested, it is extremely difficult to understand how it can be maintained that the lumber in Quetico is required to utilize 225 men at Sapawe and keep the O & M mill at Fort Frances in operation. If our lumbering industry is entirely dependent on such a small section for trees, what difference does it make if we run out today instead of tomorrow. At least if we left Quetico undisturbed, it would serve as a memorial to what Ontario did have at one time.

Yours truly,

Bryce W. Taylor

Bryce W. Taylor.

BWT/aet

A Brief to the Quetico Advisory Committee

Quetico Provincial Park should be classified as a Primitive Park. It is an important sanctuary for the preservation of wild life. The timber wolf and bald eagle are both there and need the protection which its ecology offers them. It also has an extensive concentration of Indian rock paintings. Quetico was the route for the Voyageurs who travelled from Montreal west two hundred years ago. We need to preserve this interesting part of Canadian history. It is a cultural treasure which we must preserve.

The Park is not treated as a treasure by the government. It is treated as a logging area as any timber outside the Park. Quetico Provincial Park was created for the pleasure and enjoyment of the people of Canada. Can the people enjoy its beauty while trees are cut and logging roads are being built? No, they cannot.

It is felt by many that the Park gives employment to many residents of the area. The pulp and paper industry do not give the needed additional employment. The mills have cut their timber limits in much of the area and transportation of the lumber to the mill is becoming the problem. A wiser use of the beauty of Quetico Provincial Park is to encourage tourism. Good publicity and outfitting would bring many to the area and this would employ many local residents. Quetico Provincial Park is truly a unique area and it would be wiser to utilize it in a way that it would last for generations. Tourism would do this. Many would enjoy its beauty; employment would come to local residents; people who are not yet born would have an area to roam in and enjoy throughout their lifetime.

Wilderness is needed by the people to-day. Even if they never go to the wilderness, knowing that it is there gives them a security they need. We are living in an era of speed, noise and pollution of many kinds.

A Brief to the Quetico Advisory Committee

Page 2

It is the responsibility of the Government to preserve all the wild areas that are easily accessible to man. Quetico Provincial Park is such an area and it is accessible to the people of the cities throughout Ontario and Manitoba.

See Richmond
Box 265
Sydenham, Ont.

144
GAVIN HENDERSON

131 MILDENHALL ROAD
TORONTO 12, ONTARIO

February 26, 1971

Mr. R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ont.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

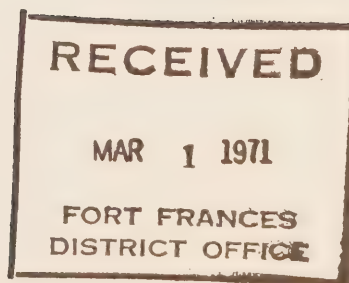
Enclosed herewith are fifteen copies of my brief to the Quetico
Advisory Committee.

Yours sincerely,



Gavin Henderson

npf



A BRIEF TO THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

-by-

GAVIN HENDERSON

February 26, 1971

To: The Members of the Quetico Advisory Committee

Gentlemen:

I am glad of this opportunity to offer suggestions with respect to the future of Quetico Provincial Park. As Executive Director of the Conservation Council of Ontario for 13 years and the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada for 6 years, I have had a good deal of experience with problems concerning the use and management of parks in both Ontario and Canada as a whole. This, and a long-term interest in the larger question of what kind of environment we of this generation shall pass on to the next, has prompted this personal submission.

Recommendation I

That steps be taken immediately to classify Quetico Provincial Park as a Primitive Park within the framework of the Parks Classification System of the Department of Lands and Forests, at the same time dedicating the park as an environmental education, interpretation and research facility, with recreation an important additional use.

1. I am urging that Quetico be classed as a Primitive Park to protect and preserve its incomparable wilderness values for the benefit of present and future generations. Though this would put an end to commercial logging in the park, it need not mean economic hardship for the Jim Mathieu-Domtar Company or its employees.
2. The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests has assured that wood is available from outside the park to take the place of what the Company now

depends on from its Quetico limits but at a probable higher cost delivered at the mill. If this additional cost is more than the Company can afford, equalization payments should be made to offset it. The subsidizing of industry by government in the public interest is common practice. Here, surely, is a case where it would be justified.

3. While primitive classification would place a ban on the use of automobiles, motor boats and all other forms of mechanized recreation within the park, there are bodies of water in the general vicinity of Quetico to the east, north and west of the park boundary with high recreation potential that could be substituted.

4. I have proposed that Quetico be dedicated as an environmental education, interpretation and research facility to give formal recognition to the other important values of wilderness besides recreation and as a declaration of the Government's intention to draw maximum public benefit from them through programmes designed for that purpose. These values are educational, cultural, inspirational and scientific.

5. While reference to them is made in the Department of Lands and Forests' definition of the purpose of a Primitive Park*, classification by itself does not guarantee that any of these values will ever bear fruit. Certainly no educational or scientific benefits can be expected without planning and investment.

6. Forests and minerals in the ground are of no economic value until they

* Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario, 1967
Page 3, section 1(a)

can be made accessible and developed - a process frequently requiring the spending of public money. Parks for organized camping and intensive recreational use need roads, campsites, toilets, washrooms and other facilities, all of which take planning and money to develop. It should not be difficult, therefore, to apply the same principle to making the most of what a primitive park such as Quetico would have to offer.

7. So far in Ontario the potential of undisturbed natural communities for environmental education and research has not been exploited to any great extent. Quetico would appear to be an ideal facility for these purposes - ease of access being a key factor.

Recommendation II

That in searching for ways to derive the fullest possible benefits from classifying Quetico as a Primitive Park, a study be undertaken at the earliest opportunity into the feasibility of:

(a) Establishing an environmental education and research institute outside of but immediately adjacent to the park, to be affiliated with an Ontario university and having living accommodation and conference facilities for year-round use.

(b) Providing facilities for youth programmes oriented towards knowledge and understanding of the environment and the building of character and self-reliance as an auxiliary function of the institute.

8. The chief purpose of the institute would be to explore ways for expanding knowledge, understanding and awareness of the total human environment and to relate the Ontario scene to Canadian, continental and world influences. A

study of the role of wildlands in furthering this aim is seen as a major part of the institute's programme.

9. Emphasis would also be put on improving techniques for increasing perception of the environment among all segments of society, especially the young. The park itself and the ecological lessons to be learned from it, would be key factors in achieving these objectives.

10. With growing problems of youth alienation, said to be associated to a large extent with environmental deterioration, especially in the cities, the development of youth programmes for leadership training in conjunction with the institute is suggested as a means of countering this trend if only in a small way. Today's youth needs to be shown the possibilities for controlling and shaping our environment through an understanding of it, rather than giving way to despair born of the feeling that they are victims of forces beyond their control.

11. Programmes such as the Outward Bound Schools could be developed in co-operation with the institute to combine a unique learning and inspirational experience with a high degree of physical challenge.* The opportunity to participate in these programmes should be open to the young from all segments of society, including our native peoples, and from all income groups. Participation by a limited number of foreign students might also be considered.

* The Outward Bound Programme, which originated in Britain and has since proved so successful in developing youth leaders in many countries of the world, does not yet operate in Canada.

Recommendation III

That a team of internationally recognized authorities in those fields pertaining to the various uses of Quetico suggested in this brief be appointed, to:

(a) Carry out the feasibility study proposed in Recommendation II, and

(b) Make whatever additional or alternative suggestions for the use and management of Quetico as a Primitive Park that they may consider useful and necessary.

12. Because very little, if anything, has been done to evaluate the potential of Quetico for environmental education and research, and because much knowledge and experience has been gained in other parts of the world in the use of natural environments for such purposes and amply documented by governments and agencies such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, it would seem only prudent to get the advice of the most experienced people available wherever they are to be found.

Recommendation IV

That the report of the study group referred to above be made public

13. In the light of widespread interest and concern over the future of Quetico and the implications of the Government's final decision in the matter for the future of wilderness preservation generally in Ontario, the views and opinions of these independent authorities should be made known.

Concluding remarks:

14. It has been said that with Northwestern Ontario heavily dependent on the forest industry for its economic well-being, it is not possible to forego commercial cutting in Quetico without jeopardizing both the jobs of the woods industry workers and the economy of the region as a whole.

15. Without in any way wanting to minimize the economic importance of the forest resource in that part of the Province, it is the burden of this submission that, if classed as a Primitive Park, Quetico could bring far greater benefits to the region and the Province in the long run than it does now, provided we are prepared to:

- (a) View the park, not in isolation from its surroundings, but as a key component in the future growth and development of the region.
- (b) Make a thorough and competent analysis of all of the potential benefits of the park seen in this context, and
- (c) Invest sufficient to realize these benefits.

16. Most of the opposition to classifying Quetico as a Primitive Park is based on the assumption that the withdrawal of commercial logging and the elimination of mechanized forms of recreation and camping would automatically sterilize this vast area from the point of view of the local economy and be of benefit only to a very small handful of wilderness canoeists. Apparently no attempt has been made to even consider that alternative benefits might exist and should at least be looked into.

17. The warning has been made over and over again that we in Canada should do all we can to lessen our dependence on the primary resource industries. In view of the fact that the woods industry in Ontario is a high cost industry in relation to other provinces, with much of this being the higher cost of labour in Ontario, and in view of the industry's drive to reduce labour costs through increased mechanization and automation, the future of any region that continues to rely heavily on the forest industry without doing everything possible to develop alternative sources of revenue, would not appear to be very secure.

18. It seems highly probable that in the not-too-distant future tourism and recreation in Northwestern Ontario could far outstrip the forest industry from a revenue-producing standpoint, given the necessary focus of public policy and investment. In view of the variety of recreational opportunities in the Thunder Bay-Quetico-Fort Frances region, the feasibility might well be explored of developing a Recreation Reserve, similar in concept to the Killarney Recreation Reserve, with Quetico as a Primitive Park and the proposed institute as its central core.

19. It is worth noting that the Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta, which started originally in a very small way, has since grown to become a major educational institution and conference centre of considerable social and economic importance, both to the town of Banff and the Province of Alberta. The school is now affiliated with the University of Alberta. With all of the

natural and locational advantages of Quetico, there is no reason why the kind of institute proposed in this brief should not be equally beneficial to both Atikokan and the region. The financing of the institute and the youth programmes associated with it might come partly from Industry and Foundations and partly from the Ontario and Federal Governments.

20. A great deal is talked about the educational and scientific values of wilderness, but no attempt has yet been made to evaluate them as far as Quetico is concerned and find a way to exploit them to the best advantage.

21. My proposal for an environmental education and research institute in conjunction with the park is based partly on the assumption that Quetico offers an ideal teaching and research facility and partly on the fact that such an institute is needed in Ontario at this time. It is certainly not my thought that all of the activities of the institute would centre on the park itself. Some would, of course, as the forces and processes that govern natural communities are the same that govern what we do in shaping our own communities, including our cities and towns. Learning more about how nature works in undisturbed environments could therefore be of tremendous practical use in ways we may not yet have thought of.

22. One of the most important roles of the institute, however, as I see it, would be to research and devise ways for increasing public perception and understanding of our total environment. Right now there is general awareness of the fact that all is not well with our environment and that a great deal of

money and effort is going to be needed to get on top of the problem. What is not widely known and understood is that solutions to these problems are not simply a matter of applying more technology and more money, but will depend to a great extent on a re-shaping of public attitudes and values.

23. At the present time much of what comes to public attention about environmental problems is from stories and reports calculated to shock more than inform. These may have some value in drawing attention to a problem, but repeated exposure to this kind of thing tends eventually to turn people's minds away from the problem. Furthermore, this kind of information tends to be of a one-sided nature, with only part of the story being told.

24. The kind of institute I have in mind would aim to attract leading scientists and authorities from all over the world in the broad range of disciplines concerned with understanding and interpreting our environment, and would put Ontario in the forefront of serious environmental study and research in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

Gavin Henderson,
Toronto.
February 26, 1971

TO: The Quetico Park Advisory Committee

FROM: The Ingersoll Nature Club

We wish to express our concern at the destruction of the Quetico Provincial Park by logging operations. We feel there are aesthetic, biological and moral reasons for preserving this area.

The present park policy is deceitful. To the public it conveys parks as recreational areas; behind the scenes it caters to the logging companies. We cannot agree that any short-term commercial gains can possibly justify this destruction.

The question of preserving natural habitats of flora and fauna is no longer a narrow provincial problem but that of mankind on this earth--with its future in the balance.

Understanding of natural eco-systems helps us to obtain knowledge with which to control systems we create. Some sciences, such as sociology and ecology require the use of wilderness area, as do some aspects of medical research. We should not destroy these repositories of information.

Somebody, somewhere, has to put a brake on the ravaging of the earth's resources; for with increasing usage insurmountable pressure will have eliminated all but sources of food and basic human needs. THIS IS NOT ENOUGH.

We feel that Quetico Park would serve Ontario best if part of it were available for recreation, part of it as a wilderness museum and all of it for scientific research. We recommend that it be set aside as a wilderness park and that all logging licenses be rescinded.


J. L. Jones, President
Ingersoll Nature Club.

THE POLICY IS GREAT -- NUTS

There is one provincial park in Ontario where you can get away from people but unfortunately it is almost inaccessible.

The writer has received a letter from Mr. Rene Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests, dated 25 Jan /1 which was accompanied by a copy of his statement of 12 Nov 1970 and a copy of the document "Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario 1967". The latter document was not amended in any way by the Minister's staff so it ought to be current and correct, although the one wilderness park which has been reserved is not listed.

With certain minor reservations it is considered that the policy as stated is sound.

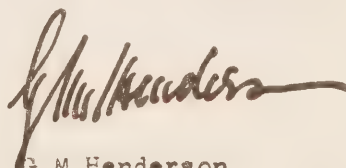
The trouble is that the policy is not being applied. With the exception of the inaccessible park noted above there are NO primitive parks or wild river parks in Ontario.

WELL -- SO WHAT

Our future population will need natural areas where they may re-create their spirits, where they may escape the crowd and be themselves, where they can ease the dreadful neuroses built up by overcrowding. If these needs are not provided for NOW the opportunity will have passed FOREVER.

For this reason it is considered imperative that Quetico be set aside as a PRIMITIVE PARK now : NO lumbering, NO outboards, NO chain saws, NO snowmobiles.

Respectfully submitted



G.M. Henderson

545 Blythwood Road,
Toronto 315, Ontario.

February 25th 1971

A BRIEF ON QUETICO PARK TO:

Mr. R.T. Thomson, Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands & Forests,
FORT FRANCES, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Despite reading accounts in the press and elsewhere about the changing policies and activities in our parks, perhaps as any typical Ontario native, I have taken no personal action, feeling this is being taken care of by someone else.

However, the latest reports on Quetico, so close to my birthplace, Fort William, forces me to draw up this brief in support of those who strive to promote a more logical programme to safeguard not only Quetico but Algonquin, Killarney and other Ontario parks in the best interests of the province and the majority of Ontario residents.

I am perhaps a little better qualified than the average citizen to realize what the long term aims and objectives must be, with a cottage within several miles of Algonquin Park, a hunting camp association adjacent to Killarney Park, a farm between Sudbury and French River, and working as an engineer, president and now Chairman of the Board of a company in Toronto since 1933.

I firmly believe our pre-Cambrian areas can be developed to provide a good living for all generations to come, by providing paying tourist attractions and primeval park areas must be a king pin.

I and all people I casually talk to on the subject vigorously object to the amount of logging operations now pursued, particularly in Quetico (and Algonquin and proposed in Killarney).

If the government, say 50 or more years ago, when there still was more than ample timberlands surrounding these parks, had instituted a programme that the timber companies must reforest and practise Silvi culture, even along the lines as in some Scandinavian countries, there now would be no need to disturb the natural forests of these larger and increasingly important and indispensable great parks!

Mr. R.T. Thomson, Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee.

February 25, 1971

Some of the plans presently proposed by Mr. Brunelle sound encouraging but really are not basically sound.

More total and eventually annual income will be obtained for Ontario and its residents if most or preferably at least 75% of the area of these parks are retained in the primitive or natural, i.e. undisturbed state.

A surrounding zone would and should be developed where silvi culture and subsequent timber harvesting on a controlled basis would obtain and which zone would provide camping, vacationing, tourist and recreational facilities on a paying and profitable basis.

These zones would be designed to provide extra feeding areas for deer, moose and elk. This would also provide against natural calamities as winters of excessively deep snows. Increased non-resident hunters would also provide additional tourism and returns which are always so welcome.

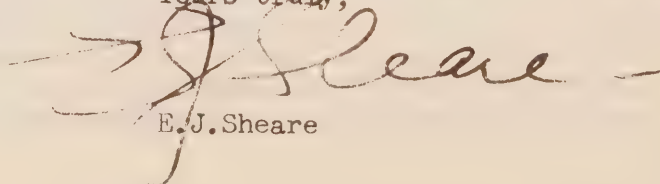
Another way of looking at the problem:

1. Suppose the government allows the parks to be logged more fully as quickly as possible.
2. Then the people employed in logging and the operators would get maximum returns at once.
3. No problems re parks would then exist except for those interested who could start planning and perhaps in 75 - 125 years have parks of the type as are really wanted, i.e. present undisturbed park areas.
4. If reforestation in the outlying logged out areas isn't also done adequately, good reasons again in 75 - 125 years would be found for logging those "new" parks - - the same reasons Mr. Brunelle is now using.

No, gentlemen, the answer today is not in logging our great parks but to immediately stop all logging operations and have the problem studied more carefully in the light of what is best in the interests of our grandchildren and their children.

I strongly oppose any logging or disturbance of our park areas until the whole problem is carefully studied by a capable committee and then their proposals are in turn screened in the light of what are the best long term objectives as 50 years hence and onward.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E.J. Sheare", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

E.J. Sheare

A BRIEF FOR THE QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

from R.D. Ussher, R.R. 1, DELTA, Ontario

I have been an active naturalist in Ontario for fifty years, and have seen many parts of the Province.

For twenty-five years, to the end of 1969, I was employed by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, chiefly in the Park Interpretive Programme.

I am a graduate Forester, University of Toronto, 1927; and a Director of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists.

"Design for Developement" says of the Northwestern Ontario Region that: " with proper safeguards the environment will continue to be the region's greatest asset " (underlining mine).

Quetico Provincial Park is one of the area's finest examples of this asset, or at least it should be.

Surely this great Province can afford to save the environment in Quetico, if not elsewhere in Northwestern Ontario.

Surely it is plain fact that little of the environment can be saved if it is to be logged by todays methods. With the roads needed for modern equipment, these alone will bring about major environmental changes, and this is only the beginning. ;

How much of this "greatest asset" will remain intact after the actual logging itself ?

How can anyone carefully control the impact on the forest soil of bulldozers, trucks and other heavy equipment; the soil that must be the basis of tomorrow's forests ?

The environment cannot be properly safeguarded under such treatment.

I believe that nature will continue to produce forests in the absence of commercially minded forest management. Can we not attempt Park Management instead ? Management that means the minimum of human interference with Northwestern Ontario's greatest asset: ~~the~~ unpolluted natural environment.

I would most strongly urge that ^eQuetico Provincial Park be made a Primitive Park, with no logging and no mining.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. Lester". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

BRIEF

PREPARED FOR: QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RE: LOGGING IN QUETICO PARK

DATE:
February 25, 1971

PREPARED BY:
Mrs. Ruth K. Pinkerton

February 25, 1971

Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Francis,
Ontario.

SUBMISSION BY: MRS. RUTH K. PINKERTON

WITH REFERENCE TO: LOGGING OPERATIONS IN QUETICO PARK

Gentlemen:

With all possible vehemence this brief opposes continued
- let alone extended - logging operations in Quetico, and
indeed in all major Ontario (wilderness) parks.

Speaking as a concerned citizen, a partaker of wilderness enjoyment whenever possible, and a mother who wants future generations to have the opportunity to experience the wilderness as their right, I submit the following value aspects for your consideration:

CULTURAL VALUE

Canada's culture was founded in the wilderness. Its profound effect is evident in the course of our history, and development of art and literature.

We therefore, have an obligation to future Canadians to preserve prime sections of wilderness parkland in as natural a state as is now possible in view of irreparable damage already done. Furthermore, these preserves of our cultural beginnings must be accessible to be enjoyed by the most people. Once allowed to disappear from wilderness parklands such as Quetico, the primeval aspect cannot be recreated. Despite all his technological progress, man is incapable of duplicating natural evolution.

AESTHETIC VALUE

More people every year are visiting wilderness parks to observe and enjoy the soul-restorative benefits of nature's handiwork. Park visitors expect to see nature without undue interference by man, to be in a retreat uncluttered by sight and sound of man's mechanical predilection, not to mention commercial greed.

The wilderness visitor wants to experience nature as nature ordered - not as brought about by shortsighted men with consequential reduction in the variety of wild life forms.

As more people crowd into urban centres, and as the population steadily increases, ever greater areas of primitive wilderness will be needed to meet the demand for natural retreats. Vast tracts of wilderness should have been set aside long ago - much more than is currently available to citizens. We can at least preserve that which we have for future wilderness visitors.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Modern strides in scientific knowledge have alerted us to the critical need for maintenance of wild areas to preserve sources of our own life-support systems. Nature does a far better job of organising the delicate balance in all eco-systems than man has yet devised. So-called forest 'management' proclaimed by lumbering concerns to improve upon natural cycles, merely provides greater quantities of commercially valuable lumber without regard to the effect upon wildlife inter-dependency. This must lead eventually to an adverse effect upon man. Regions of self-regulatory wilderness must be maintained to ensure the continuation of all existing inter-dependent species - man included.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

In order to extend our knowledge of life, we must study life forms, their behavioural patterns, evolution and inter-action. The only way to pursue this course of study is through observation of life groups in completely natural, i.e. un-man-aged environments. Thus we have a need to retain some of our primitive wilderness apart from not only logging operators but beyond the public's access as well. Such natural laboratories are absolutely essential for scientific research and cannot be simulated by computer models or duplicated artificially.

ECONOMIC VALUE

Tourism is fast overtaking our primary industries as the major contributor to GNP and employment. If there were enough wilderness preserves, managed in the best public interests, Ontario could realize greater benefits from developing park-visitor opportunities than from logging; more people residing in adjacent centres could be employed than are now engaged in lumbering operations.

Our best wilderness areas are within a day's drive of many millions of people in both Canada and the Northern United States. In light of the potential tourist value inherent in ever greater population concentration surrounding the Great Lakes, Ontario should be making plans to cope at minimum, better still to capitalize on tomorrow's expectable flood of visitors searching for respite in wilderness oases.

SUMMARY

It is my conviction that every attempt should be made to preserve Quetico Park as a true natural wilderness for the public good. It is my belief that we have a moral duty to preserve Quetico's natural assets, and more, for yet unborn Canadians.

In order to ensure that Quetico is retained as a primitive park in the truest definition "a natural" area set aside for the pleasure of people", plus allowance made for scientific pursuits, I strongly advocate complete exclusion of the following from Quetico:

- all lumbering activity
- all motor vehicles, land, water and air
- all vehicular roads
- all interference with the natural order.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for your consideration and will hopefully assist in the development of a wilderness parks philosophy, that will be people-oriented in the future.

Otherwise, what will we say when our children and their children ask us in decades to come, "why didn't you do something when you knew what to do and still had time before it was too late?"

SIGNED: *Ruth K. Pinkerton*

(Mrs. Ruth K. Pinkerton,
Toronto, Ontario).

A Brief for the
QUETICO PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dear Sirs;

Feb. 24, 1971.

I am a student of Oakville-Trafalgar High School and a member of it's Ecology Club. I hope that my opinion and feelings be considered valid enough that it be used by you to help you decide upon a solution for the Park.

If the Park is going to be classified as a Primitive Park then I feel that the following should not be permitted:

1. Any mechanized machinery. By this I mean no outboard motors, no snowmobiles, and no airplanes.
2. Any roads into the park. Let there be one to three lodges where people wishing to hike or canoe into the park interior may outfit their supplies.
3. The spraying of pesticides. This is a controversial topic. The material used, the method, and where to spray are disagreed upon by most people. I feel that if it is a Primitive Park we should allow Nature to handle the situation.
4. The construction of roads for logging purposes. I feel that as a Primitive Park for the advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario that logging would ruin the Park. As a Primitive Park nothing at all should be done by man to "try" to handle ecology of the Park himself.
5. Any trapping for commercial purposes and hunting for sport or for commercial purposes. I am a little biased in this respect because I feel very strongly against hunting and trapping. If a man is out in his canoe in the Park and runs out of food I think that he is justified in hunting for his food, but a man with plenty to eat to stalk an animal and kill it for sport I feel is just another blunder by man to upset Nature's Ecology even more.

I think that if any logging is to take place in the Park the name of "Primitive" must first be removed. When I think of a Primitive Park I think of a Park which is not managed or "mismanaged" by mankind. But if the pressure results in the lifting of the name "Primitive" then I feel that the only possible type of logging which may be carried out is harvesting by the Lands and Forests Department. I think that if the Park is still for the people of Ontario then harvesting by an unbiased or by a non-profit organization such as the Lands and Forests Department is the only solution. If any other type of logging need be carried out then lift the name of "Park for the people of Ontario" and call it the "logging tract for Canadian Companies". I say this because besides being a student concerned with Ecology, I feel very Nationalistic about my Canadian citizenship.

I hope that my opinion and feelings are taken seriously enough that this brief is not entirely ignored.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. L. L. L. L.

Ecology Club,
c/o Oakville-Trafalgar High School,
291 Reynolds Street,
Oakville, Ontario.

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

A BRIEF TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

February 25, 1971.

(Mrs.) Frances Westman

R.R.1, MIDLAND, Ont.

Gentlemen: I thank you in advance for your consideration of this brief. I notice that the committee is made up of busy people giving up their time to consider the fate of Quetico Park because of a sincere belief that their view is valid and important to the future. I don't think many of you are there because of short term expediency, or with the idea of giving an advisory that thinks only of immediate profits. I too, though I may not be the most articulate person in the world, want to offer some of my time in an effort to say that I believe the preservation of Quetico is important for the future.

The phrase "the preservation of Quetico" is vague, and can mean many things to many people. The lumber companies claim that their actions are the only ones to result in "the preservation of Quetico". Alas, this is a "tunnel-vision" view, which sees forests only as producers of wood. No doubt the great promises of better and healthier forests through logging are sincere enough, but editorials such as that in the "Northern Logger" of October 1970, which proclaims that "future generations will curse to-day's "forever wilders" " are unspecific, and untrue in almost every sentence. I do not want to take up your time in refuting this editorial, though it will no doubt be quoted by the logging interests, but I would like to make 2 points.

1. The author makes personal judgements on which trees are "valuable" and which worthless completely without foundation or explanation. In point of fact it is the variety to be found in nature that is not only its delight, but also its safeguard in terms of stability. Obviously the author's mind cannot conceive of a tree except in terms of money. If parks are not to be commercially exploited in future, he need not worry what trees grow there.

2. The author states that the "preservationists" cannot leave the future of the forest to nature, undisturbed by the hand of man. This is like stating that 2 and 2 make 4. "The hand of man" is everywhere, and has already done its damage because the mind that controlled it saw only dollars as the end product of its activities. Now we are fed and clothed and can look around to see the devastation we are creating. It is time to stop and study what we are doing.

Thus, in this matter of parks, let's be consistent. We have avowed our belief, through our creation of the Parks Acts in both provincial and federal governments, in the concept that parks are important. This is deeply subscribed to by the people of Ontario, who put their trust in their government to carry out that concept. Logging must be done, no doubt, but NOT IN PARKS. Otherwise we will have no parks, we will have only rows of trees waiting to be turned into dollars. There will be nowhere for our children and

and grandchildren to see an approximation of what the pioneers once saw. We will have completed our rape of the environment, and it will be too late to put anything back.

For a concrete suggestion, the Algonquin Wildlands League have prepared a reasoned, objective and sensible statement of parks and forest policies which looks at both sides of the problem dispassionately and practically. These men are scientific, informed and articulate and speak for many who are not so, but know their values to be true. I recommend a long hard look at their suggestions. And I beg for an immediate adoption of the classification "primitive park" for Quetico, as a matter of urgency and of inestimable value for the future of Ontario, that goes far, far beyond immediate financial gains.

Francis Westman
Midland, Ontario

Feb. 25 / 71

BRIEF FROM POLLUTION PROBE OF KITCHENER-WATERLOO, ONTARIO

to Quetico Park Advisory Committee

by

Alan Macnaughton

BRIEF FROM POLLUTION PROBE OF KITCHENER-WATERLOO, ONTARIO

As members of a citizen's action group, we appreciate the opportunity to present our views to this committee. We strongly endorse the principle that citizens should participate in the formation of government policy.

Pollution Probe in Kitchener-Waterloo is an organization of twelve hundred people from the local community who are concerned about the deterioration of our environment at the provincial as well as the local level. The situation in Quetico Park interests us because a choice has to be made between resource-oriented and industry-oriented philosophies of park management.

We believe that the general principle governing the administration of Quetico Park should be the preservation of the wilderness environment. The multiple use policy of the Ontario Government is destroying the Quetico wilderness by commercial logging. Economic growth at any cost has caused the degradation of Algonquin Park and the mistake must not be repeated. It is not too late to save Quetico; only 468 square miles of the park are currently under timber license, and only a small fraction of the park has been cut to date. Logging conflicts with the enjoyment of the park in many ways. Noise from the highly mechanized operations of the industry disturbs many park visitors, and roads built by the logging companies are incompatible with canoeing and other forms of wilderness recreation. Natural environmental processes should operate in the park, and they are disrupted by the cutting of trees.

It should be made clear that we have no quarrel with lumbering as an industry, but it has no place in provincial parks. These wild areas were created so that the citizens of Ontario and tourists from outside the province

could enjoy a completely natural environment. Provincial parks cover only a small part of the forested areas of Ontario. We merely ask that this insignificant percentage of the land be free from the inroads of extractive industries. Wilderness is our heritage and we wish to pass on this unspoiled "place to stand" to the next generation.

Mining should also be forbidden within park boundaries. The same problems of roads, noise, and environmental interference apply to the mining industry. We are well aware that the lumbering and mining industries are important to the economy of Northern Ontario, but both activities could and should be carried on only outside the park.

Motor boats and snowmobiles should be prohibited. Where motorized transport goes, garbage, noise and pollution inevitably follow. Algonquin Park provides a prime example of this damage.

Our recommendation is that Quetico Park should be reclassified as a Primitive Park to avoid the abuses mentioned above. The future survival of this wilderness region can best be assured through this change in designation. The purpose of a Primitive Park as defined by the Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario (1967) is "to set aside representative areas of natural landscapes for posterity and to provide an opportunity to enrich and expand the outdoor knowledge and recreation experience in natural wild conditions." Development and road access would be strictly limited. In such an area "the natural resources (would be) reserved from exploitation." Quetico has all the qualifications necessary for a Primitive Park. It could be the first such park in an area relatively near to the densely populated areas of Ontario. The only Primitive Park now in existence, Polar Bear Park on James Bay, can only be reached by airplane. Quetico Park's present designation as a Natural Environment Park is unacceptable because the multiple use policy is destroying its wilderness values.

The multiple use concept is incompatible with maintaining a wilderness environment within the park. Primary or extractive industries such as lumbering and mining conflict with recreational use of the area. In each case, recreation suffers. We ask that logging in Quetico Park be discontinued and compensation be arranged for loss of timber rights. We must not let Quetico Park be destroyed in the name of progress.

APPENDIX I: MAMMALS, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS IN QUETICO PARK

Mammals

The writer of this appendix has done no field work on these in the Park but considerable reading on them, since several species endangered in Canada and/or Ontario are, or were, found here and his main interest is conservation.

Some of these species which apparently still survive in Quetico in small numbers are Marten, Fisher and Canada Lynx, all "wilderness" creatures. Cahn (see references) considered these three "extremely rare" or "practically extirpated" and cited cases of "deplorable" overtrapping in the past. He also cited "removal of the large timber" as "profoundly" affecting their decline in the Park, in the case of the first two, which are known to be mammals of deep woods that are decreasing all over North America (according to Vanishing Wild Animals of the World). However, both Cahn and Peterson (1966) mention restoration of these fur-bearers of the weasel family under wilderness conditions. Drs. de Vos (see references below) and Peterson (1957) have stressed to me and others the decline in lynx numbers owing to trapping and loss of northland habitat, throughout the province.

Other fur-bearers which have become or always were rare in Ontario, and occurring in Quetico, are: Badger in very small numbers (perhaps not now), Bobcat and Minnesota Long-tailed Weasel. The former two are not known to occur in other large Ontario wilderness areas; the latter two have been trapped in the Park and their numbers here and elsewhere should be known before this continues. In this category too, would presumably be the Wisconsin subspecies of the Gray Fox, a recent invader of the Quetico border country.

Numbers of Mink and Otter should be watched, in view of Cahn's (1937) mention of their steady decrease, 1927-1937. Moose need a large area of wilderness and it should be provided for them in Quetico. Logging in the Park has no doubt benefitted the White-tailed Deer but certainly not the Woodland Caribou, extinct since before 1929 (Cahn). For both conservation and interest's sake we could have more caribou in the province; the Ontario-Minnesota border country was once good habitat for them, with an abundance of their food as late as 1937. They require climax coniferous forest with much lichen growth and logging destroys this. Since almost all Ontario caribou herds are on the decline, surely we could attempt restocking in large tracts of former habitat. Elk, also formerly in Quetico, could be restored perhaps, but require wide range too.

Two mammals of vast wild areas, both formerly reported from the Quetico country, are Cougar and Wolverine. The first may be slowly returning to wilderness areas and there are a few recent reports from the Lake Superior to Manitoba area. The second has been extinct in the Park for at least half a century or more; it is endangered now in all eastern North America and called in eastern Canada a "vanishing species" by Peterson (1966). If Polar Bear Provincial Park and Quetico were left primitive it might be rehabilitated as is being done in Scandinavia (something this author is looking into). Certainly neither Wolverine nor Cougar is compatible with human development.

In light of the above, I support no logging, no interior roads, no snowmobiles and no trapping for Quetico. I also support a classification of it as primitive or wilderness.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The writer has only spent one day looking for these animals in the Park (summer, 1969) but in that time was able to establish a new locality

record or two for Western Painted Turtle, a species he was studying in western Ontario that egg-laying season. This turtle is common in western Canada but in Ontario seems confined to concentrations around Lake Nipigon, Lake of the Woods-Rainy River," the Lakehead and Quetico. It might be vulnerable, being at the extreme of its range and in small numbers, to recreational development around Dawson Lake and Meadows Lake, where it occurs.

The Park seems to mark the western Canadian limit for the Spotted Salamander, according to Royal Ontario Museum records. Quetico, along with the Lakehead and perhaps a few other pockets, marks the only Canadian range of the Central or Louisiana sub-species of Newt. Newts seem vulnerable to pollution and pesticides, requiring clean water for their largely aquatic and carnivorous lives.

General Statement

Before any further exploitation or development of Quetico proceeds, an ecological study of the Park should be made, including in it, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. There are only two thorough studies of these animals for the Park, to this writer's knowledge. He would be willing to assist in such a study, having had experience with such studies elsewhere. It is his opinion that, although he is an automobile traveller, roads (except the main highway) and campsites should be phased out.

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* of Tennessee Valley Authority at the time.

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- Peterson, R. L. 1957. Changes in the mammalian fauna of Ontario. In Changes in the fauna of Ontario, ed. by F. A. Urquhart. Royal Ontario Museum, University of Toronto Press.
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C. A. Campbell, of American Society of Mammalogists and Canadian Amphibian & Reptile Conservation Society, and as Conservation Advisor to K-W Pollution Probe.

B R I E F

TO: QUETICO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FROM: RICHARD B. HOWARD
RE: QUETICO PARK

In 1967, the Department of Lands and Forests published a booklet, Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario. The penultimate paragraph of the introduction reads as follows: To better serve the people of Ontario and their visitors, two new classes of parks have been declared. These are "Primitive Parks" and "Wild River Parks" and their establishment gives recognition to the increasing demand for outdoor recreation in a wilderness or semi-wilderness environment.

The definition of Primitive Park includes two sentences: "Also recognized is the psychological need, of many people, to know that unspoiled wilderness areas exist" and "Mechanized equipment and vehicles will be allowed only as needed for area protection and for other emergency demands."

The decision to declare this new classification and to define it so clearly could only have meant that the Government, after due consideration, saw a need for the people of Ontario and intended to fulfil that need. There is no evidence whatever that the Primitive classification included a multiple-use concept.

Over three years have passed since the decision was made; in that time, the Government has designated one area, and one only, as a Primitive Park. Its overwhelming weakness is its inaccessibility to the average man.

The time has come for the Government of Ontario to follow one of two policies; state publicly that it made an error in declaring a Primitive classification because it fills no need and therefore has no validity; and that this classification is being withdrawn from its index. The reasons behind such a move must be published.

The alternative is to state that the original thinking is sound and that new parks will be created, or existing parks designated, as Primitive.

The present alternative - praising the theory of primitive parks and downgrading or ignoring them in practice - is totally unworthy of the Government of this Province. The need for primitive areas, obvious in 1967, is even more urgent today. This need has been documented dozens, nay hundreds, of times. Of the many areas in Ontario which are available for Primitive Parks, Quetico is surely one of the most obvious.

The Government of Ontario would be derelict in its duty to the people of Ontario if it does not designate Quetico as a Primitive Park.

Upper Canada College,
Toronto 195, Ontario.

February 25, 1971

February 25, 1971.

Quetico Park Advisory Committee,
care Department of Lands and Forests,
FORT FRANCES, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

I submit for your consideration my observations on the future status of Quetico Park. I have been working in the logging industry since 1919, first as an employee, later as a contractor, and head of a small Company holding licensed areas from The Department of Lands and Forests.

The Quetico area was being logged in the 1890's - long before it was set up as a so-called park in 1909. And, it was called a Wilderness Area at that time, primarily to control the hunters as we were concerned that the moose population was being depleted. The officials in Minnesota were also concerned and were about to set up a State Park on their side of the line, and asked us to co-operate and establish a similar area in Ontario. The officials of the Canadian Northern Railway (now part of the Canadian National Railways) and which was built in 1899-1900, were also concerned about the moose population. But, there was no attempt made to interfere with logging.

In 1913 the area was designated as a Provincial Park, and in 1967 it was changed again and given the status of a Natural Environment Park. The desire of some people to have the whole area designated as a Primitive Park should not be entertained. Perhaps a small part could be made a Primitive Park - an area of 100 square miles should be enough, in view of the fact that the Department's "Classification of Provincial Parks" suggest areas of about 25,000 acres equal to 40 square miles, as a reasonable area for a Primitive Park.

To name a forest area as a park is incorrect use of our language. Most people think of a park as an area of rather small

open spaces, with fountains, planted flowers and bushes, and the grass properly trimmed. A forest of any kind is not that. For instance, the areas along Highway 17 between Nipigon and Wawa, and between Shebandowan and Atikokan on Highway 11, are forests, and no one thinks of them as a Park. The area now known as Quetico Park is very much like these two areas, and should be known as a Forest Area. The Government in 1909 did not designate the Quetico area as a park, but as Wilderness Area.


"Wilderness Area" or "Provincial Forest Area" would be more descriptive for areas now named as "Parks". I suggest that the Department cease using the name "Park" with reference to any Forest Area, and change the maps issued in the future to "Quetico Forest Area" instead of "Quetico Park", and "Algonquin Forest Area" instead of "Algonquin Park". This should reduce the crying regarding cutting trees in a park, which is now so charged with emotion and hysteria.

I figure "the economics" should be a large factor in considering this area. If we class the area as a "Primitive Park" the cost of taking care of it, will be much greater than any income derived from campers and fishermen. To allow a cut of say 100,000 cords per year, would give the Department an income of about \$400,000 per year, less scaling wages and costs, and a total value of \$3,500,000 when delivered to the Mills as Pulpwood and Saw Logs. When processed into Paper and finished Lumber, the value would at least double to \$7,000,000. This amount would be used to pay wages, power, equipment,

(Cont'd.)

and all the costs that go into logging and mill operations, and most of the \$7,000,000 would be spent in the Fort Frances area.

Sincerely yours,



J. F. Thomson.

President, J. F. Thomson Timber Limited,
11 Rutan Bldg.,
THUNDER BAY "P", Ontario.

1576 Dorion Ave.,
Ottawa 8, Ont.,
Feb.24, 1971.

B R I E F - 15 copies

R. T. Thomson,
Secretary,
Quetico Advisory Committee,
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

RE: Quetico Park

As a concerned citizen of Ontario, I am submitting this brief to you, in regard to your forthcoming decision on the management of Quetico Park.

My first reaction to the entire question of deciding the management of the Park, is complete surprise. I find it hard to understand why such a decision was not made long ago, and why it has been left until the present to set down definitive management policies.

I suppose that in examining the entire concept of the establishment of parks in Ontario, the initial questions are, "What is a Park?" and "What is the purpose of establishing a Park?". In attempting to answer such questions, hopelessly entangled definitions, confused by semantics and legal terminology, would probably emerge. Hopefully a "Park" can be defined in such a manner as to be in full agreement with the desires and needs of the majority of the people of Ontario.

At this point, I stress the word "majority", because it is the only sensible word to be used in a Democracy. So let us pay close attention to whom we are favoring when a management policy is set down.

In essence and in spirit, my personal working definition of a "Park" is as follows.

park is an area of undefiled (by artificial means) natural environment, that is set aside for the enjoyment of the people of Ontario, present and future. That such an area may be termed "undefiled" for future generations, means simply that alteration of this environment in any way (be it development of natural resources or otherwise) should be protected against by law."

The reasons for setting aside such an area is patently obvious, especially in these present times of environmental stress.

As a city dweller, my environment has been altered by artificial means, into a world little resembling its original and natural state. For reasons of real estate costs, expediency and rapid transit, this artificial world is densely populated, largely composed of concrete, glass, steel and pavement, is noisy, largely denuded of natural vegetation and is befouled by malodorous air.

Since a large portion of Ontario's population finds itself cast into a similar situation, many residents of the province welcome an escape and retreat from it. I do. I need it. Psychologically I require it for my mental health and for my spiritual development. Let us not forget, that in this technological age, where many things are evaluated by pragmatic value systems, there is a need, ever greater than in the past, for the aesthetic beauty of nature; undefiled nature

Being a patron of many of the Parks of Ontario, I am well aware, as I am sure every member of your committee is, of the tremendous use of Park facilities by the residents of this Province. We can of course, project into the future and realize that such facilities will be in ever increasing demand by our rapidly increasing population.

to consider the Park facilities of this Province, overburdened now. What shall be said of them in the future?

I recently had occasion to spend a month in the interior of Algonquin Provincial Park, on an extended canoeing vacation. It was an escapism which was an extremely effective balm to mind and soul. Nor was I the only one to experience this sensation. I met a "confraternity" of canoeists during this period who expressed similar feelings, and in some cases, far more rapturous sentiments. Interestingly I encountered several American canoeists who had sought the sanctuary of the Park, in order to escape the overcrowded and adulterated wilderness preserves of their own country. I assure you, that the people who seek out such preserved areas, are not few in number.

Unfortunately, along with many fond recollections, are some rather distasteful ones. On my journey, I encountered a logging road, well within the Park boundaries, in the vicinity of Burnt Root Lake. Along with this road torn through the bush, was the grating noise of roaring logging trucks and saws. How disenchanting! How unnecessary! How very much a breach of trust on the part of the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario!

This is the point of relating such personal experiences. Such logging activities must not be allowed to continue in Quetico Park.

Logging is a major economic activity for Ontario. Logging can be carried on in an intelligent manner. But, it is not necessary to carry it on in an area which is set aside for the recreation of the populace of Ontario.

It may be convenient for the companies involved, which I understand

have recently had their licences renewed and extended for logging operations within the Park, but it is totally unnecessary.

Again let me stress the point that these parks should be managed with the desires and needs of the majority of Ontarians in mind, and not for the economic convenience of two Pulp and Paper companies and their associated local employees.

Regardless of what euphemistic terms are used for the logging of the Park area, be it the undefined term of "therapeutic logging" or something else, it is entirely unnecessary, and not in the general interests of the populace of Ontario. To prescribe the idea that controlled logging operations are beneficial to the natural environment is unmitigated nonsense! Biological succession has long been a function of natural forces. These natural forces have produced remarkably stable climax forests and beautifully variegate intermediate plant succession. Above all, they are ecologically stable, a situation which is difficult to attain artificially. Please be mindful of who's interests you are insuring, when you make your decision.

Logically enough, concomitant with logging operations is the necessity of constructing logging roads. This is a cruel blow to any natural preservation area. Such roads not only destroy acres of vegetation, but also create an erosional danger with the exposure of open soil. As any ecologist knows from experience, erosion is difficult to check, once started.

In addition, since a Park should be considered as a completely preserved ecosystem, we must take into account the biota of the Park. The natural environment of animals in an area such as is being discussed is free from loud noises of artificial origin, i.e., from trucks, saws

and other machinery. As a result, the animals are not adjusted to such noises. If exposed to such noises, through experimentation, it has been shown, that the behavior patterns of many animals change, detrimentally. Much of this abnormal behavior manifests itself in inabilities to breed, in abuse of progeny and in interspecific aggression etc. This is not desirable if we wish to preserve some portion of the natural environment, in totality. And again, such meddling is not necessary.

In such "therapeutic" logging operations, are we to assume a full knowledge (and even more importantly, a full understanding) of water cycle dynamics, is available and being considered with wisdom? I strongly suspect that such dynamics may not be fully known in the Park area, and still less understood. If I am incorrect in my suspicions, then, studies of the water systems of Quetico Park should be on file and producible upon request. If such studies exist, let us hope that they would be used with wisdom. If, however, such studies do not exist, then can the Pulp and Paper companies be sure that their controlled logging operations are not disturbing the systems of water sheds and storage areas? Furthermore, are they sure that they are not disturbing nearby swamps, marshes and lakes, along with their associated biota? Are we to be so naive as to believe that these logging companies, with their therapeutic logging operations, are actually curing Quetico Park of a diseased condition, and furthermore, are inflicting no damage whatsoever to any facet of the ecosystem in the Park?

— If Quetico Park was the only source of timber in Canada, then I could understand the desire of the logging companies to judiciously log the area. However, at no time, under any circumstances could I understand permission being granted to fulfill such selfish desires.

One of the most disturbing thoughts which possesses me, is simply why should such a decision even be considered in this case? Obviously there must be reasons for even considering the granting of permission to log Quetico Park, but they cannot possibly be logical. Ontario has vast forest acreage, with much marketable timber. If logging is viewed as necessary, and if it can be done under strict management guidelines, then fine, allow logging to continue in Ontario. But, in the name of all reason, stay away from the areas which have been set aside for the preservation of natural beauty. The only possible reason for wanting to log Quetico Park, must be strictly for the economic CONVENIENCE of TWO logging companies, under the gross and insulting pretext of applying curative medicine (therapeutic) to the Quetico Park forests. What an absurd thought! Again, let me remind you, "Who's interests should you be protecting; those of a large segment of Ontario's populace, or two private logging enterprises?".

Since you are attempting to establish management policies for Quetico Park, allow me to present some more recommendations, in my brief.

In my definition of a "Park", I suggested, in a simplified manner, that it should be an area of "undefiled" natural beauty.

This prevention of defilement should also include the prevention of undue and unnecessary noise pollution. Nothing is more disturbing to quietude and natural solitude, than the brazen roar of an outboard motor, a snowmobile or a trail bike.

Outboard motors are convenient for people in a hurry. They are then, convenient to a small minority of people who use Ontario Provincial Parks. Yet these overbearing people feel that they have licence to subject the other users of the Parks to the abominable noise which these people are trying to escape. Let them take their outboard motors, snowmobiles and trail bikes to non Park areas and use them until they go deaf. But please, let us not consider it necessary to admit these machines to the Park. These people have, at present, the right to subject other people to a state of noise, while I have not the right to subject these people to a state of natural euphony. Perhaps it is a ridiculous point, but it is nonetheless, true.

The psychological effects of noise pollution seem to be increasingly taking their toll on our society and bringing about a society of neurotics. Are we now to be denied the right to escape such noises in an area of just a few square miles of Ontario? Let us ameliorate this situation without delay!

In addition to the noise pollution factor, let us consider some other points of destruction resulting from these machines.

Outboard motors use oil and gasoline, which, when demand is sufficient, lead to the establishment of marinas. Marinas are notorious for polluting bodies of water with oils and gasoline. Regardless of the existence of marinas or not, outboard motors are

sponsible for mentionable water pollution. The potential for such pollution may not be great now, but I am quite sure that it will increase vastly in the future, when more and more people seek the increasingly rare preserves of natural beauty.

Here is a thought, just in passing. Will this league of out-board motor users be satisfied by limited excursions on lakes serviced only by existing access roads into the Park, or might they demand a system of roads to many of the lakes? I would hope that this would never come to pass.

As I understand it, conservationists have reported considerable damage wrought on vegetation by both snowmobiles and trail bikes. This unnecessary defilement of Park land should not persist. Snowmobiles break the extremely brittle vegetation during winter months and bring about irreversible damage to vegetation. This is not necessary, nor is it desirable. Trail bikes are notorious for not only damaging vegetation, but also denuding the soil of its protective flora, along the trails, with the danger of initiating soil erosion.

One use that should be made of the Park, besides for recreation, is perhaps for limited and non destructive research in limnological and ecological realms. It would be academically desirable then, to preserve and completely as possible a sample of a natural ecosystem. Such studies would be useful to student training, as well as providing a valuable research area, which would indeed be in the general interests of Ontarians.

I would also hope, that if camping facilities are made available to campers, that these facilities would be limited in size, and that

ey would be guided by very stringent guidelines, to prevent overcrowding and over development in the Park area. Overdevelopment and the resulting deterioration of the environment would eventually defeat the original purpose of the Park.

I also recommend that no new commercial or private establishments be permitted to locate in the Park area. It would be inconceivable that a handful of opportunists should defile the natural beauty of the Park area with garish neon lights, auto wrecks, littered papers and broken bottles etc.

Hunting, trapping and commercial fishing, should be unequivocally prohibited. If we are to preserve the wildlife of Ontario in any area (besides in abominations known as zoos) it must be in our Parks.

I would also like to recommend that exceptionally stringent guidelines be established for the use of poisons (euphemistically known as pesticides) in the Park. One does not have to be as far-sighted today, as Rachel Carson was 15 years ago, to realize the sinister dangers involved in the use of pesticides. I was happy to see that the Ontario Provincial Government showed a responsible attitude in the prohibition of D.D.T. Let us hope that this cautionary attitude carries over to the use of other pesticides. There are, sadly enough, far too many lessons that have been taught in a hard and uncompromising school, as to the misuse of pesticides, ranging from the fire ants of the southern United States, to the near catastrophe of the spruce bud worm and the Miramichi River of

W Brunswick. Please let us not be anxious to wantonly dump more poisons into our already intolerably poisoned environment. Biological pest control must be fully explored and used where possible, in lieu of chemical poisoning. The extreme danger of pesticide misuse must be strictly guarded against in any management policy that is formulated for Quetico Park.

As a summary of my brief, I will reiterate my recommendations for management policies for Quetico Park.

First and foremost I call for the unqualified prevention of any form of logging operations, in any manner whatsoever in Quetico Park. I also recommend that no additional roads be constructed in the Park, that outboard motors, snowmobiles and trail bikes be prohibited from the Park, that camping facilities be guarded against overcrowding, that commercial and private establishments be prohibited from building inside Park boundaries, that hunting, trapping and commercial fishing be prohibited within Quetico Park, that limited and non destructive limnological and ecological research be permitted in the Park and that pesticide use in the Park be very judiciously administered.

In conclusion to my brief, I would like to mention the following points.

You, the members of the Quetico Advisory Committee are being charged, by the people of Ontario, to render policy recommendations which you deem to be in their interests. This is no small responsibility.

if it is to be expected, that whatever your decisions, they will not please everyone. In such case, I call upon you to formulate a management policy that you deem to be in the interests of the majority of Ontarians. To do otherwise would be immoral.

Brian P. Hughes



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